THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XLV.

For the YEAR M.DCCLXXV.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed at St. *John's Gate*, for D. HENRY, and sold by F. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-Street*.

To Mr. Urban, on completing the XLVth Volume of the Gentleman's Magazine.

CLOSE, URBAN, close th' historic page
Bifgrac'd with more than civil rage *;
And may our annals never tell
To that dire rage what victims fell!
Let dark oblivion hide the plain
O'erspread with heaps of *Britons* slain,
Friends, brothers, parents, in the blood
Of brothers, friends, and sons, imbrued!
While *Canada* disclaims our sway,
Those laurels withering in a day,
Which scarce whole years of toil could yield,
The growth of many a well-fought field.
For this, with transient glory fir'd,
Have *Britain's* bravest sons expir'd?
For this was *Howe*, was *Wolfe*, decreed
To fight, to conquer, and to bleed?
To shun this agonizing sight,
Brave *Saunders*, by a noble flight,
A safe, a peaceful port obtain'd,
Ere that was lost which he had gain'd †.
Griev'd at the past, yet more we fear
The horrors of the coming year,
Ships sunk or plunder'd, slaughter'd hosts,
Towns burnt, and desolated coasts.
Yet, sever'd by th' *Atlantic* main,
Though great, our efforts must be vain:
Resources so remote must fail,
Nor skill nor valour can prevail:
When winds, waves, elements, are foes,
In vain all human means oppose.
(At length, when all these contests cease,
And *Britain* weary'd rests in peace,
Our sons, beneath yon Western skies
Shall see one vast republic rise;
Another *Athens*, *Sparta*, *Rome*
Shall there unbounded sway assume;)
Thither her hall shall Empire roll,
And *Europe's* pamper'd states controul.
Though *Xerxes* rul'd and lash'd the sea,
The *Greeks* of old thus would be free;
Nor could the power and wealth of *Spain*
Th' *United Netherlands* regain.

* ——— *Plusquam civile bellum.* ——*Luc. lib. 1.*

† Admiral Saunders died December 7, 1775, much about the time the Quebec was taken.

ERRATA.—In page 564, col. 2, l. 12, for "Iselin" read "Trevelin."—Page 577, col. 1, l. 47, read "Trapano."—Page 583, col. 1, l. 49, for "223" read "283."—col. 1, l. *penult.* read "Chandler;"—col. 2, *notes*, l. 8, after "Rob. Wood," add "Tho. Brand."—Page 606, col. 2, l. *penult.* and *ult.* read "Vanucker."

PREFACE.

THE contentions of the Americans for independence, and of the Mother-country for sovereignty, form an interesting part of the tents of the present volume; in the recital of which we have endeavored to do justice to the arguments adduced in favour of the pretensions both sides; nor have we been less attentive with regard to the papers, ich, for want of room, we have been obliged to omit, than to the choice those which we have thought proper to select. The letter from Gen. e to Gen. Burgoyne, on his arrival in America, was omitted, because it from Gen. Burgoyne, by way of answer, was found too long to company it. Other omissions of the same kind are to be accounted for the like ground. This being premised, we shall proceed, in our accustomed manner, to recapitulate the leading articles throughout the year.

In JANUARY the prosecution of Count de Guignes, in France, for gaming in the English funds, opened a large field for political speculation: nor is the petition of the American Congress to the King less interesting. e account of Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Western Isles, inserted in e Review of Books, is characteristic, and needs no recommendation.

In FEBRUARY the contents of the American Governors correspondence with Government form a remarkable series of authentic intelligence, that some time or other will furnish materials for an interesting history of the present times. Of this kind is the copy of Lord Chatham's conciliating bill, and the account of the expedition to Port Egmont.

In MARCH the leading articles are of a mixed kind: among others, the important question relative to the establishment of a permanent society for the benefit of widows, thoughts on relieving the poor, and the account of stilling the waves by means of oil, &c. are articles that deserve attention; Lord Chesterfield's Creed, Dr. Johnson's Taxation no Tyranny, and the Life of Dr. Cheynel, will always be admired as literary compositions, and the forgeries of the Perreaus lamented as crimes, for which the punishment may have been misapplied.

In APRIL there are some curious observations on parish registers, by the late Rev. Dr. Hales, never before printed; articles sufficient, without the addition of others, to recommend that month's publication to the notice of the curious.

In MAY the calculations, with a view to a permanent establishment for widows, are capital articles; as are those respecting the importation of corn into England and Scotland, for the last four years. In that month the Ridleian controversy began by a defence of Archbishop Secker, &c.

In JUNE Gov. Trumbull's letter to Gen. Gage, and Gen. Gage's much-admired answer, are articles of great curiosity. The description of an antient picture in Windsor castle, a print of which was copied and engraved at the expence of the Antiquarian Society, and, by their order, disposed of to the curious, gave pleasure to many readers. In that month the trial and defence of the Perreaus are recorded.

In JULY the sketch of their Majesties mode of living at Kew gave great satisfaction. The strictures relative to the late Queen of Denmark; the

the letter to Lord North, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and the letters to the trustees of Archbishop Secker's options, together with the letter of a female Quaker to the King on American affairs, are literary treasures that add to the riches of our repository. In this month is to be found the account of the battle of Bunker's-hill.

In AUGUST the declaration of the Continental Congress, in justification of their taking up arms in defence of their claims; Sir Robert Harries's plan for reconciling the colonies; address of the twelve united colonies to the people of Great-Britain; and his Majesty's proclamation for suppressing rebellion in America, are among the momentous articles recorded in that month's Magazine.

In SEPTEMBER the copy of Mr. Harrison's intercepted letter to Gen. Washington, as it was thought an important acquisition, is faithfully registered; as is likewise the final answer of the American Congress to Lord North's conciliating proposition. In this month Lord Chesterfield's humorous petition to the King; Col. Martin's characters of eminent persons lately deceased; remarks on Mr. Jones's Eulogy on the Greek poet Apollonius Rhodius, &c. are literary articles of great merit.

In OCTOBER his Majesty's speech on opening the sessions of parliament, with the debates consequent thereupon, and the addresses for and against American measures, constitute a principal part of the entertainment of the present month. Some learned criticisms on the Works of Gray, and the Original Genius and Writings of Homer, with cursory remarks in a Tour through the northern parts of Europe, are literary compositions that will give pleasure to the learned.

In NOVEMBER, except Gov. Penn's examination before the House of Lords, the leading articles are chiefly literary; among which are a collection of original letters between the late Mr. Pope and his friends; these, though upon ordinary occurrences, mark the characters of the writers as strongly as if upon the most important subjects.

In DECEMBER the letter to Mr. John Wesley, on his Address to the Americans, supposed to be written by the celebrated Junius, is, in point of composition, not unworthy the pen to which it is ascribed; the Lords Protest against the bill for prohibiting all trade with America, is elaborately drawn up; but what is still more likely to attract attention is, the intercepted letter of Dr. Church, who is now said to be in irons in the Provincial camp.

In the SUPPLEMENT the reader will find a brief recapitulation of the debates in the sessions of 1774, among which are some celebrated speeches on the most important subjects; and Mr. Glover's masterly remonstrances in summing up the evidence in behalf of the West-India planters, which kept up the attention of the House for several hours.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

York 2 p
Dublin 3
Newcastle
Leedes 2
Edinburg
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingha
Chester
Manchest
Canterbur
Chelmsfo

For JANUARY, 1775.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Prices of Grain throughout England, &c. 2
Meteorological Diary of the Weather *ib.*
Summary of Proceedings in the present Parliament—Manner of the Commons chusing their Speaker—The Speaker's Doubts on some Points of Ceremony 3
—Mode of proceeding on contested Elections 4
—Debate on the Navy Estimate 5
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Observations on the Memoirs of Dr. Ridley 9
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Story of the Flight of the Prince of Condé continued 14
Authentic Account of the Prosecution of the Count de Guines, Ambassador from France, charged with gaming in the Eng. Funds 16
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Remarks on the Latinity of Pope's *Amor publicus posuit* *ib.*
Substance of the Address of the Americ Congress to the People of Quebec 25-
Miscellaneous Observations
Review of Books—Brief Epitome of the Pl losophical Transactions—Astronomical O servations at Chiselhurst—Account of a W man accidentally burnt to Death—Of Storm of Lightning near Wakefield 28-
—Battle of Flodden, in Verse
—Considerations on the Measures respecti America
—Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Western Isles
Catalogue of New Publications—Declaratio of the People's natural Right to a Share the Legislature. By Glanville Sharp 3
Poetry—A Persian Fable—Verses to a Lad who had lost her Canary Bird—Jeremia ix. paraphrased 3
—A Word from Bangor to Canterbury—Th Answer—Prologue and Epilogue to th Choleric Man—Verses on K. Charles I. 4
American Affairs 4
Historical Chronicle—Overflowing of the R ver Douro—Murders—Robberies, &c. 4
Births—Marriages—Deaths, &c. 4

With a Whole-Sheet Chart of the Harbour of Boston, including a Plan of the Town, don from an actual Survey, never before made public.

☞ The Figures denote the Depth of the Channel in Fathoms, at low Water.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of COAL, from Jan. 31 to Jan. 24, 1775.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Bar. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	6	3	3	3	3	0	2	1	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	7	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	3
Surry	6	4	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	11
Hertford	6	10	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	11
Bedford	7	0	4	8	3	2	2	2	3	6
Cambridge	6	5	3	6	3	2	2	0	2	9
Huntingdon	6	10	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	1
Northampton	7	6	5	2	3	9	2	1	3	3
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	7	2	0	2	7
Leicester	7	4	5	2	4	1	2	1	3	9
Nottingham	6	6	5	0	3	7	2	5	3	6
Derby	6	7	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	3
Stafford	7	5	5	4	4	0	2	2	4	7
Shropshire	7	5	5	6	4	9	2	0	4	8
Hereford	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	9
Worcester	7	6	5	2	4	1	2	5	4	5
Warwick	7	8	0	0	4	7	2	7	5	2
Gloucester	8	0	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	3
Wiltshire	6	12	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	8
Berks	6	11	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	11
Oxford	7	8	0	0	3	6	2	7	4	3
Bucks	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Bar. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Essex	6	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	7
Suffolk	5	9	3	0	3	0	2	2	2	11
Norfolk	5	9	3	4	2	8	1	11	3	1
Lincoln	6	0	4	3	3	3	2	1	9	3
York	6	1	4	7	3	3	1	11	3	6
Durham	5	10	4	3	3	1	1	11	3	2
Northumberland	5	6	3	10	3	0	2	1	3	10
Cumberland	6	1	4	1	3	1	1	10	4	0
Westmoreland	6	6	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	6
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	4
Cheshire	6	7	5	2	4	0	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	7	5	0	0	3	2	1	9	3	9
Somerset	7	8	4	0	3	4	2	0	3	4
Devon	7	4	0	0	3	4	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	8	0	0	3	3	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	10	0	0	2	11	2	2	4	6
Hampshire	6	10	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	1
Sussex	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	6	0	0	3	8	2	2	3	1
WALES.										
North Wales	6	0	4	6	3	3	1	8	4	0
South Wales	6	8	2	7	3	2	1	6	3	5

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for FEBRUARY, 1774.

Feb. 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W	fresh	29 7½	32	smart frost, a great fall of snow
2	E N E	ditto	30	34	hard frost, very bright
3	N E	ditto	30 1	35	frost abated, hazy day
4	E N E	little	30 1½	37	a heavy churlish day
5	Ditto		30 1½	37	smart frost in the night, fine bright day
6	W	little	30 ½	36	hard frost in the night, bright frosty day
7	W S W	ditto	29 8½	37	smart frost night and morn. heavy day, wet ev.
8	W N W	strong	29 3	40	moist night, fleet in morn, very churlish cold day
9	N N W	little	29 7	36	hard frost night and day, bright and clear
10	S W	fresh	29 7½	37	a very wet cold day
11	S S W	ditto	29 4	42	very wet nt. and morn. br. mid-day, wet even.
12	Ditto		29 4½	43	a fair day, and chiefly bright
13	Ditto		29 6	47	cloudy heavy day, but fair, very mild
14	S	little	29 6	48	heavy day, wet evening
15	Ditto	strong	29 5½	48	heavy morning, bright mid-day, wet evening
16	Ditto		29 2	50	stormy nt. with heavy rain, showers & sunsh. in day
17	Ditto		29 3	47	chiefly bright, a smart shower or two
18	Ditto		29 6½	45	bright morning, heavy wet afternoon
19	Ditto		29 8	45	ditto, ditto
20	S W	fresh	29 7	45	very wet night, exceeding bright day
21	S	stormy	29 5	46	very wet morning, fair afternoon
22	Ditto	strong	29 6	45	fair morning, wet afternoon
23	Ditto		29 4½	48	ditto, ditto
24	S to W	stormy	29 1½	48	tempestuous night, very wet day
25	S S E	strong	29 2	46	an exceeding wet day, with some snow & fleet
26	W N W	fresh	29 3½	42	a fine bright day, frost in the night
27	W S W	ditto	29 8½	42	frost in the night, bright morn. cloudy aftern.
28	S W	stormy	29 6	45	tempestuous night, very wet morn. fair aftern.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 27, 1774, to Jan. 27, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	702	1402	Males	835	1680
Females	700		Females	845	

Whereof have died under two years old 534

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Decens				
2 and 5	207	50 and 60	122
5 and 10	63	60 and 70	95
10 and 20	64	70 and 80	88
20 and 30	139	80 and 90	50
30 and 40	157	90 and 100	6
40 and 50	267		

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY, 1775.

A SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS of the present Parliament *.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

THIS day the parliament met. His Majesty went to the H. of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither, his Majesty signified his pleasure to them, by the Lord High Chancellor, that they should return to their House, and chuse their Speaker, and present him to his Majesty, for his royal approbation, next day, at two o'clock.

They returned accordingly; when Lord Guernsey rose, and, in the usual form, after asserting the rights and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, proceeded to expatiate largely on the tried integrity, abilities, and well known experience of Sir Fletcher Norton, their late Speaker, and concluded with moving, that he should once more be called to the chair. His Lordship was seconded by Lord Robert Spencer, who was no less warm in his commendations; and the question being put, it was unanimously agreed to. When the Clerk had declared the choice to have fallen on Sir Fletcher, that gentleman rose in his place, and delivered himself substantially as follows:

"The two noble Lords [Guernsey and Spencer] have been extremely partial to what they are pleased to term my talents and experience, though conscious of my inability to discharge so important and honourable a trust upon any pretension but that of a strict obedience to the orders of this House: That, as the only merit I have hitherto had the least claim to, will, I trust, enable me to discharge myself to your satisfaction in future. I well know the extreme difficulty, and even impossibility, of filling the chair without such a disposition, and, if that be sufficient, I hope to be honoured with a continuance of the same kind opinion and indulgence which I have before experienced."

The Speaker having finished, the Lords Guernsey and Spencer rose, and, attending him in his place, handed him to the first step of the chair, where, before he sat down, he spoke to the following effect:

"I cannot pretend to say whether the House may think as I do on the present occasion. I, nevertheless, look upon it as a part of my duty to acquaint them with my sentiments. If his Majesty should think proper to approve of me, when I am presented, it will be a matter of course to pray for a confirmation of the ancient privileges of the Commons of Great Britain. Two of these privileges, it is well known, respecting the property and the servants of the members of this House, having been taken away by a late act of parliament, to ask for them, as usual, would be, at least, nugatory; to say they were given up, would, in my opinion, be equally improper. I would, therefore, with the consent of the House, put the prayer in this general manner—such privileges, immunities, &c. as were not taken away, or abridged, by act of parliament."

In this the House acquiesced. The Clerk of the House then took the mace from

* Several of our correspondents having signified their desire to have the proceedings of the new parliament commence with the new year, we have thought it our duty to comply with their request.

from under, and laid it upon the table; and the Speaker took his seat. After which the House adjourned till

Wednesday 30.

When his Majesty came again to the House of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaster and Lord Bruce, and the Commons being sent for, they presented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom the King having approved, his Majesty opened the sessions with a most gracious speech, which see Vol. XLIV. p. 591.

The three following days were taken up in swearing the new members, and in passing the usual forms of the House.

Dec. 5.

His Majesty's speech was taken into consideration, of which an ample account has already been given in the Magazine above referred to.

Dec. 6.

The Speaker started a doubt concerning the mode of proceeding upon contested elections. It had been usual, he said, for the House to proceed first on double returns, and then to take into consideration the several complaints against undue elections. It was *then* a standing order of the House, "that all persons who question any returns of members to serve in parliament, do question the same within fourteen days;" but, by the late act for determining controverted elections, it is enacted, "that, whenever a petition, complaining of an undue election, &c. is presented, it shall be received, be read by the Clerk, and a day fixed for appointing a committee to determine and try the same." Such being the state of the matter, he desired the opinion and direction of the House in what manner to proceed.

Mr. Cornwall gave his opinion, that, as, by the standing order of the House, if a petition was presented on the fifteenth day, it would come too late, and, of course, must be rejected; and as, by the positive words of the late act, the House is obliged to entertain a petition, and send it to a committee, whenever it is presented; it would be the proper mode for the House to have, in one case, a power to enlarge the time to more than fourteen days, and, in the other, a power to reject, in the first instance, petitions that should appear frivolous or ill-grounded. He submitted it to the House, whether this would not be the most equitable mode of proceeding, as well with regard to the standing order, as to the true spirit of the late act.

To this it was objected by Mr. Dunning, That, if this mode of proceeding were to obtain, it would, in reality, defeat the act which the very last sessions appeared, very justly, to be the favourite of this House; that, were the House to be invested with the power of rejecting petitions in the first instance, a majority, without enquiry, might determine at once upon the merits of a petition, and reject it, without any trial whatever; that there had been many determinations answerable to this description could not be controverted; and, therefore, to prevent the like, in future, he moved, "That, according to the true construction of the act in question, whenever a petition, complaining of an undue election, or return, of a member to serve in parliament, shall be offered to be presented to the House, within the time limited by the order of the House for questioning the return of members to serve in parliament, the said petition shall be delivered in at the table, and read, without a question being put thereupon."

This motion was agreed to. But the Speaker being still embarrassed, as several gentlemen had petitions to present, and there was no mode prescribed to which of them to give the preference; he was, therefore, desirous, to prevent even the suspicion of partiality, to take the sense of the House as to the manner of proceeding in this particular situation. This occasioned a long conference, when, at length, Rose Fuller, Esq; proposed, that, when more than one petition, complaining of an undue election, or double return, is presented on the same day, the same be decided by ballot, and proceeded on according to the order in which they are drawn. This proposition gave universal satisfaction; and those petitions that were ready were immediately delivered in, and the Clerk prepared to proceed according to this new regulation.

Nothing material till

Dec 12.

When Mr. Buller, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, moved, That 16,000 seamen, including 4284 marines, be employed in the sea-service for 1773.

This motion was received with astonishment. At length Lord John Cavendish broke silence. He observed, that there were 4000 seamen moved

for

for this present year less than for the year preceding, notwithstanding the speech from the throne gave strong intimations that affairs in America were in a very critical and alarming situation. This, he said, was a method of proceeding he could, by no means, reconcile; for, allowing the speech to be framed on right information, as calling for measures of a spirited and decisive nature, what sort of correspondence could there be between the contents of the speech, and the motion just made? What name to give this method of proceeding, he was at a loss to express. He feared it would be found, in the end, a mere ministerial trick, first to form estimates on a settled peace-establishment, and then to surprise the House by grants of a very dangerous nature; perhaps, by a vote of credit, to which he should never give his consent. Such being his suspicions, he said, he could not face his constituents, without previously knowing, what he must tell them, whether compulsive measures were really intended to be pursued towards the Americans; or whether the rigour of former proceedings were to be relaxed, and a perfect reconciliation, in the way of peace, mediated. To think of enforcing the obnoxious acts on the Americans, by means of arms, on a reduced establishment, was a pretence only fit to amuse children; he, therefore, desired to know on what information the present motion was grounded?

Lord Beauchamp stood up, and said, That, being apprised of the Noble Lord's [Lord Cavendish] intention of moving something on the subject-matter of the present question, he had acquainted the Noble Lord who presides at the head of the treasury therewith, who had authorised him to say, that he had, at present, no information whatever to communicate, nor measures to propose, respecting America; and therefore, as the Noble Lord was indisposed, he gave it as his opinion, to suspend the argument till his Lordship could have an opportunity of attending the House, and explaining the motives of his conduct *viva voce*.

Mr. Cornwall was of the same opinion, and insisted that this was not a proper time to enter into the discussion of American affairs; that the naval reduction was founded on good and substantial reasons; and that when the question concerning Great Britain and her Colonies came in a parliamen way before the House, the clearest formation would be given in justi tion of the measures that had been sued.

Mr. Burke, in his usual strain of mour, exposed the mystical farce of nisterial reserve. If the noble L who leads this House thinks to te one day, said he, that America is state little short of actual rebellio is all very well; if in a few days he acquaints us at second-hand, th had no information whatever to au rize that assertion, who can doubt o candour and veracity? A few days it was indecent to call for papers bec they could be had; to ask for them n improper, because they cannot be It is an old device, he added, th not a very wise one, to trust t chapter of accidents. The book which it is contained has the begin and end torn out. This valuable c ter, however, counsels you to tru accidents, because accidents are so times productive of good. He th fore recommended *patience*.

Sir Wm. Mayne was rather u upon the occasion, as he could no count for the conduct of the Min in withholding from the House the essary information. He said this upon his breast and solemnly decl that, if he had once imagined that means to refuse the necessary expl tions, he would never have vote the address till they had been produ

Lord Beauchamp rose again, and served how very improper, it wa enter into a debate when there wa question before the House. He minded the House, that in a few the military estimate would be laid fore them, when probably the n Lord who could give the satisfac required would be present, and th fore once more desired that what ge men had to urge might be deferre that day.

Capt. Luttrell replied, that this a very uncommon way of satisfying House. By this mode of reasoning said, if the noble Lord could no should not attend, we must remai ignorance, and go into the count we came out of, without know any thing at all of the business which we were called together.

Lord John Cavendish put an e the conference, by acknowledging, he did not intend to bring on the A rican business any farther than as it

conn

connected with the motion made by the Honourable Gentleman who produced the estimate; that his only motive was, to prevent the House from being imposed upon by a ministerial finesse. Nothing more material passed in the House till

December 16,

When Lord Barrington moved, that 27,547 effective men, officers and invalids included, be employed for the year 1775.

Lord North being just entered, Mr. Rose Fuller rose, and said he should be glad to know from the noble Lord, if he had any information to lay before the House, or any measures to propose respecting America?

His Lordship replied, that the American business was of the greatest magnitude; that it required the utmost deliberation and attention; that the letters and papers received by government were numerous, various, and even contradictory; that some time was necessary to examine and prepare them for the inspection of the House; that he should lay the fullest information that could be collected from their contents before the House as soon after the holidays as the House should think convenient to meet; and that in the mean time, he acknowledged that the measures that had been approved by Parliament had not yet produced the wished-for effect; that as it was impossible to foretel the event of measures till they had been tried, and, as the shortness of the time, and other circumstances, rendered it impossible at present to form any just conclusion, he thought a fair trial should be made before they were condemned. He therefore submitted to the candour of the House to judge favourably, till future advices should afford more certain lights.

On this occasion Governor Johnson made a most sensible speech, which has already been recited, Vol. XLIV. page 595.

Mr. Cruger, an American, and Member for Bristol, stood up, and addressing himself to the chair, said, "I rise, Sir, to say a few words on this important subject, with all the diffidence and awe which must strike the mind on a first attempt to speak before so august an assembly. Should I remain silent on this occasion, I must condemn myself for seeming to desert a cause which I think it my duty to espouse. I cannot but be heard with candour by Englishmen, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

"I am far from approving all the proceedings in America. Many of their measures have been a dishonour to their cause. Their rights might have been asserted without violence, and their claims stated with temper as well as firmness. But permit me to say, Sir, that, if they have erred, it may be considered as a failing of human nature. A people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehensions of its being in danger, will unavoidably run into excesses: the history of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view, with an eye of tenderness, acts of imprudence, to which their fellow-subjects in America may have been hurried, not, as has been unkindly said, by a rebellious spirit, but by that generous spirit of freedom, which has often led their own ancestors into indiscretions.

"Acts of severity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealousies: on the contrary, they must produce new fears, and endanger that attachment and obedience which kindness and gentleness might have insured.

"No country has been more happy in its colonies than Great Britain. Connected by mutual interests, (till the æra of the fatal stamp act) they flourished in an intercourse of amity, protection, and obedience, supporting and supported by each other. Before that fatal period, we meet with no instances of disobedience to your laws; no denial of the jurisdiction of Parliament; no marks of jealousy and discontent. They ever loved liberty; their zeal for it is coeval with their first emigration to America. They were persecuted for it in this country; they sought a sanctuary in the unexplored regions of that. They cleared their inhospitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and poured the wealth which they derived from agriculture and commerce into the bosom of the mother country.

"You protected them in their infant state, and they returned it, by confining to you the benefits of their trade. You regulated their commerce for the advantages of this country, and they never discovered an opposition, either to the authority or the exercise of it. Are these evidences of a spirit of disaffection to Great Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that, if the same line of mild and lenient government had been pursued,

fused, the same cordiality and submission would have been continued?

"But since these measures have been found, by sad experience, totally inadequate; since they have widened the breach, instead of closing it; diminished the obedience of the Colonies, instead of confirming it; increased the turbulence and opposition, instead of allaying them; it may be hoped, that a different plan of conduct will be pursued, and some firm and liberal constitution adopted, by the wisdom of this House, which may secure the Colonists in their liberties, while it maintains the just supremacy of Parliament.")

The question was put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to without a division.

December 19.

The House in a committee of ways and means for raising a supply to be granted to his Majesty, when Lord North moved, that the land tax for the ensuing year be three shillings, which resolution, being read by the Chairman, was agreed to.

Dec. 22.

An attempt was made to introduce a petition, complaining of an undue election for Cullen, Elgin, &c. but it having been moved the day after the expiration of the standing order, the House did not chuse to receive it.

Adjourned to Jan. 19, 1776.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The American papers were laid before the House of Lords by his Majesty's command, on which occasion a noble Peer is said to have delivered himself to the following effect:

("I rise with astonishment to see these papers brought to your table in so late a period of this business; papers,---to tell us what?--why, what all the world knew before---that the Americans, sore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, stript of their inborn rights and dearest privileges, have resisted, and entered into associations for the preservation of *that blessing* to which life and property are but secondary considerations; associations prompted by no other motive than that glorious and exalted one, *the preservation of their common liberties*; and under this idea the people have been induced to appoint men competent to so great an undertaking; men of tried and sound principles, embarked in the same great cause, and, from similar sentiments, taught to pity the miseries of the whole.

"Invested then with this right (the choice of a free people), these delegates have deliberated with prudence, wisdom, and spirit; and, in consequence of their deliberations, have addressed the justice, and honour of this country. This is their fault---this is their crime; petitioning for that, without which a free people cannot possibly exist;---yet, for asking this boon, the unalienable privilege of Englishmen, are they reprobated, and stigmatized with the epithets of *ingrates*---*traitors*---and *rebels*.)

"Had the early situation of the people of Boston been attended to, things would not have come to this---but the *infant* complaints of Boston were *literally* treated like the capricious *squalls of a child*, who, it was said, did not know whether it was aggrieved, or not.---But full well I knew, at that time, that this *child*, if not redressed, would soon assume the courage and voice of a *man*. Full well I knew, that the sons of ancestors, born under the same free constitution, and once breathing the same liberal air as Englishmen,---ancestors, who even quitted this land of liberty, the moment it became the land of oppression, and, in resistance to bigoted councils, and oppressive measures, tore themselves from their dearest connections; I say, full well I knew, that the offspring of such ancestors would resist upon the same principles, and on the same occasions.

"Much of late has been said about the authority of *parliament*---this of parliament are held up as sacred edifice that should be implicitly submitted to---for if the supreme power does not lodge somewhere operatively and effectively, there must be an end of all legislation!---But they who argue, or rather dogmatize in this manner, do not see the whole of this question on great, wise, and liberal grounds; for in all free states the *constitution* is fixed, and all legislative power, and authority, wherever placed, either in collective bodies, or individually, must derive under that constitution who framed them.--Acts of legislation, therefore, however strong and effective they may be, *when they are framed in the spirit of this constitution*, yet when they resist---they attack their own foundation; for it is the *constitution*, and *it* alone, that limits both sovereignty and allegiance.

"This doctrine is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occasions to answer particular purposes---it is involved in no metaphysical doubts, and intricacies---but clear, precise,

precise, and determined ---- it is recorded in all our law books---it is written in the great volume of nature---it is the essential, unalterable right of Englishmen---it accords with all the principles of justice and civil policy, which neither *armed force* on the one side, nor *submission* on the other, can upon any occasion whatever eradicate.

"The facts being, then, as I have stated them, what has Government done? They have sent an armed force, consisting of above *seventeen thousand men*, to dragoon the Bostonians into what is called their duty, and, so far from once turning their eyes to the policy and destructive consequence of this scheme, are constantly sending out more troops; and we are told, in the language of menace, that, if *seventeen thousand* men won't do, fifty thousand shall. 'Tis true, my lords, with this force, they may ravage the country; waste, and destroy as they march; but in the progress of seventeen hundred miles, can they occupy the places they have passed? Will not a country, which can produce three millions of people, wronged and insulted as they are, start up like Hydras in every corner, and gather fresh strength from fresh opposition? Nay, what dependance can you have upon the soldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Englishmen, who must feel for the privileges of Englishmen; and their carrying muskets, and bayonets, about them, surely, does not exclude them from the pale of civil community. Do you think that these men, then, can turn their arms against their brethren?—Surely no—a *victory* must be to them a *defeat*---*carnage*, a *sacrifice*.

"But it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with, in this unnatural struggle; many more are on their side, dispersed over the face of this wide empire. Every Whig in this country is for them---Ireland is with them; nay, even those Englishmen, who may now be temporarily inactive, when they once come to be rouzed to a sense of recollection,---when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which their brethren in America are contending, the sense of their own danger will instruct them to range themselves on their side.

"Who then, in the name of Heaven, could advise this measure? Or who can continue to give this strange and unconstitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular set of men—but thus much I will declare, that, if his M——— continues to hear such counsellors—he will not only be badly advised—but UNDONE.—He may wear his c——n, indeed, it is true, but it will not be worth his wearing: robbed of so principal a jewel as America, it will lose its lustre, and no longer beam that effulgence which should irradiate the brow of M——y.

"In this alarming crisis---this distracted state of affairs, I come with this paper in my hand to offer you the best of my experience and advice, which is, "That an humble petition be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to advise and beseech his Majesty, that, in order to open the way towards a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, it may graciously please his Majesty, that immediate orders may be dispatched to General Gage *for removing his Majesty's forces from the town of Boston*, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other circumstances indispensable to the safety and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable."—And this, my Lords, upon the most mature and deliberate grounds, is the best advice I can give you at this juncture.—Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cause in the spirit of *freedom* and *enquiry*, and not in *letters of blood*; it will be a pledge to her that you mean nothing more than friendship and equity, and she, I trust, will meet you half way.

"I have crawled, my Lords, to this house to-day to tell you so—I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience and council to my country at all times, but more particularly when she is in so much need of it; and having thus entered upon the threshold of this business, I will knock at your gates for justice, and never stop, except infirmities should nail me to my bed, until I have, at least, tried every thing in my power to heal those unhappy divisions.

"There is no time to be lost---every hour is big with danger---perhaps whilst I am now speaking, the decisive blow is struck, which may involve millions in the consequence; and, believe me, the very first drop of blood that is spilled will not be a wound easily skinned over---it will be *irritabile vulnus*; a wound of that rancorous and festering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE memoir of the life and writings of Dr. *Ridley* in your Magazine for November 1774, is curious and entertaining, and a proper tribute paid to the memory of so learned and worthy a person. But there is something towards the end of the memoir which wants explanation, as it may seem to bear a little hard upon the *Doctor*'s estimation in the account of those who see no more of his *supposed* controversy with the author of the *Confessional*, than what appears in your Magazine. And as I happen to have had an authentic account of the grounds of the connection between Archbishop *Secker* and Dr. *Ridley*, and am also apprized of some consequences of it, which the gentleman who furnished you with the memoir did not, perhaps, chuse to mention; I hope you will, in justice to Dr. *Ridley*'s memory, give this paper a place in some future Magazine.

Dr. *Ridley* is said in the memoir "to be pitched upon * by Archbishop "*Secker*, as a proper opponent for the "author of the *Confessional*, on account "of his *literary merit*;" and yet we are immediately told, "that *many, if* "*not most, of the facts and arguments*, "in the letters to the said author, a-"scribed to Dr. *Ridley*, *were supplied* "*by the Archbishop himself*;" a circumstance which surely does very little honour to Dr. *Ridley*'s *literary merit*, or to the *Archbishop's excellent judgment* of it. And I will venture to say, because I know it to be true, that, whatever deference Dr. *Ridley* might think proper to pay to the Archbishop, by lending his name to those letters, whenever Dr. *Ridley* wrote upon subjects of his own choosing, he had no occasion to be supplied with materials from Archbishop *Secker*.

In the memorialist's account there is but one fact mentioned relative to the controversy with the author of the *Confessional*, and that fact is only to be found in the *first* of the *three* letters, which was designed to be an answer to the said author's preface. That first letter, indeed, was *totally* the manufacture of Archbishop *Secker*; and all the *literary merit* Dr. *Ridley* had in the publication of it, consisted in his conveying it to the press.

The fact above alluded to is thus exhibited by the memorialist. "In "this work, [that is, in these letters to "the author of the Confessional,] the "misrepresentation of Archbp. *Wake*'s "projected union between the English "and Gallican churches, is clearly "confuted from that metropolitan's "own letters."

This fact, as I said, is exhibited in the first of the three letters *only*. And as the memorialist contents himself with this superficial account, it may not be improper to give the history of it with a little more precision; the rather as Dr. *Ridley*'s reputation is a little concerned to have it set right.

It happened, then, that this *clear confutation* in the *first* of the three letters, did not satisfy *one* of Archbp. *Secker*'s zealous retainers in the University of *Oxford*, who therefore undertook to confute the misrepresentation *more clearly*, by asserting, "that Dr. *Wake*'s pro-"jected union was concerted with the "*French Protestant* churches, and not "with the *Popish Gallican* church;" and thereupon triumphantly insulted the author of the Confessional, for mistaking the meaning of *Mosheim*, the historian of it.

What feelings this egregious folly occasioned at *Lambeth* is well known to some persons yet in being. This, however, and some other awkwardnesses among the *clear confuters*, obliged Archbishop *Secker* to give so much of Dr. *Wake*'s correspondence on this union to the public, as *appeared to be convenient*; and here Dr. *Ridley* was dropt. He had seen for some time, not without visible regret, in what sort of a fraternity his name was enrolled. The publication of Archbishop *Wake*'s letters was therefore consigned to Dr. *Maclaine*, a Presbyterian minister at the *Hague*, who had translated *Mosheim*'s history, and thereby became, in some measure, accessary to the *alledged* misrepresentation above-mentioned.

Not very long after the publication of Dr. *Wake*'s correspondence, came out a pamphlet intituled, *Occasional Remarks upon some late Strictures on the Confessional. Part* II. containing, 1st, an examination of the *first* of three letters addressed to the author of that work; concerning which I shall only say, that these remarks afforded no very

* This expression, we presume, was adopted by the memorialist, not for its elegance, but on account of its being a favourite phrase of the late metropolitan, it being constantly used by him in his appointments of visitation-preachers, of which there are several autographs still in being.

ly agreeable entertainment to the admirers of Archbishop *Secker*, or the friends of Dr. *Ridley*. Happily the Prelate was then dead, and, consequently, Dr. *Ridley* more at liberty to disown a pamphlet, which had done no credit to his sponsorship.

The latter part of these *Occasional Remarks* was employed on so much of Archbishop *Wake*'s correspondence concerning the projected union, as Dr. *Mosheim* had published. In these remarks it appeared, that what the author of the memoir in your Magazine calls *misrepresentation*, was so far from being *clearly confuted* by Dr. *Wake*'s letters, that the charge brought against him by *Mosheim*, and the author of the *Confessional*, was generally understood to be more strongly fixed upon him, with very considerable aggravations. In all this Dr. *Ridley* had no hand, and so much it was incumbent upon his historian to have told the public.

For the rest, Archbishop *Secker*'s politics (whatever were his real principles) led him to exalt church-authority to the highest pitch, and rigidly to enforce conformity to every thing established. To the stomach of such a one the *Confessional* was a poisonous morsel, for which a speedy and effectual antidote must be provided at all events. He thought he had the ingredients of the remedy in his own stores, and condescended to make up the medicine with his own hands. But, as with all his strict notions of ecclesiastical power, he professed *moderation* in the most alluring terms, it was by no means convenient that the cathartic he had mixed up, should be administered by himself; and whatever discernment he might have of *literary merit*, he was certainly *an excellent judge of human weakness*. Dr. *Ridley*'s principles were known to be of the high-church complexion, and in the maintaining of them he was sincere and undisguised: he was therefore pitched upon to be the ostensible operator. The Archbishop's fame ran no hazard in the left-handed compliments that might be paid to Dr. *Ridley*, who of all men in the world was the least chargeable with dissimulation and craft, and consequently the least susceptible of suspicion. He concluded, he could lose no credit by fathering what an Archbishop wrote, and therefore never thought of employing his judgment to correct his complaisance. But when he found, in the event, that he was made answerable for a sort of chicanery which his soul abhorred, his honest heart revolted; and as he had little experience of what ecclesiastical men with great names might be capable, he then, probably for the first time, learned to distinguish between the Prelate and the Man. And it may be justly questioned, whether his Doctor's degree, and his Prebend of Salisbury, if they had been of ten times the value, would have been an equivalent for the mortification he underwent in the progress of that controversy. I am, &c.

Abingdon, Dec. 23. PHILO-RIDLEIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE been lately reading, for the first time, Dr. Lowth's English Grammar, concerning which I accede to the just commendations bestowed upon it by others; yet I can by no means agree with him in all his observations and criticisms on supposed faults in English writers. He seems to have first laid down some erroneous principles concerning English grammar, and then blamed authors for not having conformed to them. I shall point out some few instances. Vid. Edit. 1762.

Dr. Lowth supposes, with other writers on English grammar, that the two participles ending in *ing* and *ed*, as *killing*, *killed*, are both active participles, the former expressing a present time, the latter a past one: so far is true. He adds, that the latter is borrowed by the passive voice, and turned into the participle passive; his words are, "the participle passive—is always the same with the perfect participle," p. 83: so far is true likewise. But he still farther supposes, along with other grammarians, that this participle, when passive, expresses a *present* time, although, when active, it denoted a *past* one; at least, he does no where deny this, and his reasoning throughout implies it. Now, this principle seems a mistake both in him and other grammarians; and although the active participle, *killing*, expresses a present action, yet the passive participle, *being killed*, does not express a present suffering, but one which is past and over; so also, *being stoned*, *being wounded*, &c.; and the English language is defective in a present participle passive, although, in many cases, it can express the force of it by some other mode of phrase. This appears also the more natural, because hereby the past active participle never loses its past sense, in order to acquire a present sense in the passive

passive voice, as grammarians pretend. This assertion will be justified also by considering the import of the Greek participles. Τυπτων is the present participle active, *beating*; τυπτομενος the present participle passive; but this is not justly translated by *being beaten*, as I could shew by a variety of examples, wherein Greek authors have been misinterpreted by translators, in not attending to the true meaning of the present participle passive. The proper sense of τυπτομενος can be only expressed in English by a phrase not very elegant, yet an expressive one, which ought not to have been so much discarded, that is, *being a'beating*: so, again, *the horse being a'killing, I cut off his mane*, i. e. *he suffering the act of killing*, which, therefore, denotes a present suffering, or passion; whereas, *the horse being killed, I cut off his mane*, would express that I did not cut off his mane until the suffering was past and compleated, and would, in Greek, be denoted by the first indefinite tense, answering to τυφθας, or the preterperfect τετυφας. These examples may be confirmed by a variety of others, which tend to prove the same point, that the participle passive in *ed* has a past sense in the passive voice, as well as in the active, and that the present participle passive is in reality deficient, but can, in some cases, be supplied by other means, as in the foregoing cases, by borrowing the active participle present, assisted by a preposition prefixed, whether *a* there be an abbreviation of *at*, or corrupted from *on*. If this principle be right, it will set aside many of Dr. Lowth's criticisms, as I shall afterwards shew. At present I recollect one example of a false translation of a Greek writer, occasioned by the present participle passive not being rendered in its true present sense. Herodian relating, in his seventh book, the cruelties of Maximinus, says, Ἀρξασθαι οὐδεις τολμα· ἐπι συμπληρουμενης ἐτους τριετους βασιλειας, &c. which Politian has thus translated: "Incipere nemo audebat (sc. ἀποστασιν) donec exacto imperii triennio," &c. which must be thus rendered in English: "No one dared to begin (a defection from Maximin) until three years of his reign being compleated." *Exacto triennio* is justly rendered by *three years being compleated*; and both participles denote a past sense, as if the three years were entirely past, before any one dared to commence a defection from his government; but neither the Latin nor English participle express the meaning of the Greek one, συμπληρουμενης; for this is in the present tense passive, and can be no other way rendered under the form of a participle passive in English than as before, "three years being a'compleating," that is, *about being compleated*, but not yet *compleated*, or *in the third year*. That this was the right date is confirmed by a coincidence of other accounts; and some chronologers have been led into errors, by not attending to the real meaning of Herodian's words. But, as this form of a passive participle present is not elegant in English, or rather this attempt to supply the deficiency of such a passive participle present in English, by a phrase approaching nearly to the form of such participle, therefore the phrase may and must be expressed by being turned altogether into an active form, assisted by the conjunction, *while*, viz. *while he was compleating the third year*. The whole sentence will run thus: "No one dared to begin any insurrection, until, while he was compleating his third year, the Africans first flew to arms," &c. or else, "until his third year being nearly compleated," or on the point of completion, or by some such other variation of the phrase, whereby the English language is able to express the force of that passive participle present, in which the language is deficient.

This point, then, being once established, that the past participle active in *ed* retains a past sense also in the passive, it follows, that, in the eye of universal grammar, there can be no reason why the present participle active in *ing* should not, in like manner, be borrowed by the passive voice, and used as the present participle passive likewise, whenever, by so doing, no ambiguity is produced, which is the only objection that universal grammar can make to the use of it in such a sense. However, a sufficient objection will still arise from particular grammar, if the custom and genius of the English language has employed the past participle in both voices, and the present participle only in the active voice. But then, before this assertion be made, it must be well examined, whether it be true that custom has, in English, embraced the one, but rejected the other. Now, this assertion I deny; for several instances may be produced, both from eminent writers, and common conversation, which prove, that the present active partici-

ple is, in several cases, borrowed by the passive voice, to express the present participle passive, just as the perfect participle active is universally borrowed to express the perfect passive.

If I say, *the man is killing the horse*, I use *killing* as the present participle active; but, if I invert the phrase, and say, *the horse is killing by the man*, I should then use the participle *killing* in a passive sense; yet no ambiguity is produced, because the insertion of the preposition *by* prevents any mistake of the agent for patient. There can be no objection then to this inverted phrase, except that the custom of the English language has not embraced it. But if, in some cases, the English language has embraced a similar inversion, and used the active participle *ing* in a passive sense, certainly it follows, that, in such instances, there is no fault or barbarism, but an improvement of the language, which, instead of being rejected, ought to be cultivated, and rather augmented; for a greater variety of modes of expression is an advantage, when no ambiguity arises. Now, common conversation, as well as good writers, have admitted this inversion, or exchange, in the following cases, quoted by Dr. Lowth: "We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them *is wanting*," p. 143: *Addison*. Here, *is wanting* is used in exactly a similar sense as in the phrase, "the horse is killing by the man," namely, as a present participle passive. "The application of them *is wanting* to us," is the same sense as, "we are wanting the application of them," where *are wanting* is used actively, yet not so properly, in point of custom, as when used passively in the other phrase. In like manner I might have translated the above sentence of Herodian, viz. "while his third year was compleating." Here, *was compleating* is used altogether as a present participle passive; and I apprehend, that custom has just as well sanctified this passive form as the following active one, "while he was compleating his third year." The same may be said of these other passages quoted by Dr. Lowth, and as unjustly censured by him as that of Addison, on account of the active participle being used passively: "I would not *be beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory:" *Sidney*. "I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your Queen:" *Dryden*. "The debt *owing* from one country to another cannot be paid without real effects:" *Locke*. "His estate is dipped, and *is eating* out with usury:" *Steel*. In all these the passive sense of the participle is prevented from causing ambiguity, by the subsequent preposition inserted, or obviously understood. In regard to the last passage particularly, the sense would be manifestly altered, if, instead of *eating out*, Steel had said *eaten out*, this latter affirming that passion to be already past, which the former points out as only present, and still gradually going on. This passive sense of the participle will be found more frequent in verbs which are not transitives.

I may add farther, that the case is exactly the same with all the other present passive tenses in English, as with the present passive participle; they are all really deficient, and are only supplied by a past tense borrowed, and used in a present sense, or by some other variation of phrase. For instance, τυπτομαι would be translated by the grammarians, *is beaten*; whereas, really, these English words denote a past, not a present, time and suffering, and, through want of a present, they are only borrowed from a past tense, to supply the deficiency. This will appear more evident, if we attend to our use of neuter verbs in English, some of which are conjugated by *have*, some by *am*, and some by both. Thus, *I come* is in the present time, and denotes that the motion is now going on; but *I am come* expresses the past time, and denotes that the motion is ended, *am* supplying the place of *have*; for we cannot say *I have come*, although, in many other neuters, we say *I walk*, *I have walked*, not *I am walked*. It is evident, then, that *am* is equivalent to *have* in such verbs, and, when joined to the past participle, still denotes a past time. This appears more plainly in those neuters which can be conjugated both by *am* and *have*; as *he is grown*, or *he has grown*; for we can use either expression. Here, then, *is* must be equivalent to the force of *has*, and both mark an act past: why, then, should *is killed*, or *is beaten*, &c. be called the present passive, when, in reality, they equally denote a past suffering, as *is grown* and *is come* do past events neither active nor passive. It is hence plain, that *is beaten*, &c. is really in a past tense, and is only borrowed to supply the deficiency of a present passive verb, which practice custom

render familiar, and therefore intelligible. But hence we learn, that any other mode, sanctified by custom, of supplying the same deficiency, has an equal claim to be called proper English, and not to be rejected as a barbarism, especially if used by ancient English writers, as well as moderns; because this gives reason to think, that it was a mode of speaking approved by ancient conversation also, and therefore originally inherent in our language, not an adventitious one, introduced of late by capriciousness.

I am, &c. S.

P. S. That Herodian meant, by συμπληρουμενος, to denote that the third year was only current, and *compleating*, is plain, from the sense used by all other Greek writers, when they mean a year compleatly past and *compleated*. Thus, Dion. Halicar. says, Ετων τριακοσιων εκπεπληρωμενων απο τυ Ρωμης συνοικισμυ. *Lib.* 10. "Three hundred years being *compleated* from the building of Rome." The participle is here in the perfect tense, and the context proves, that he meant entirely *compleated* and past, not that the three hundredth year was then currently *compleating*.

Mr. URBAN,

I Should be glad to return my thanks to the gentleman who signs himself W. & D. in your November Magazine. As I differ from him in some particulars, his assistance in others would be esteemed a favour, should a second edition of my book make it necessary. In the mean time I remain, &c.

Mint Yard, Canterbury. W. GOSTLING.

To W. & D.

YOUR conjectures, as you call them, concerning Bell Jesus, are supported by proofs which ignorance or forgetfulness made quite new to me. Mine are meer conjectures, founded, as I thought, on probability; but that foundation you have, in a great measure, destroyed. When I read in Mr. Somner, that our cathedral had no fixed font, till in his time Bishop Warner gave a noble one, I wondered at his assertion, not once thinking that fonts were entirely appropriated to parochial churches till after the Reformation: and even now I cannot help thinking there were some exceptions to that general rule.

The curious Mr. Grose tells me, that in a late northern journey he found, at New Minster, in Northumberland, a very ancient font resembling that which Leland has given a print of in the octavo edition of 1770, Vol. I. page 29, once belonging to the monastery there, but now thrown into the road, and that he has made a drawing of it. And in Vol. IV. of Leland, page 180, I find, in Margaret Countess of Richmond's orders for preparations against the delivery of a pregnant Queen, that the font of silver at Canterbury was to be sent for, or another made like it. This rich piece of furniture, we may well suppose, belonged to St. Augustine's monastery, or the cathedral; and if to the latter, this might probably be the place where it was made use of. It does not at present, indeed, make an appearance suitable to such rich furniture, and so solemn an occasion; but the walls now covered with white wash might then have been so with the best paintings, or rich hangings; and the dome you must have observed to have been once curiously embellished.

Mr. Stavely, page 219, mentions an eminent font of solid brass not long since at the great church of St. Alban's, being that wherein the children of the Kings of Scotland were wont to be baptized, brought from thence as a trophy by Sir Richard Lee, and presented by him to the abbey church there, for the use of those of the lowest rank in that town, in the year 1543.

You will say, perhaps, these are not sufficient proofs of this rotunda having been a baptistery, nor do I think they are.

The reason of my giving you this trouble is, in hopes of giving you more, and to beg your assistance toward a more satisfactory account, if such should be wanted.

To this end I shall mention some things, which, perhaps, you have not observed, though they have often fallen in my way.

First, then, if this was a scriptorium, it is near enough to the library to answer such a purpose: but though the distance of it from the chapter-house is small, the way from one to the other was by no means a short one, when there was no door into the chapter-house but that at the west end. Four others, indeed, have been cut through the wall, one near the pulpit, another through one of the niches or stalls at the east end of the room; but these are of no great antiquity, the passage to the former from each another, cut thro' the

the wall of the Dean's chapel, being of lath and plaister, as are two of the walls of that staircase you mention as the Prior's short way to the chapter. The stairs, too, are of blocks of wood, and I suppose made on converting that building to a sermon-house, as were two more doors into two galleries erected in it on that occasion. One of these, divided by a partition, has sometimes been the royal closet, having lattised casements for privacy. The cornice of this has a proper motto, and the date 1544: the other is lower, and had another way into it, now walled up. These three openings so near the north east corner of the room have occasioned a crack and settlement in the walls, discoverable enough in the lattised closet.

As to the little dome being a lavatory, if the monks were to wash and comb there in their way from the dorter to the choir, no place could stand more conveniently; but it was a very scanty dressing-room for such numbers, and the vault under it in the Prior's kitchen-garden is so crouded with the four pillars about the centre of it, that hardly more than four people could wash there at a time.

The two lavatories in the back cloister, answering to the great door between that and the refectory, I have described, as what might serve the strangers in the way to church from their hall; but if these were appropriated to the monks, Edwyn shews, that there was water for their use between their lodgings and their hall.

I have been more particular here than in my book, because I write to one who has examined the place, and seems to wish for a more satisfactory account of the design of this structure than his own or mine. W. G.

The Flight of Henry de Bourbon, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from France. Continued from p.* 620.

THE king of France, when informed of the step the prince had taken, was fired with the fiercest indignation against him, and instantly gave a thousand orders to have him pursued with the utmost expedition, and kept. He was not only struck with extreme uneasiness on seeing the Princess of Condé so far removed from court, but also with a reflection that many dangerous consequences might flow to his kingdom from this action of the prince her husband, especially considering his own advanced age, and the infancy of his children. Exercised and tormented by these powerful and turbulent passions, he used, as I said, the utmost diligence to have Condé overtaken and detained. He dispatched, among others, the Sieur de Praslin, one of the captains of his guard, with orders, that, if he could not come up with the Prince, immediately to proceed to the Archduke, towards whose frontiers it was supposed Condé had directed his flight, and to make the most pressing instances to him to have Condé seized. And accordingly, when all hopes of overtaking the Prince were entirely vanished, not only in respect of Praslin, but also of the rest of the King's emissaries, the former immediately repaired, along with the French ambassador then residing at Brussels*, to lay the King's remonstrances before the Archduke. They loaded the Prince with heavy charges, and spoke in the bitterest terms against his person.

They said, "The dangers he apprehended, in relation to the honour of his wife's chastity, were all imaginary, as also was every other fear with which he had coloured his escape. And how, indeed could he dream of any violence from the King? a sovereign in himself naturally averse to it; much less would he be disposed to employ any towards so near a relation. That it was rather his own ambition and levity, together with the instigations and bad counsels of others, which had transported him to an enterprise so strange and unexpected, and which could tend to nothing else but to embarrass the kingdom of France; and that this measure of his flight was apparently projected for that very purpose. That therefore the King firmly promised himself, from the good neighbourhood and the sincere friendship cultivated between his Majesty and the Archduke, that he would detain Condé, if he were still in Flanders, and by every means possible would promote his return to France. That they both of them intreated this of him in the strongest manner, and in the King's name. That he should consider the nature of the transaction, and remember, that such incidents were not so peculiar to any one prince, as not to extend in the consequence and the example to all others."

* Mons. de Bernii. *P. Daniel.*

The

The answer of the Archduke was, "That he thought he had fulfilled his engagements to the King in that he had refused to receive the Prince. That it would not have been just, to deny a passage through his territories to a person of his quality. That the Prince had already removed himself to another place. But still, if in any manner, he, by his good offices and persuasions, could induce him to return to France, he was perfectly disposed to apply *them*, and to demonstrate to the King every other way, how much he desired the private satisfaction of his Majesty, and the public tranquility of his realm.

The Prince of Orange* was at this time in his city of Breda, which was not far distant from Antwerp, along with the Princess his wife, sister to the Pr. of Condé. He came, therefore, immediately, with his Pss. to Brussels §, being desired to do so by Condé, who, that he might arrive the sooner at Cologne, had taken the shortest road, and had caused the Princess to go to Brussels, in order to remain there with his sister, until such time as he should come to some other resolution.

The Princess of Condé was then sixteen years of age, and, in the opinion of all, her beauty completely answered the report which fame had beforehand brought thither of it. She was extremely fair; her eyes, and even her whole countenance, full of sweetness; her speech was graceful, as indeed were all her gestures; and what greatly recommended her beauty was, that it was entirely natural, unassisted by any female artifices whatsoever.

The Archduke and the Infanta returned soon after to Brussels. The Princess of Condé was immediately visited by the Archduke; and many courteous and obliging offers were made her on the part of the Infanta.

In this interim, the principal Spanish ministers † came to know what had been done by the Archduke at Marimonte, where they had not been present, in relation to the affair of the Prince of Condé. They were of opinion, that the resolution, which the Archduke had taken, was less generous than became him, both in forbidding the Prince to continue in Flanders, and in shewing so much forwardness to gratify the French King. But the Marquis Spinola, by whose hands the affairs of the King of Spain in Flanders were chiefly managed ‖, was offended beyond measure. He could not bear the Archduke should lose so fair an occasion of deriving some advantage from the embarrassments of the French King. "The Archduke, says he, has been unnecessarily afraid, lest the King of France should levy war against him, only for entertaining and protecting the Prince of Condé in Flanders. It is by no means the same thing to make war with stags in the forests of France, and with armed troops in the field, as the King knows better than any body else: therefore that one ought in reason to judge, that, instead of breaking out into war, the King would be for trying to recal Condé into France by treaty and negotiation, and to get the Princess by that means restored to his hopes; nay, that one ought to suppose, that, if Condé had remained safe and secure in Flanders, the negotiation to be set on foot for his reconciliation might have produced many very beneficial

* This was Philip William, son of William the First.

§ A truce of 12 years having been concluded, 9 April, 1609, between the States-General and the Archduke Albert, the Prince of Orange was at liberty to come to Brussels, which was then the residence and court of the Archduke.

† The ten provinces of the Netherlands belonged to the crown of Spain. The Archduke Albert was first governor of them, and then had the government confirmed to him by way of dowry with the Infanta, Isabella, daughter of Philip II. King of Spain. In case there was no issue from that match, the Netherlands were to return to the crown of Spain; and by this means, there being now no appearance of any children, the Spaniards became materially interested in the affairs of these countries, and indeed the Archduke was very principally governed by Spanish counsels, and supported by their arms. This accounts for there being so many Spanish agents at this time at Brussels; and for the Spanish ministers, and the King of Spain, Philip III. taking so great a part in this business of Condé, as well as in other matters to be mentioned in the sequel of this narrative. Who the Spanish ministers at Brussels at this time were may be learnt from our author's *Political State*, &c. Part I. Cap. iv.

‖ He was by birth a *Genoese*, and a consummate general and statesman. His character may be seen at length, as drawn by our author, in the *Political State* above cited.

effects, viz. both the promoting the reciprocal matches, for which there had already been made between the two crowns * more than one overture, and other matters relative to their mutual advantage, and therewith to the good of Christendom in general. Suspicions among princes have always their use, and oftentimes a spirit of fear wrought more powerfully in them, than that of friendship: and if Condé had remained, in any shape, in the power of the Catholic King and the Archduke, what opportunity could be found more desireable or more favourable, for putting a stop to the immoderate ambition of King Henry? He had been made arbiter of the truce of Flanders, concluded but just before †; was very desirous the differences about the succession of the House of Cleves should depend solely upon his will; boasted to be in possession of the title of the General Balance-holder of Europe, and exercised the authority of such. But what authority ought to be less endured, than that of his pretending to hinder Princes so great and so just, as the Catholic King and the Archduke, from exercising their greatness and their justice in protecting the oppressed? such especially as the Prince of Condé, and in the instance of such an oppression as his; and particularly, since he, even after the last peace made with his Catholic Majesty, had afforded a secure retreat in France to Antonio Perez, a Minister who had been most treacherous and unfaithful to the Crown of Spain ‡, afforded him not only a safe retreat, but also gave him a pension, doing him at the same time all kinds of honour openly, and in the face of his whole Court. But how different from that of Perez is the quality and condition of Condé? how dissimilar his case? And how can his flight from France be better justified, since it was doubtlessly occasioned, whatever the King's Ministers may say to the contrary, by the manifest necessity he lay under of saving his honour by that means, and even of securing his life."

The Marquis Spinola broke out into such expostulations as these, and with him all the Spanish Ministers concurred; and not contenting themselves with complaints only, they tried by every possible means to inspire the same thoughts into the breast of the Archduke, a Prince of a most moderate and peaceable disposition §; and who being delivered, after so many difficulties, but a few months before, by means of the truce of Flanders, from the late dangers of war, was very unwilling to give any handle, whence there might arise a new and more bloody one with the French King. But then, on the other hand, the subordination of the interests of the Archduke to those of the King of Spain was such, that he suffered himself at length to be overcome by the reasons and motives alledged above; but more by those that seemed to promise negotiation and peace, than those by which new troubles and disturbances might be apprehended.

(To be continued.)

CASE *of the Count de* GUINES, *the* French *Ambassador to the Court of* London, *charged by M.* Tort, *formerly his Secretary, with having ordered him to stock job in the public Funds of* England, *on his [the Ambassador's] Account; of having, in order to evade the Payment of the Losses, obliged him to abscond; of having afterwards caused him to be imprisoned; and of having defamed his Character.*

TO destroy such imputations as these, the ambassador says, he might have contented himself with denying them, they having no other support but the assertion of the accuser; but a more honourable and more satisfactory defence was necessary for his own justification, as a man; and more so, in vindication of the dignity of his character, as an ambassador. I will, therefore, says he, undertake to prove, that the acculation of Tort is false—I will do more; I will prove that it cannot be true.

The Count, after thus briefly stating the accusation, proceeds to lay before his judges the nature of stock-jobbing in the English funds.

Peace or war, says he, form the thermometer of the value of the English funds. If there is a probability of war, the funds fall; if there is a prospect of peace, they rise.

* Of France and Spain. The matches here meant did afterwards take place, A. 1615.

† April 9, 1609. The influence the French King had in this transaction may be seen in Bentivoglio's history of that truce. See also P. Daniel, p. 830.

‡ Father Daniel intimates, p. 713, that Perez was very injuriously persecuted by Philip II.

§ See the character of the Archduke Albert in our author's Political State of Flanders, Part I. Cap. i.

Gaming

Gaming is carried on there, by purchasing or selling stock fictitiously, to be delivered at a time agreed on. If, after this fictitious contract, a rise or a fall happens at the time of settling, the difference must be paid accordingly.

When a jobber discovers that he has speculated wrong, he may, in the mean time, repair the evil, by *covering* the operation; that is to say, by jobbing on the other side.

This stock-jobbing is prohibited by the laws of England, and therefore no legal process can be carried on for the recovery of the debts that may result from it. It depends on the reciprocal honesty of the gamesters. It is not dishonourable, when it takes place between two persons who play on equal terms; but it becomes culpable, when a jobber, informed of some great political event, avails himself of that advantage to strip the ignorant. This fraud resembles that of a merchant insuring a ship which he knows has already perished.

After this explanation, it is evident, how very contemptible an Ambassador must render himself, if, informed of the secrets of his court, he should permit himself to job in the funds upon this certainty. What then must be the crime of his secretary, who, making a bad use of the knowledge he has of the dispatches, to game with advantage, should likewise pretend, in order to gain credit for himself, that he games in the funds, by the consent, and for the account, of his master?

[To these preliminary eclaircissements is added some explanation of the political events which, from the month of January 1771, to the 20th of April following (the æra of this affair), occasioned considerable variations in the English funds, such as, till then, had rarely happened.]

A very serious difficulty had arisen, towards the close of the year 1770, between Spain and England, with respect to Falkland Islands. These two powers had armed; France had a part in it, as the ally of Spain; and negotiations were set on foot on all sides, to prevent a war, which none of the three courts desired.

In the month of July, 1770, I was appointed Ambassador at the court of London. Some time before my departure, upon the recommendation of several persons who had interested themselves in his behalf, I had taken M. Tort into my service, in quality of Secretary. He introduced into my house Mr. Delpech, under the pretext of assisting him in the business committed to his charge, and had under him, besides, a Mr. Roger, who had been recommended to me by persons for whom I had a very great esteem. I also lodged in my house M. Vachon, who, coming to pass some time in England, had asked that favour of me.

Upon my arrival at London, I placed an entire confidence in my Secretary. I had a right to believe, that the person to whom I had shewn the greatest favour, would, on this account, be the most devoted to my interest. M. Tort made a very bad use of the confidence I placed in him; but for a long time he prevented my discovering his infidelity. He first began by engaging a teacher of the French language to quit an employment he had at London, in order to pursue a smuggling scheme; he bribed the person belonging to my houshold, whose business it was to clear my effects at the Custom-house; and he made use of my name to favour a contraband trade, of all others, a practice which most degrades the character of an Ambassador. Some difficulties, however, arising in this trade, he soon cast his eye upon a business which he looked upon as less hazardous, and more profitable. In short, he commenced stock-jobber. His first acquaintance was with a Mrs. Moriencourt, a lady who lived at London in close connection with Salvadore the Jew; and by joining in the intrigues of that lady and Salvadore, and communicating to them the contents of my dispatches, he transacted business not only with them, but also with the house of Herzuello and Morphy, with Messrs. Bourdieu and Chollet, with Mr. Thelusson, and others.

Besides all these English merchants, he endeavoured to draw in three French merchants, Messrs. Beaumont, Darnauld, and Fayau; but these merchants, shocked at his dishonest scheme, refused to adopt it.

His success, on the contrary, was so rapid with Mr. Morphy, that his third part of the profits in one particular day produced him 70,000 livres. He assured his associates, that I partook of these profits, and had the baseness to pass for my agent. None of the persons, however, to whom Tort insinuated that he acted for me, ever spoke to me, or caused me to be spoken to, nor endeavoured

endeavoured to obtain from me the slightest assurance of it, by word of mouth or in writing; blinded by their avarice, and by the hopes of playing at a certainty, they swallowed greedily all the fables he related to them.

In this career of successful villainy, an anonymous letter, received by the Prince de Masserano, in March, 1771, deranged the enterprises of M. Tort. The Prince was informed, that his Secretaries, and M. Tort, gamed in the public funds. The Prince imparted this letter to me. An anonymous writing was not sufficient to deprive men of their employments; but it was sufficient to engage us to have a strict eye over their conduct. Dissimulation then became a necessary duty for me; and I withdrew my confidence by degrees, even without suffering it to be perceived.

Agreeable to this plan, Tort no longer registered the *interesting dispatches* received by me; he no longer wrote nor knew any thing of importance; and the absurd manner in which he conducted his jobbing concerns after this, proves also that his operations could not be on my account.

Before this time, Tort had made considerable gains; but now, deprived of all light at the most essential time, he resembled a wandering traveller in a dark night; he lost his way. From whence it happened, that he and his associates played on the wrong side; jobbing for the *fall* of the funds, when they should have jobbed for the *rise*: they were bears when they should have been bulls; and, continuing ignorant of their error, they plunged themselves deeper and deeper into the abyss they had prepared for those with whom they had contracted.

About the 12th of April, Tort began to grow uneasy, and gave Messrs. Vachon and Roger to understand, that he should be obliged to abscond, because I should lose, and should not be able to pay my debts. He took care also to ask my leave to pass a few days in the country. His presages were soon realized. The funds rose considerably; and on Saturday the 20th, he fled from London.

On Sunday the 21st, I was dressing myself to go to Court, when about 11 in the morning, Madame Moriencourt, whom I had never seen, having desired to speak to me, was introduced into my apartment. She appeared to be in great trouble, and told me, without doubt I must know, that Mr. Salvadore had jobbed for me in the funds, by order of M. Tort, for considerable sums. Astonished and exasperated at this effrontery, I answered this woman, as I ought, with some warmth. She then assured me, that Tort must be gone off. She entered into a detail of the odious means he had made use of to gain her confidence; and added, that M. Vachon was at her house in tears. I opened the door, and told Madame Moriencourt, dismissing her at the same time, that, if Tort had deceived her, I was sorry for it; that I should know how to recover him; *and that I would give him up to her dead or alive.*

It was now time to go to Court. As soon as I returned, I lost no time in procuring further explanations from my household. I sent to Messrs. Roger and Vachon. They confessed that Tort had given them to understand, that I gamed in the funds; and that they were informed, that he employed for this purpose, not only Mr. Salvadore, but several other English merchants. I reproved them in the strongest terms for their underhand dealings, and their concealment. They excused themselves by saying, that, being subordinate to a man who enjoyed my entire confidence, they had thought it their duty to be silent, and acknowledged that he had gained them over to it by promises of rewards. I have since discharged both the one and the other.

About seven the same evening, I heard of Tort, by one of my couriers who returned from Calais, and had met him. A few minutes after, the domestic who had attended him, arrived, and brought me a letter, in which Tort informed me, that some unforeseen affairs of consequence had forced him to go to France, and to set out precipitately.

I made up my dispatches immediately, and the same evening my couriers set off. I gave an account of all that happened to the Duke de Vrilliere; I imparted the measures I had taken to the English ministry, and to the *diplomatic corps.*

I wrote at the same time to my uncle the *Commandeur* de Guines, to inform him of the behaviour of Tort, and of his flight.

The next and the following day, I was more circumstantially informed of his infamous practices, and I wrote in substance to the Duke de Vrilliere, that when I first had the honour to give him an account of the flight of my Secretary, I was ignorant of the particulars of the crimes of which he was accused;

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that I now had proofs that he had betrayed the secrets with which he was entrusted; that the King was interested *to make an example of him*; and that the notoriety of his crime demanded an exemplary punishment. I annexed a description of Tort's person; and I represented the necessity of reclaiming him, wherever he should be found.

The same day, or the following, I heard of Tort from a person who had met him at Montreuil. This was the first intelligence I had received of the route he had taken. I instantly sent off a courier to the Duke de Vrilliere, and gave him sure indications to have him arrested.

At Montreuil he had an interview with Salvadore the Jew, and they there concerted their future operations; in consequence of which, Tort pursued his journey to Chantilly; and, as it afterwards appeared, Salvadore went directly to Paris, where he delivered a letter to M. Boyer, my agent, informing him of the sum of 25,000 livres being due to Salvadore, and requesting an interview at Chantilly, where Tort said he would more fully explain the matter to Boyer. This fortunate event led to the discovery of Tort, who was afterwards apprehended at Paris by means of Delpech, and committed to the Bastile.

Delpech, now the friend of Tort, and one of his witnesses, endeavoured to make a merit with me of his imprisonment, and wrote me two letters, soliciting his place, and offering to lay open all his manœuvres and treacheries. It may well be imagined, I did not condescend to give him any answer.

Tort was obliged to submit in the Bastile to the two first examinations by interrogatories, in which he accused himself on every point. The Duke de Vrilliere transmitted them to me; I insisted on a severe punishment. After two months imprisonment he underwent a third interrogatory, which the same Minister addressed to me on the 30th of June; at the same time acquainting me, that it appearing evident, that Tort *had no other design but that of gaining money*, it was hardly possible to detain him any longer in the Bastile.

About this time, the Duke d'Aiguillon was nominated by the King to fill the department for foreign affairs, in the room of the Duke de Vrilliere. This Minister sent me, the latter end of August, a recal, which I had not requested. As soon as I arrived, he told me, that the secret object of my return was a recrimination against me on the part of Tort, which had already been laid before the council of state. I was greatly surprised to find myself thus accused to the King, by a man, whom I, as accuser, had delivered into the hands of government.

Two months had elapsed since this affair had been carried to the council, and no information had been sent to me, of the unheard-of change that had been operated in it.

Tort had begun by protesting beforehand against every thing he had said in the course of his examinations. He had undergone three upon oath; these three interrogations had been transmitted to me, but I had not been informed of the protest.

M. Tort produced proof of his imputation. I thought myself obliged however, to oppose him by several memorials, which I presented to the council of state. I proved, that all the particulars of his accusation were alike absurd and contradictory.

While I was employed in this refutation, a report prevailed, that the embassy with which I was honoured, was going to be given to another. I apprehended it the more, as it had been engaged the first hour of my return to the Baron de Breteuil, who, informed of the object of my recal, had the civility to release the Duke d'Aiguillon from his promise. I had the honour to write to the Duke, who, on the 5th of November, wrote me the following answer:

"His Majesty has always appeared "to me determined to send you back "to England, *as soon as you have* "*given the necessary eclaircissements,* "*to destroy the imputations* of M. Tort: "*He has never varied upon this sub-* "*ject*, and you ought to look upon all "that may be told you to the contra-"ry, as falsehoods."

My last memoir was read at the council-board, and completely overthrew all calumnies; at least I had reason to think so, because my return to London (made dependent in the most precise terms, in this Minister's letter, on the annihilation of Tort's imputations) had been resolved on by the King.

I set out for England on the 10th of January, 1772; M. Tort was released from the Bastile a few days after.

I heard publickly at London, that the use he made of his liberty was to publish

publish that he had been justified by the council; I know that he caused the same impostures to be circulated at London, a letter which M. Thelusson wrote to me confirming the report.

It was some time after before his plan of recrimination manifested itself. M. Tort attacked me in the criminal court, and, to give more weight to this procedure, he has presumed to assure the officers of justice, *that he had been obliged to make his complaint to the Ministry, before he deposited it at the office.*

The effrontery of this assertion is, however, contradicted by a letter from the Duke d'Aiguillon, which proves, *that the Ministry never had any cognizance of Tort's complaint but from the lieutenant-criminal, after it had been lodged in the office.* The same letter concludes with the following intimation:

"*Before any thing is decreed respecting this matter,* his Majesty would know, Sir, what you think of it, and what you may desire on his part; *be it to leave a free course to the complaint, or to prevent the pursuit of it.* I shall expect your answer, that I may let his Majesty know."

I replied, that I hoped the King would do me the justice to believe, that I was incapable of accepting the aid of his authority, to stop the course of a complaint already lodged, on an affair, the result of which, moreover, must be the justification of my conduct.

Thus was I forced into the necessity of maintaing a criminal process, which but ill agreed with the character of the Representative of the King's person.

The situation I found myself in was very novel, and very delicate. As a citizen, I had no other part to take, but to follow exactly the course of justice; as an Ambassador, having delivered up a criminal into the hands of government, and that government having punished him, I might have availed myself of the King's authority to stop the progress of a decision in which the secrets of state were necessarily involved: but I chose to begin, by condescending, in the eyes of all Europe, and of the whole diplomatic corps, to put myself on a footing with a man who was formerly my Secretary, with respect to a justification, from which I took care not to shelter myself under my public character.

[Here the Ambassador brings together a variety of circumstances, which, he says, amount to so many proofs in his favour; but finally rests his cause on the truth of the four following facts.

FIRST FACT. That England offered France and Spain to set them the example of disarming.

SECOND FACT. That on the 5th of April, I had received the dispatch from my court, which positively announced to me, that France did not refuse to follow the example given by England of disarming, and that Spain concurred with France on this point.

THIRD FACT. That the dispatch of the 4th of April, which arrived at London on the 7th and 8th, as positively announced to me, that Spain was determined to rely on his Britannic Majesty and his Ministry, for the evacuation of Falkland Islands.

Tort neither registered, nor knew of these dispatches.

FOURTH FACT. That on the 14th of April, I knew for a certainty, that the answer of Spain left no further possible object of dispute between the three powers.

It results from hence, *that, on the 14th of April,* I should have been in time to have caused the transactions to have been covered; Messeurs Bordieu and Thelusson having confessed, in their confrontations, that it would have been sufficient to have known the answer of Spain, on *the sixteenth,* or even on *the eighteenth,* to have gained immensely.

I should then at least have jobbed for *peace.* If I had jobbed, *I should have gained.* This single proposition should decide the cause.

Genuine COPY *of the* PETITION *from the* American *General Congress to his Majesty.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1774.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

WE, your Majesty's faithful subjects of the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pensylvania, the Counties of New-Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves, and the inhabitants of those Colonies who have deputed us to represent them in general Congress, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these

these Colonies ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our Assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majesty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

The charges of usual offices have been greatly increased, and new, expensive, and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves. The officers of the customs are empowered to break open and enter houses without the authority of any civil magistrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependant on one part of the Legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the Representatives of the People have been fruitless.

The agents of the people have been discountenanced, and Governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce has been burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years of your Majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us, for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent, the trial by jury in many civil cases is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences, vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both Houses of Parliament have resolved that Colonists may be tried in England for offences alleged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and, in consequence thereof, attempts have been made to enforce that statute. A statute was passed in the twelfth year of your Majesty's reign, directing, that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm; whereby the inhabitants of these Colonies may, in sundry cases by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last sessions of Parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston; another, empowering the Governor of the Massachussetts-Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third, for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British freemen are subjected to the latter, and establishing an absolute government, and the Roman-Catholic religion, throughout those vast regions that border on the westerly and northerly boundaries of the free Protestant English settlements; and a fifth, for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North-America.

To a Sovereign who "glories in the name of Briton," the bear recital of these acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection against them.

From this destructive system of Colony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, that overwhelm your Majesty's dutiful Colonies with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies, to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and these Colonies, from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of seditious persons, we should merit the opprobrious terms

frequently

frequently bestowed upon us by those we revere. But so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them; and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one, to receive injuries and be sensible of them.

Had our Creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit. But thanks be to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the British throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility, that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessing they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illustrious House of Brunswick to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts, which though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects, in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquillity of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and posterity, the primary obligations of nature and of society, command us to entreat your royal attention; and, as your Majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men, who, daringly interposing themselves between your royal person and your faithful subjects, and for several years past incessantly employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by abusing your Majesty's authority, misrepresenting your American subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too severe to be any longer tolerable, to disturb your Majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majesty's service. Yet so greatly have we been misrepresented, that a necessity has been alleged of taking our property from us without our consent, "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the defence, protection, and security of the Colonies." But we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that such provision has been and will be made for defraying the two first articles, as has been and shall be judged, by the legislatures of the several colonies, just and suitable to their respective circumstances; and for the defence, protection, and security of the Colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earnestly desire may immediately be done, would be fully sufficient, at least in times of peace; and in case of war, your faithful Colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when constitutionally requested, to demonstrate their loyalty to your Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces. Yielding to no British subjects, in affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person, family, and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expressing that attachment by those proofs that are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and usefully employed in recommending ourselves by every testimony of devotion to your Majesty, and of veneration to the state from which we derive our origin. But though now exposed to unexpected and unnatural scenes of distress, by a contention with that nation, in whose parental guidance on all important affairs we have hitherto with filial reverence constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction in our present unhappy and perplexing circumstances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our

our conduct, will justify us at that grand tribunal, before which all mankind must submit to judgment.

We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to your Majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason, and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we present this petition only to obtain redress of grievances and relief from fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system of statutes and regulations adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in America,—extending the powers of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty,— trying persons in Great Britain for offences alleged to be committed in America,—affecting the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec, by the abolition of which system, the harmony between Great Britain and these Colonies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, and the usual intercourses, will be immediately restored. In the magnanimity and justice of your Majesty and parliament we confide for a redress of our other grievances, trusting, that, when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accustomed, in our happier days, to enjoy. For, appealing to that *Being* who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction.

Permit us then, most gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmost humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whose pure religion our enemies are undermining; for your glory, which can be advanced only by tendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interests of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it; for the safety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses; that your Majesty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the same bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and interposition may be used for our relief; and that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That your Majesty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions till time shall be no more, is and always will be our sincere and fervent prayer.

HEN. MIDDLETON, President.

Letter to Y. Z. (*See* December Mag. *p.* 576.)

AS by publishing your letter on SPACE, you appeal to the public judgment, give me leave to trouble you with my thoughts on that important subject. After some introductory observations, you declare in favour of the word SPACE in preference to every other word to express the ideas we conceive of the Deity; for, say you, "Space infers the idea of immensity and eternity; it is omnipresent; in it we live and move, and have our beings; it is immaterial and infinite; and whatever attribute we affix to the idea of the Deity, may be as properly applied to the word *Space* as to the word *God*."—Were these positions granted, they would indeed go a great way towards proving SPACE to be the true God. Let us examine them; and in the first place, What is SPACE? According to my idea, SPACE is a *non-entity*, which I prove thus: every thing which exists (or every entity), is either *matter* or *spirit*; but space is neither *matter* nor *spirit*, therefore space is a non-entity*. This first proposition is farther proved from the general decision of philosophers, who have divided all substance thus; and also from the infallible oracles, or the

[* Either this *Space*, says Locke, is something or nothing: if nothing be between two bodies, they must necessarily touch; if something, the question is, whether it be *body* or *spirit*?—*Edit.*]

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revelations from the true God; for there we read that God is a spirit; that his angels are ministering spirits; and wherever the creatures are enumerated, they are all referred to one or other of those substances, or are compounded of both.

With reference to the attributes of the Deity; if space has all the attributes of God except one, or has any one attribute which God has not, or has any attribute which God has in a different manner or degree in which it is supposed to exist in the divine mind, then it will follow that Space cannot be God; Space is not *omniscient*, therefore Space cannot be God; that infinite Space may be possessed by God's omnipresence cannot be denied, any more than that infinite duration is constituted by his eternal existence‡; but the omnipotence of Space can no more be inferred from thence, than that INTELLIGENCE can be conceived to exist in the materials of a dwelling from the wisdom of the occupier. Space, therefore, appears to me to be defective in the essential attributes usually ascribed to Deity, and therefore very improper to be substituted in the room of the word GOD.

I am, Sir, &c. J. H.

[This brief manner of stating our correspondent's objections, will, we hope, be the more readily excused, as the limits of our Magazine will not admit of elaborate disquisitions.]

Mr. URBAN,

TO the anecdote [*Dec. Mag. p.* 588] of "Dr. Mead's objecting to the expression, *amor publicus posuit*, on Shakespeare's monument, and yielding the point to Mr. Pope, with *Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori*;" may be added the farther account of this matter which we find in *Ruffhead's Life of Pope*, p. 205. "Should it be thought, notwithstanding, that our author, as an editor, failed in doing justice to our great dramatic bard; yet, it must be confessed, that he testified a very amiable regard to his memory, by being chiefly instrumental in the erection of the monument in Westminster-abbey, to which he wrote an inscription that has been censured by critics of the same stamp, as unclassical. Among others, Dr. *Mead* objected to the Latinity of the expression, *amor publicus*, on the authority of *Patrick*, the dictionary-maker; to which Pope well replied,—"That he would allow a dictionary-maker to understand a single word, but not two words put together."

Notwithstanding the pleasantry of Mr. Pope on this occasion, and the avowed contempt of his biographer for critics *of this stamp*, I believe it would be impossible to produce, from any classic author, *those two words* "*put together*," in the sense which the inscription requires. *Amor publicus*, if the expression were to be met with, would, I apprehend, signify the "*object* of the public esteem;" as the *publica cura* of Horace does, that *Barine* was the "*object* of the public attention"—the *public toast of Rome*. The regard and affection *of* the public *for* the person and character of Augustus, Ovid expresses by *amor urbis*:

Sic tibi, quem semper factis animoque mereris,
Reddatur gratæ debitus *Urbis amor*.
Trist. II. 159.

It is here observable, that the measure admits of the epithet *publicus* instead of *debitus* (and the sense of the passage is rather improved by it; for, after what is expressed by the verb *mereris*, the epithet *debitus* seems superfluous), would the genius of the language have allowed it. We have, indeed, in this same author, if the little piece *de Nuce* be his, *ira publica* [the resentment *of* the public]; and *publica gaudia* [the joy of the public], in *Martial*. Ovid also affords us an example of *publicus favor* [the favor *of* the public], an idea perfectly similar to that of Mr. Pope, and in a similar form of expression; joined, too, in construction with a compound of the verb *pono*, which seem to put the latinity of the *inscription* beyond the possibility of a doubt:

Tempora sacratâ mea sunt velata coronâ,
Publicus invito quam *favor* imposuit.
Pont. lib. IV. *Epist.* XIV. 55.

And yet, for no better reason, perhaps, than the *Dictionary-maker* could have given—*my own conception and feeling*—I am not more thoroughly convinced that the *publicus favor imposuit* of Ovid is true, genuine Latin phrase, than that the *amor publicus posuit* of Pope is *not*. Q.

‡ He is, according to Sir Isaac Newton, not eternity or infinity, but eternal and infinite; he is not duration or space, but he endures and is present. He endures always, and is present every where; and by existing always and every where constitutes the very things duration and space, eternity and infinity.—*Edit.*]

Substance of the Address of the American *Delegates, in general Congress assembled, to the Inhabitants of the Province of* Quebec.

Friends and Fellow-countrymen,

WE, the Delegates, &c. having taken into our most serious consideration the state of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to address your province, as a member therein deeply interested.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious resistance, had incorporated you with the body of English subjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generosity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bless to you the dispensations of his over-ruling providence, by securing to you, and your latest posterity, the inestimable advantages of a free English constitution of government, which is the privilege of all English subjects to enjoy.

These hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, issued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of those advantages. [*See the proclamation at large, Vol. XXXIII. p.* 477.]

Little did we imagine, that any succeeding ministers would so audaciously and cruelly abuse the royal authority, as to with-hold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights to which you were thus justly entitled.

But, since we have lived to see the unexpected time, when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the unspeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we esteem it our duty, for the weighty reasons herein after mentioned, to explain to you some of its most important branches.

In this form the first grand right is, that of the people having a share in their own government, by their representatives chosen by themselves, and in consequence of being ruled by laws which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark surrounding and defending their property; so that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free consent.

The influence of this right extends still further; if money is wanted by rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it until their grievances are redressed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions, or disturbing the public tranquillity.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty, nor property, can be taken from the possessor until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witnesses, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as chuse to attend, shall pass their sentence upon oath against him.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the person. If a subject is seized and imprisoned, though by order of Government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a Judge, whose sworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal restraint to be quickly enquired into and redressed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of easy rents, and not by rigorous and oppressive services.

The last right we shall mention regards the freedom of the press. The importance of this consists (besides the advancement of truth, science and morality, and arts in general) in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honourable and just modes of conducting affairs.

These are the invaluable rights that form a considerable part of our mild system of government; that, sending its equitable energy through all ranks and classes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from their lords, and all from their superiors.

These are the rights without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence

influence of which these colonies have hitherto so amazingly flourished and encreased. These are the rights a profligate Ministry are now striving, by force of arms, to ravish from us, and which we are, *with one mind*, resolved never to resign but with our lives.

These are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exercise. And What is offered to you by the late act of Parliament in their place? Liberty of conscience in your religion? This, if laws divine and human could secure it against the despotic caprice of wicked men, was secured to you before. Are the French laws in civil cases restored? It seems so. But observe the cautious kindness of the Ministers who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the statute are, that *those* "*laws shall be the rule, until they shall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the Governor and Council.*"

By the same act, the Crown and its Ministers are impowered, as far as they could be by Parliament, to establish even the *Inquisition* itself among you. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the Governor and Council, all of them dependant upon, and removeable at the *pleasure* of, a Minister; and, tho' the act be intended to flatter you, you are not authorised to "assess levy, or apply, any *rates* and *taxes*, but for the inferior purposes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniences, within your respective towns and districts." Why this degrading distinction? Have not Canadians sense enough to attend to any public affairs, except gathering stones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but insulted.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Montesquieu*, have said to such a plan of domination as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intensenels of thought suited to the importance of the subject:—"In a free state, every man, who is supposed a free-agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government*; therefore, the *legislative* should reside in the whole body of the *people*, or their *representatives*."—"The political liberty of the subject is *a tranquillity of mind*, arising from the opinion each person has of his *safety*. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, *there can be no liberty*; because apprehensions may arise, left the same *monarch* or *senate* should *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

Apply these decisive maxims, sanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own state. You have a Governor, it may be urged, vested with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *administration*. In him, and in your Council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *Judges*, who are to *decide* every cause affecting your lives, liberty, or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the several powers being *separated* and *distributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another; the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and prosperity: but, scorning to be illuded by a tinseled outside, and exerting the natural sagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the specious device, and you will find it, to use an expression of holy writ, "a painted sepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty, and property.

The *legislative*, *executive*, and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nod of a minister. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every sentence, beginning with a benevolent pretension, concludes with a destructive power; and the substance of the whole, divested of its smooth words is,---that the Crown and its Minister shall be as absolute throughout your extended province, as the despots of Asia or Africa.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a just love of our invaded rights, and united by the indissoluble bands of affection and interest, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourselves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous contest, to make a common cause with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating subjection under governors, intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of English freemen, whose custom it is, derived from their ancestors, to make those tremble, who dare to think of making them miserable.

"Would not this be the purport of his

his address? "Seize the opportunity presented to you by Providence itself! You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man.---The injuries of Boston have roused and associated every colony, from Nova Scotia to Georgia: your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and strong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs: do you join your political interests. For their own sakes, they never will desert or betray you. Be assured, that the happiness of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and spirit to assert it. The val e and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immense. Heaven grant you may not discover them to be blessings after they have bid you an eternal adieu!"

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know, that the transcendant nature of freedom elevates those who unite in the cause, above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss Cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of catholic and protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

We do not ask you, by this address, to commence acts of hostility against the government of our common sovereign. We only invite you to consult your own glory and welfare, and not to suffer yourselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous Ministers so far, as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism, but to unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly desirable union, we submit it to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your several towns and districts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congress, may chuse delegates, to represent your province in the continental congress to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this present congress it has been with universal pleasure, and an unanimous vote, resolved, That we should consider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own; and that you should be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect security of the natural and civil rights of all the constituent members, according to their respective circumstances, and the preservation of a happy and lasting connection with Great-Britain on the salutary and constitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting these purposes, we have addressed an humble and loyal petition to his Majesty, praying relief of our grievances; and have associated to stop all importation from Great-Britain and Ireland, after the first day of December, and all exportations to those kingdoms and the West-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unless the said grievances are redressed.

By order of the Congress,
HENRY MIDDELTON, Pres.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 588 of your December Magazine, the remark on page 228 of Mr. Granger's Supplement to his Biographical History would not, I am persuaded, have been made, had the ingenious and candid remarker consulted Wood's Fasti Oxon. ii. 6. and Dr. Birch's Life of Dr. Harvey among the "Heads of Illustrious Persons." Both these writers support Mr. Granger's assertion: but though they call it "Hempsted *Church*," they should, in strict propriety, have called it *Chapel*; it being so to *Samford Magna*, in ESSEX; where Newcourt (Repert. Ecclesiast. ii. 515.) buries Dr. Harvey; and, according to Ecton's "Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum," Mr. Harvey is now patron of *Samford* in ESSEX.

Had the writer of the last paragraph in the critique on "Faith, a Poem," at page 276 of your last volume, recollected that the Church of England, with all the adherents to its orthodox principles among the presbyterians of Scotland and this kingdom, held the same doctrine with the noble author of this poem, he would not, surely, have represented it as approved of by *only one sect among us*.

By the insertion of these strictures in your next Magazine you will oblige,

Jan. 16, 1775. Your constant reader
VINDEX.

1. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXIV. *For the Year* 1774. *Part* II.

ART. XXXIV. *Astronomical Observations made at* Chislehurst, *in* Kent, *in the Course of the Year* 1773. *By the Rev.* Francis Wollaston, *LL.B. F.R.S.*

We have here the highest and lowest state of the thermometer and barometer, and, for the latter part of the time, of the hygrometer also, the occultations of stars by the moon, the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, and other observations of his belts and spots. On the new system of the solar spots, advanced by another astronomer (see p. 471), Mr. Wollaston observes as follows: "Dr. Wilson, I hope, will excuse me, when I say, that the appearance he mentions, when the spots approach the sun's limb, as if they were in a cavity on his surface, is not constant. They generally have appeared so to me, I confess: but, as they sometimes have not, and as I have very frequently seen them almost in contact with the limb, that is, not ½ of a second of time distant in passing a wire, for I have no micrometer, I think they can scarcely be in such a hollow, below his surface, as the Doctor describes. To me, indeed, by the brighter light often adjoining to them when near his limb, they have rather put on the appearance as if they were in the crater of a volcano, on the top of an eminence, which then turned its side towards us; and, if so, the spot would appear somewhat nearer to the limb than it actually was. I have, indeed, never seen any protuberance on either limb of the sun, as I have on the moon; but I have many times observed, near the eastern limb, a bright *facula*, just come on, which has, the next day, shewn itself as a spot; though I do not recollect to have seen such a *facula* near the western one, after a spot's disappearance: yet, I believe, both these circumstances have been observed by others, and, perhaps, not only near the limbs.

"As to the *nebulæ*, they are certainly not always, though they are usually, quite round each spot, or each cluster of spots, neither are they always externally convex."

Mr. W. adds, that spots are sometimes quite without any *nebulæ* at all, or none within the power of his glass. What the spots or their *nebulæ* are, he pretends not to guess; to him they appear as if they were adjoining to the surface.

One remarkable circumstance he mentions is, once seeing, "with a twelve-inch reflector, a spot burnt to pieces while he was looking at it;" and says, the appearance, as it struck him at the time, "was like that of a piece of ice when dashed on a frozen pond, which breaks to pieces, and slides on the surface in various directions."

On the whole, various as these phenomena appear to different eyes and glasses, and amazingly remote as we are at present placed from the center of our system, with regard to these, and many other appearances, we must never hope, in this veil of flesh, to be certain of any thing but uncertainty; and vain is it for mortals, perhaps for angels, at least while the sun continues to *rule the day*, to pretend to look into the wonders of the creation with clearness and precision.

ART. XXXV. *An Account of a Woman accidentally burnt to Death at* Coventry. *By* B. Wilmer, *Surgeon, at* Coventry.

Mary Clues, widow, the subject of this article, aged 52, for a twelve-month past, had swallowed, almost every day, from half a pint to a quart of rum, or aniseed water, and sometimes drank four half-pints of rum, undiluted with any other liquor, in a day. Her health, in consequence, was gradually impaired, and, in February 1772, she was confined to her bed by the jaundice; yet still she continued her old custom of dram-drinking, and generally smoaked a pipe every night. A person usually, though not always, sat up with her, but no one lived with her in the house. She used to lie on her side, close to the edge of the bed-stead, on a ground brick floor, within three feet from the fire, which could be but small. On March 1, she tumbled on the floor, where her helpless state obliged her to lie, till a neighbour, who came to see her, got her into bed. The same night she refused to have any one to sit up with her, and, at half past eleven, she was locked up, and left, by an occasional attendant, who had placed two bits of coal quite backward upon the fire in the grate, and put a small rush-light in a candle-stick, which was set in a chair, near the bed's head, but not on the side where the only curtain was. At half after five the next morning a smoke was observed

observed to come out of the window in the street; and, on breaking open the door, some flames were perceived in the room, which were soon extinguished. Betwixt the bed and fire place lay the remains of Mrs. Clues. The legs and one thigh were untouched. Except these parts there were not the least remains of any skin, muscles, or *viscera*. The bones of the skull, *thorax*, spine, and the upper extremities, were completely calcined, and covered with a whitish efflorescence. The skull lay near the head of the bed, the legs toward the bottom, and the spine in a curved direction, so that she appeared to have been burnt on her right side, with her back toward the grate. Very little damage was done to the furniture, nor were the bed-cloaths destroyed, or the curtain touched. The only way that Mr. Wilmer can account for this accident is, by supposing, "that Mrs. Clues again tumbled out of bed in the morning, and that her shift was set fire to, either by the candle from the chair, or a coal falling from the grate; that her solids and fluids were rendered inflammable, by the immense quantity of spirituous liquors she had drank; and that, when she was set fire to, she was probably soon reduced to ashes, for the room suffered very little."

Art. XXXVI. *Experiments on Animal Fluids in the exhausted Receiver. By* D. Darwin, *M. D. of* Litchfield.

From the facts which these experiments (which we cannot recapitulate) establish, Dr. Darwin concludes,

1. That so great a change is produced in the blood, by its receiving, in its passage from the arm of the patient to the bason, a great admixture of atmospheric air, that the experiments afterwards made on its sensible or chemical properties are rendered very uncertain and erroneous; since the fluid colour of the blood, its property of coagulation, and, perhaps, of putrefaction, may depend on this adventitious admixture of atmospheric air.

2. It is probable, from these facts, that animal bodies can bear much greater variations of the pressure of the atmosphere than the natural ones, without any degree of inconvenience.

He mentions also the case of a deaf person, who heard considerably better immediately after the operation of cupping his ear, and received permanent advantage. Two others received neither benefit nor disservice.

Art. XXXVII. *An Account of a Storm of Lightning observed on the 1st of* March, 1774, *near* Wakefield, *in* Yorkshire. *By Mr.* Nicholson, *Teacher of Mathematics, in* Wakefield.

Some of the circumstances here observed, which seem extraordinary, and before unnoticed, are these: During the storm, Mr. Nicholson, who (as Dr. Priestley informs us) is a good electrician, observed a flame of light dancing on each ear of the horse that he rode, and several others much brighter on the end of his stick, which was armed with a brass ferule, but notched with using. Several graziers also saw, and were astonished at, the same appearance. One of them, in particular, called for a candle (it being six in the evening), to examine his horse's head, saying, "it had been all on fire, and must certainly be singed." After the storm abated in the northern region, the sky was very clear, except that, about ten degrees high, there was a thick cloud, which seemed to throw out large and exceeding beautiful streams of light, resembling an *aurora borealis*, towards another cloud that was passing over it; and, every now and then, there appeared to fall to it such meteors as are called *falling stars*. No thunder was heard. A large ball of fire passed under the zenith, about nine o'clock, towards the S. E. part of the horizon; and all the time of the storm a light was observed on the weather-cock of Wakefield spire, which is about 240 feet high.

Art. XXXVIII. *Account of a Woman enjoying the Use of her Right Arm, after the Head of the* Os Humeri *was cut away. By* James Bent, *Surgeon, at* Newcastle.

As this article cannot be abridged, and would be intelligible only to anatomists, such we must refer to the original.

Art. XXXIX. *Continuation of an experimental Enquiry concerning the Nature of the Mineral Elastic Spirit, or Air, contained in the* Pouhon *Water, and other Acidulæ. By* W. Brownrig, *M. D. F. R. S.*

For the account of a former experimental Enquiry on the Spa mineral water, by this writer, in Vol. LV. of the Transactions, see our Vol. XXXVI. p. 520. These experiments he here briefly recapitulates, and, from others here related, farther shews, that the mephitic air, and martial earth, contained in the Pouhon waters, strongly attract

attract each other, and, uniting together, form a concrete soluble in water, and readily distinguished therein, by the peculiar brisk acidulous taste which it receives from this aëreal principle, joined to a rough sub-astringent taste, which proceeds from the iron. This concrete, like other vitriols of iron, strikes a black colour with galls, and may well be esteemed a saline body of the neutral kind, of which the mephitic air constitutes the spirituous solvent, and the martial earth its base.

From the great subtility of this aëreo-saline principle, as *deobstruent* and *solvent*, and its great anti septic powers, our author accounts for its extraordinary effects in the cure of many obstinate diseases.

(To be continued.)

6. *The Battle of* Floddon, *in Verse; written about the Time of Queen* Elizabeth; *published from a curious Manuscript, in the Possession of* John Askew, *Esq; of* Palinsburn, *in* Northumberland; *with Notes. By* Robert Lambe, *Vicar of* Norham upon Tweed. 12*mo*. Dilly.

IN this historical poem, and also in the notes, are related many particular facts, not to be found in the English history. The editor supposes, by the language, and by one verse which mentions some circumstances being *told* the author by *true men*, that "it was not written long after the battle of Floddon," and, by some rhetorical figures, that "the author was a Yorkshire schoolmaster."

The classical reader will here discover many beautiful allusions to his favourite authors, particularly in the catalogue of the forces, and the leaders, of both nations, apparently imitated from Homer, and enlivened by much family history; and will, we doubt not, agree with us, in thinking many of the stanzas, both in strength and simplicity, not unequal to that English classic, Chevy Chace.

The poem consists of eight sits or divisions, and 577 stanzas. As a specimen, we will select the conclusion of the whole, which contains an account of King James's death.

"The King himself was wounded sore,
An arrow in his forehead light,
That he could scarce fight any more,
The blood so blemished his sight.

'Fight on, my men,' the King then said,
'Yet Fortune she may turn the scale,
'And, for my wounds, be not dismay'd,
'Nor ever let your courage fail.'

Thus, dying, did he brave appear,
Till shades of death did close his eyes;
Till then he did his soldiers chear,
And raise their courage to the skies.

But what avail'd his valour great,
Or bold device? 'twas all in vain;
His captains keen fail'd at his feet,
And standard-bearer too was slain *.

Th' Archbishop of St. Andrew's brave,
King James his son, in base begot †,
That doleful day did death receive,
With many a lusty lord-like Scot.

Lord Erskine, Sinclair, and Sempel,
Morton and Fair ‡, for all their power,
The Earl of Erroll and Atholl,
Lord Maxwell, with his brethren four.

And last of all, amongst the lave,
King James himself to death gave way,
Yet by whose hands none could perceive,
But Stanley still most like was he.

After the King and captains slain,
The commons strait did fall to ground;
The Englishmen pursued amain,
And never ceas'd till sun went down.

Then the Earl Surrey caus'd to sound
A trumpet, to retreat anon;
And captains caus'd to keep their ground,
Till morrow next, while night was gone.

And th' English soldiers, all that night,
Altho' they weary were with toil,
Of Scotsmen costly, slain in fight,
Of jewels rich spar'd not to spoil.

The carcase of the King himself
Naked was left, as it was found,
The Earl could not know it aright,
Searching the same upon the ground.

Till the Lord Dacres, at the last,
By certain signs did know the King §;
His corps into a cart being plac'd,
They to Newcastle it did bring.

Twelve

* "The Scots cast themselves into a ring, who were all slain with the King, except Sir William Scot, his Chancellor, and Sir John Forman, his Serjeant-Porter, who were taken prisoners, and with great difficulty saved. The battle lasted three hours."

† "William, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was natural son of James IV. by Margaret, daughter of Archibald Boyd, of Bonshaw, and born 1495. The elegant pen of Erasmus, who was one of his preceptors at Sienna, in Italy, has set his incomparable character in a most amiable light."

‡ "*Fair* perhaps should be *Ker*."

§ "The next day after the battle the body of King James was found. He had received many wounds, most of them mortal. He was wounded in divers places with arrows, his neck was opened to the middle, and his left hand, in two places, almost cut off, so that it scarcely hung to his

Twelve thousand Scots, it seems, were slain,
Of English but five thousand fell,
But fifteen hundred, others, plain
As words can make it, to us tell.

Great store of guns were likewise taken,
Amongst the rest seven culverins,
Seven sisters call'd ‖, which do remain
To be talk'd of to latest times.

King James's body was embalm'd,
Sweet, like a King, and then was sent
To Shene, in Surry, where, entomb'd,
Some say, there is now a monument**.

But Bryan Tunstall††, that brave knight,
A never-dying honour gains,
And will, as long as day or night,
Or as this little book remains.

Thus have you heard of Floddon fight,
Worthy of each to be commended;
Because that then old England's right
Was bravely by her sons defended."

[Some curious particulars, unconnected with the ballad, we will now add from the notes.]

"The Princesses, Mary and Elizabeth, had each of them a portion of 10,000l. left to them by the will of their father, Henry VIII. of which

his arm. A great number of noblemen lay dead round the King, whose body, though much defaced, was known, at the first sight, by some private marks, by Lord Dacres, Sir William Scot, Sir John Foreman, and other Scotch prisoners."

‖ "The Scots had twenty-two large cannon, and particularly seven, of a very wide bore, all of the same size and make, called the *Seven Sisters*, which the Earl of Surry sent down to Berwick."

** "The King's body was brought to Berwick, and there embowelled, embalmed, cered, and inclosed in lead, and secretly, amongst other things, conveyed to Newcastle; thence it was carried to London, and, by the General, presented to Queen Catherine, at Richmond, who, with the gauntlet of King James, sent the news of the victory to King Henry, lying at the siege before the town of Tervin. From Richmond the body of the King was brought to the adjoining monastery of Sheene. Stow saith, that, at the dissolution of this house, in the time of King Edward VI. it was thrown into a waste room, amongst old timber, lead, and stone.

"I am much obliged to Capt. Grose, for a draught of the sword and dagger of King James, taken from the originals, now in the possession of the corporation of heralds, to whom they were given by the Earl of Surry. The length of the sword, with the handle, is three feet five inches. The handle is eight inches long. The hilt of the dagger is nearly as long as that of the sword. Their breadth is in the same proportion as it is represented in the frontispiece. There appears to have been an inscription in the middle channel of the sword, which now is not legible.

"On Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1513, 5 Hen. VIII. in Crookham West-field, belonging to John Askew, of Palinsburn, Esq; [the owner of this MS.], this battle was ended; in memory whereof, a stone, which now stands there, was erected.

"King James was killed in the 25th year of his reign, and the 39th of his age. He was of a majestic countenance, of a middle size, and a strong body. . . . As long as he lived, he wore an iron chain girdle, to which he every year added one link, in testimony of his sorrow for his having appeared at the head of the rebels who killed his father, James III. A. 1488, contrary to his express orders."

†† "Sir Brian Tunstall, of Thurland-Castle, in Lancashire, slain in this battle. He was father of Cuthbert, who was 28 years Bishop of Durham; one of the wisest, best, and most learned men of his time. The descendants of Sir Brian are Roman Catholics, of great property, seated at Wycliff, near the river Tees. Their coat of arms is Sable, three combs Argent. Godwyn says, that the first person of note of this name was a *barber* to William the Conqueror, and that, upon his being raised to a better fortune, he, in memory of his former condition, took for his arms, Sable, three combs Argent."

[A remarkable anecdote of one of the noblemen killed in this battle, we shall take occasion to subjoin. The Earl of Caithness, having taken up arms against his Sovereign, had been attainted, and his title forfeited. On this rupture with England, however, he marched, with 300 of his clan, all clad in green, to the King's assistance, and so distinguished himself, in an action previous to Floddon (probably the siege of Norham), that King James, enquiring who he was, determined to sign his pardon, and reverse his attainder. This he accordingly did, the night before the battle; and there being no parchment in the camp, the patent was executed on one of the drum-heads, cut out for that purpose. On the ensuing day, the Earl and most of his men were slain. Ever since that time, no Sinclair will wear green; and the abovementioned instrument, with evident marks of the stitches which sewed the parchment, is in the possession of his descendant, the present Earl of Caithness.]

there

there is a MS. copy in the library of Caius college, in Cambridge.

"Queen Elizabeth, being told that Dr. Pilkinton, Bishop of Durham, had given 10 000l. in marriage with his daughter, was highly offended, that a prelate's daughter should dare to have a portion equal to that of a princess, and therefore she took away from the bishoprick of Durham 1000l. a year, and gave it to the garrison of Berwick, for their better maintenance. This was afterwards abated by King James I."

"Bernard Gilpin, rector of Houghton, near Durham, styled the Northern Apostle, by his œconomy, lived in such a charitable and hospitable manner, that it was the admiration of the whole country how he was able to expend so much money as he did, from a living of the value of 400l. a year. He consumed, in his family, every fortnight, forty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of malt, and a whole ox, besides a proportionable quantity of other kinds of provision. It was said, at that time, that, if a horse was turned loose in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to Mr. Gilpin. It hath been remarked, that his example hath extended its influence upon the *rectors of Houghton*, and that few parishes can boast such a succession of worthy pastors, as have been since the death of Mr. Gilpin. This observation is verified unto this day. Hospitality and beneficence still continue to reside in the house of the present worthy rector."

[Who this *worthy rector* is, we are not told, nor the names of any of his predecessors; but, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Rotheram is the present incumbent, and two of the former *worthy rectors*, we know, were Archbishop Secker and Sir George Wheler.]

"When Henry VIII. was hunting in Windsor-Forest one day, he lost himself, probably on purpose; upon which he struck down, about dinner-time, to Reading, where he disguised himself in the habit of a yeoman of the King's guard, for one of whom, by his stature and figure, he might very well pass. He went to the abbey, and was invited to dine at the Abbot's table. A sirloin of beef was set before him, so knighted, saith tradition, by this King Henry, on which his Majesty laid on lustily, not disgracing the coat of a King's beef-eater, for whom he was taken. "Well fare thy heart," quoth the Abbot, "and here, in a cup of sack, I remember the health of his Grace, your master! I would give a hundred pounds upon the condition that I could feed so heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak and squeamish stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit, or chicken." The King merrily pledged him, and heartily thanking him for his good cheer, after dinner, departed undiscovered.

"Some weeks after, the Abbot was sent for by a King's messenger, brought up to London, clapped into the Tower, kept close prisoner, and fed for several days with bread and water.

"The Abbot's mind was sorely disquieted with thoughts and suspicions how he might have incurred the King's displeasure. At last, the day came, on which a sirloin of beef was set before him, on which the Abbot fed, like the farmer of his grange, and verified the proverb, that two hungry meals make the third a glutton. In bolts King Henry, out of a private lobby, where he had placed himself, the invisible spectator of the Abbot's behaviour. "My Lord," quoth the King, "lay down immediately your hundred pounds in gold, or else there shall be no going hence for you all the days of your life. I have been your physician. I have cured you of your squeamish stomach, and here, as I deserve, I demand my reward for the same."

"The Abbot, glad to escape so, deposited the cash, and returned to Reading, murmuring at the severity of the doctor's regimen, and the exorbitance of his fees."

[Though our author relates the above as "a true story," we cannot help being at a loss to know how the King could be furnished with the habit of a yeoman of the guard at Reading; and must also think it very improbable, that a menial servant, even of his Grace, for such are the beef-eaters, should be admitted to dine at an abbot's table. As to the honour of knighting the sirloin, that, we think, has hitherto been attributed to King James I.]

"The feast of the translation of St. Cuthbert's body (Sept. 4.), is celebrated every year in the county of Durham, and, particularly, with great reverence, by the inhabitants of Northam, on

on the first Sunday and Monday after the 4th day of September, O. S.

"The monks frequently exhibited the body of this saint, uncorrupted, fragrant, and flexible, to the comfort of many spectators of high and low rank. In this state of incorruption it remains to this day. [Q. How is the writer convinced of this?]

"At the dissolution of the convents, the monks buried him in a private place of the abbey-church, which none but three men know. When one of these is upon his death-bed, he imparts this invaluable secret to another faithful person:

"*Fabellam, moriens, illi dat habere tacendam:*

it being a very important affair to those who expect that a day will come when the adoration of this holy man will be revived.

"I have heard, from a Roman Catholic, that the saint's grave is in the church, not far from the clock.

"Some few years before the Reformation, a French bishop, returning out of Scotland, came to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, where, kneeling down, after his devotions, he offered a *bawbee*, a Scotch half-penny, saying, *Sancte Cuthberte, si sanctus sis, ora pro me.* But, afterwards, being brought to the tomb of Bede, he likewise said his prayers, offering there a French crown, with this alteration, *Sancte Bede, quia sanctus es, ora pro me.*"

"One chief end proposed in this work was, to divert my mind, oppressed with the severe weight of a recent complicated affliction, the death of an only son, and of an amiable and most affectionate wife. Her sincere, mild, and charitable disposition endeared her to her friends and the poor. The fortitude with which she underwent a most excruciating excision of a tumour in her breast, attended with a large effusion of blood, was the admiration of all who knew her. The loss of her son, whilst a slow and painful illness consumed her, she supported with no less resolution. Unconcerned for her own condition, yet, at times, affected with the sense of the tender connections from which she found herself going to be torn away in the strength of her years, she beheld the near approaches of death with intrepidity and chearfulness, which proceeded from the consciousness of her blameless life, and the settled hope of a happy immortality."

"The humane reader will easily pardon me this insertion of a short character of an excellent woman, at a time when his ears must needs be wounded with the abundant ungenerous invective indiscriminately thrown upon the fair sex, occasioned by the offences of a few married women, most of whom, perhaps, may have been chained to the objects of their aversion, or driven to desperate temerity by the tyranny or vices of their husbands."

In the Appendix are, "The valuation of the bishoprick of Durham, A. 1534 (the clear value of which was 2748l. 19s. 6d.); The alienation of manors from the see by Queen Elizabeth; A letter of Dr. Bentley, on his proposed edition of the New Testament; The Buchanshire tragedy, or Sir James the Ross; An historical ballad, by Miss Christian Edwards, of Stirlingshire; The bataile of Branxum, or Floddon-field, an old Scotch song on the battle of Floddon; Skelton, Laureate, against the Scots; Extract from *The Flower of Fame*, by Ulpian Fulwell, A. 1575; and The lamentable complaint of King James of Scotlande, who was slayne at Scottish Fielde, A. 1513."

3. *Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the* British *Colonies in* North America. *2d Edition.* (See Vol. XLIV. p. 480.)

THE addition of an appendix, of 45 pages, calls upon us again to mention, with a just eulogium, this spirited and seasonable publication. The first edition was printed in April, this in November, 1774, in which short interval (as is now shewn), the author's opinions have been confirmed by events. The inhabitants of New England have not been brought on their knees by the removal of the custom house, and suspension of the commerce, of Boston; these harsh and violent measures have been received in America as a declaration of war; we have now to do with an union of that continent; and, in short, not one event has happened otherwise than was foreseen and predicted. One particular circumstance, however, (Mr. Robinson observes) is still behind, of such a magnitude, that, in comparison of it, all those other incidents are but as the dust on the balance; viz. the failure, by these measures, of our national revenue, and our inability to proceed in paying the whole interest of our debt: "Then," he adds, "will, in

in all appearance, be no longer delayed the day and the hour of our destruction; but that conjuncture prove the latest and the uttermost term of our peace, our prosperity, and our stability, as a state and a nation. This point is much pressed in the former sheets; however, Heaven avert, that fate should, in the due order of things, and at some, perhaps, not very distant moment of time, demonstrate it to be as well grounded, as have already been found so many other cautions and warnings before given! But, if we sow the seeds, it may be depended on that the fruits will follow: causes and effects keep their course, like day and night: events appear to be preparing and bringing on that period: men and things, counsels and actions, signs and appearances, seem to tend to that catastrophe. However, the writer presumes to offer once more to the public the mite of his sentiments upon the state of our affairs in America, as it stands now altered since the date of the preceding pages, while we have yet allotted a time to do it, while there is room for reflection, and that any thing remains more for Britons than only to relate the story of their ruin."

A little farther, as the only, but, at the same time, a most effectual method to prevent or avert the impending ruin, he recommends that legal and constitutional remedy, which our ancestors have left us, "general petitions."—But, let us hear his own words—"The people of Great Britain have a lawful, constitutional, acknowledged, undisputed, undoubted power of application and petition. This is an inherent right of every county, every city, every borough, every body of men in it, and which any one may be confident that no King, no minister, and, let me add, no parliament, will resist or withstand, if the exertion of it shall be general, universal, and unanimous, such as shall evidently speak with the full and the clear voice of the whole nation; it may, in such a case, be depended upon for sufficient and effectual. Never did, perhaps, any period of our history more require such an exertion than the present moment. I will not repeat what has been said with respect to the stake either of the public, or of private persons; but even the minister must, in all appearance, be, in his own breast, pleased with it. It might afford him a fair opportunity, or almost force him, to withdraw his foot out of difficulties, in which he cannot but, by this time, be sensible how rashly and inconsiderately he has involved both himself and his country. . . . . It seems the more necessary to use this last resource of the constitution, as it is difficult to find any other help that is left for us under heaven."

After strongly urging our ministers to "adopt such propositions as may be made by the American congress to the public, or the government, and to make them the ground or the foundation of a future settlement and establishment between us and America; as, if we neglect or reject proper terms, when they are offered, we may, perhaps, afterwards, not come readily to the same again, of which our Charles I. was a fatal instance, by granting ten times more at last than would have contented and satisfied at first;" and accounting for the present seeming supineness of France and Spain, "these two cabinets being much too cunning to stay or to turn us in the beginning of a career, which must be so much to their satisfaction and inclination, and it is fit that the fish should fasten on the hook, before the hand appears which is to strike it;" our author concludes as follows: "The writer has thrown out these things, from a sincere and earnest desire of the general safety and welfare; he heartily hopes that the seed is sown in good ground, and that it will bear fruit for the benefit of the whole: but if, after all, the hand of fate is upon this nation; if the period approaches in which we are doomed to perish; if there is, at once, an incurable madness in our councils, and a boundless obsequiousness in our proper guardians and protectors; if the constitution is forgotten, and men of weight and of respect abandon their country; I must say, that His Will be done, who governs both individuals and communities. I trust, nevertheless, that these words will not be so lost, but that they shall at least preserve one private person from the charge and the consciousness of having scrupled to speak plainly his opinion and his expectation of the dangers and the evils impending over the public.

"P. S. During the printing of these sheets, authentic accounts are come of resolutions respecting a suspension of commerce between America and Great Britain being entered into, and recommended, by the Congress held at Philadelphia. This is another material circumstance and consideration pointed

out

out and pressed in the foregoing book: I mean now to make no reflections on the subject; time will tell whether the consequences shall also be such as are there supposed and conceived. There is another vote of the same meeting, which is both so very plain and so very important, that I cannot omit to repeat it in its own words, which are, "That "the Congress approve of the opposi-"tion, by the inhabitants of the Mas-"sachussetts-Bay, to the execution of "the late acts of parliament; and, if "the same should be attempted to be "carried into execution by force, all "America ought, in such a case, to "support them in their opposition." This neither needs nor admits of any comment; but how amply does it fulfil what we were on that head forewarned! However, let us, at least, not neglect the caution which it contains for the time to come. It is likewise almost impossible for an Englishman not to observe, with the most sincere regret, that the first proceedings of a new and an essential assembly among ourselves have been such as must, by all men in our America, be understood to approve and to maintain, in the highest and the harshest of language, the measures now carrying on against them. It becomes the writer to receive with respect these resolves of our legislature; however, I shall, in regard thereto, desire once more every person, having for his country any concern, most seriously to consider, whether humble, constitutional, general, and universal petitions, are not our last, and our only remaining, although, at the same time, our sure and our certain resource, if they shall duly and properly be employed and applied."

4. *A Journey to the Western Islands of* Scotland. [*By Dr.* Johnson.] 8vo. Strahan.

OF this journey, which posterity will consider as no less classical, and is, in truth, far more interesting, than that of Horace to Brundusium, we shall give a short epitome.

Our author, having long desired to visit the Hebrides, was induced, in the autumn of 1773, to undertake the journey, by finding, in Mr. Boswell [the friend of Paoli], a companion, whose acuteness (he says) would help his enquiry, and whose gaiety of conversation, and civility of manners, are sufficient to counteract the inconveniencies of travel in countries less hospitable than those which they passed. They left Edinburgh Aug. 18, directing their course northward, along the eastern coast of Scotland, and accompanied the first day by another gentleman [unnamed], who could stay with them only long enough to shew them how much they lost at separation. As they crossed the Frith of Forth, they first visited Inch Keith, a small island, never before visited by either of our author's companions, though constantly lying within their view. This is described as nothing more than a rock, covered by a thin layer of earth, with the ruins of a small fort, little injured by time. Through Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, and Cowpar, they then proceeded to St. Andrew's, a city once archiepiscopal, where lodgings had been provided for them, "by the interposition of some invisible friend," at the house of one of the professors, whose "easy civility," and "elegant lettered hospitality," are amply rewarded by as elegant an elogium. But this "kindness did not contribute to abate the uneasy remembrance of an university declining, a college alienated, and a church profaned and hastening to the ground." On these several topics our author descants with his usual energy and pathos, paying a compliment, by the way, to the "modern latinity" of Buchanan, and observing, at St. Andrew's, only one tree, which "might be a show in Scotland, as a horse in Venice." Over the Frith of Tay, they passed, by Dundee, to Aberbrothick, a monastery renowned in the history of Scotland, and still magnificent in its ruins; thence proceeded to Montrose, a "clean, airy, well-built" town, and were then drawn out of their way to the house of Lord Monboddo, "by the magnetism of his conversation." At Aberdeen, our travellers were politely noticed by Sir Alexander Gordon, known, twenty years ago, to Dr. Johnson, in London, and now Professor of Physic in the King's College. Both the old and new city, and also the colleges, are briefly described, and we are told, that the writer had the freedom of the city politely given him in the town-hall, by the Lord Provost, "without a fee." To Slanes-Castle, built on the margin of the sea, the seat of the Earl of Errol [son of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, and then Lord Boyd], they were invited by his Lordship, and, with Mr. Boyd, visited *Dun Buy* (the

yellow

yellow rock), a rocky peninsula, discoloured by the dung of innumerable sea-fowls, and the *Buller of Buchan*, a rock perpendicularly tubulated, of which the description cannot be read with indifference. Pursuing their journey, our travellers saw neither flocks nor herds, and, in these 200 miles, had observed only one tree not younger than themselves. At Banff, their next stage, nothing particular was observable, but the incommodiousness of Scotch windows, which kept them very closely shut. Through Cullen they proceeded to Elgin, a place of little trade; and here, describing the ruins of that cathedral, the Doctor asserts, that "our own cathedrals (also) are mouldering by unregarded dilapidation," and that "the monuments of sacred magnificence are despised." This intelligence is new and alarming, and we could wish that these dilapidated churches had been specified, especially as, on many (*English*) cathedrals, to our knowledge, great sums have lately and very judiciously been expended. But, to return—To Fores they went forwards the same day, "to an Englishman classic ground," being "the town to which Macbeth was travelling, when he met the weird sisters;" at Fochabers, a seat of the Duke of Gordon, saw the first orchard; and, at Nairn, entered on the Highlands, there "first seeing peat fires, and hearing the Erse language." From the house of Mr. Macaulay, the minister who published an account of St. Kilda, they visited Calder-Castle, of which Macbeth was Thane, and, from this ancient tower, went to a most regular modern fortification, Fort George *, where the elegant conversation of Sir Byre Coote, the governor [distinguished by his actions in India], was preferred, by our author, to the delicacies of his table.

A-, in this route, our author must unavoidably have crossed the Spey, and have passed near, if not over, the field of Culloden, we cannot help wondering at his studiously avoiding to mention that decisive battle, and cannot but be of opinion, that most of his English readers, at least, will think the scene, where the fate of three kingdoms was really determined, of no less importance than any of the imaginary actions of Macbeth, though celebrated by Shakespeare.

At Inverness, "the capital of the Highlands," they quitted their post-chaise for horses, now entering a country "upon which, perhaps, no wheel has ever rolled;" and on the banks of Lough Ness, visiting, by the way, and describing, a Highland hut, and the celebrated fall of Fiers, rode to Fort Augustus, of which the courtesy of Mr. Trapaud, the governor, is not forgotten. Two days more brought them, through the Highlands, to the western coast, hearing, as they passed, of the raising of rents, and consequent emigration of the inhabitants, and painting, with a glowing pencil, the hills and rivers, and, in particular, one pleasant bank, which first suggested the thought of this narration. Leaving our author philosophically to investigate the reason of those peculiarities which generally distinguish such rugged regions, and, afterwards, as philosophically to sleep on a bundle of hay, in his riding-coat, we hasten to the Isle of Sky, where Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell landed Sept. 20, and were met on the sands, and entertained at Armidel (his seat), by Sir Alexander Macdonald. From Sky, they were invited to the Isle of Raasay, which lies east of it, the arrival of strangers having soon excited rumour and curiosity. For the manners and customs of the natives we must refer to the work, observing only, that our travellers came thither too late to see "a people of peculiar appearance," as only the language and their poverty now remain, and of those the first is attacked on every side, and the other gradually abated. In Raasay, at Mr. Macleod's, the Laird's, they found nothing but civility, elegance, and plenty; there was also music and dancing, beauty and gaiety, and Erse songs sung by ladies; so that, could our itinerant Homer "have found an Ulysses, he had fancied a Phæacia." Not to mention his wisdom and sagacity, Mr. Boswell, however, is, in some other respects, not unlike the hero of the Odyssey, as

—— *mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes*,

and some luxuriant imaginations might, perhaps, form a comparison between the islands of Calypso and Paoli.

Mr. Macdonald, and his Lady, *Flora Macdonald*, "a name that will be mentioned in history with honour, if courage and fidelity be virtues," entertained our voyagers at their return

* P. 7, this fort is called "that of *St. George*." Q. Was it not named from his late Majesty; and not from the saint?

to Sky, from whence they crossed an arm of the sea to Dunvegan, a rocky promontory W. of Sky, to which they were also invited by the Laird, and where the storms some time (though not disagreeably) confined them. Ulinish, and its dun, or ancient fort, caverns, &c. next attracted their observations. Their subsequent stages were, Talisker, in Sky, the house of Col. Macleod, an officer in the Dutch service; Coriatachan, where they were hospitably welcomed by Mr. Mackinnon; Osig, of which Mr. Macpherson is minister (both in Sky); and, at Armidel, finished their observations on that island, which occupy 100 pages. And here Dr. Johnson discovers his opinion, that the poems of Ossian are impostures, as "the editor, or author (he affirms), never could shew the original, nor can it be shewn by any other." To which Mr. Becket has replied in the papers, that "the originals lay in his shop in 1762, for the inspection of the curious; and that proposals for publishing them were frequently advertised." To convince the incredulous, the editor, therefore, has now no resource but the depositing them in some public library; though, as to the merit, if it be intrinsic, it is just the same whether Ossian or Macpherson was the author, and, perhaps, it may be no less an effort of genius to compose such a work, with so few ideas, in this enlightened than in that barbarous age, the suppression of knowledge being rather more difficult than its free communication.

But we must now sail through a storm, with our traveller, to the islands of Col, one continued rock, thinly covered with earth, but very populous; Ulva, "rough and barren;" Inch Kenneth, though small, remarkably pleasant and fertile, and once a seminary of ecclesiastics; Sandiland, a rock of four acres; Icolmkill, or Iona [a], in early ages, the great school of theology, and the reputed cemetery of the Scottish Kings; and Mull, in extent perhaps the third of the Hebrides, from whence re-imbarking for Scotland, they reached the main land Oct. 22. In these little voyages they were accompanied either by Sir Allan Maclean, who, with his two daughters, high born, polished, and elegant, as they are, and their servants, are the only inhabitants of Inch Kenneth, or by the young Laird of Col, a most "amiable man, who, while these pages were preparing to attest his virtues, perished in the passage between Ulva and Inch Kenneth." Proceeding southward to Inverary, they were kindly entertained by the Duke of Argyle, at his splendid seat; and then traversing Glencoe, a black and dreary region, now made easily passable by a military road, passed, through a pleasant country, to the banks of Loch-Lomond, and the house of Sir James Colquhoun, owner of almost all its thirty islands, which next morning they surveyed in a boat. Near this Loch they passed a night with Mr. Smollet, a relation of Dr. Smollet, to whose memory he has raised an obelisk, on the bank near the house in which he was born, and were there met by a post-chaise, which conveyed them to Glasgow. From thence they directed their course to Auchinleck (*Stony field*), the paternal seat of Mr. Boswell's father, one of the Lords of Session; from thence returned to Edinburgh, "where (says our author) I passed some days with men of learning, whose names want no advancement from my commemoration, or with women of elegance, who, perhaps, disclaim a pedant's praise;" and, after describing a peculiar subject of philosophical curiosity, "a college of the deaf and dumb, who are taught to speak, to read, to write, and to practise arithmetic, by a gentleman whose name is Braidwood," the Doctor concludes his narrative as follows:

"Such are the things which this journey has given me an opportunity of seeing, and such are the reflections which that sight has raised. Having passed my time almost wholly in cities, I may have been surprised by modes of life, and appearances of nature, that are familiar to men of wider survey, and more varied conversation. Novelty and ignorance must always be reciprocal, and I cannot but be conscious that my thoughts on national manners are the thoughts of one who has seen but little."

Of "the things" here described, we have thus endeavoured to give a brief epitome, a mere skeleton, as it were, of the work; but, as for "the reflections," which may be considered as its flesh and blood, its life and spirit, for them we must refer to the original, which, though

[a] For Mr. Bryant's and Dr. Campbell's accounts of this island (otherwise called Columba), see Vol. XLIV. of our Mag. pp. 367 and 369.

the author may, perhaps, "disclaim a pedant's praise," we cannot help saying, is worthy the author of the Rambler.

A few short extracts will be given in our next.

Catalogue of New Publications.

Sermon.

THE popular concern in the choice of Representatives. A sermon preached at the meeting-house near the Maze-Pond, Southwark; and likewise in the evening at Monkwell street lecture, on the Lord's-day, October 9, 1774. By Benjamin Wallin, A. M. 8vo 6d Buckland

Miscellaneous.

A declaration of the people's *natural right* to a share in the legislature; which is the fundamental principle of the British constitution of state. By Glanville Sharp. 8vo White.—The acuteness with which Mr. Sharp has treated this interesting subject, is the more to be admired, as he modestly "acknowledges his deficiency in "historical knowledge, as well as in most "other branches of learning, which re-"quire much reading and leisure to be "obtained." But, however deficient in point of erudition this gentleman may affect to be thought, it is certain, that he is fully master of the subject he has undertaken to illustrate. He has laid it down as a maxim, in opposition to the great Puffendorff, That *law, to bind all, must be assented to by all*; and he has exposed the fallacy of the baron's reasoning by arguments that are incontrovertible. Having, therefore, established this maxim as a leading principle, he proceeds to prove, what indeed has never been denied, that the distinguishing privilege of *freemen* is the right they enjoy of being governed by laws to which they have given their assent either by themselves or their representatives; that this right is maintained to an infinitely greater degree by the form of government under which we live, than under any other where the people are deprived of their just share in the legislature; that, where this right is denied, there can be no pretensions to *freedom*; that no tax can be levied without manifest robbery and injustice, where this legal and constitutional representation is wanting, because the English law abhors the idea of taking the least property from *freemen* without their *free consent*; and that no authority on earth, not even the acts of king, lords, and commons, can deprive *freemen* of the free disposal of their own effects.—Every king of England, says this judicious reasoner, is restrained by the law from *changing* or *making new laws*, without the assent of his WHOLE KINGDOM in parliament expressed. And the WHOLE KINGDOM of Great Britain itself is only a part of the British empire; and, therefore, nothing can be more absurd, than for a PART of the British empire to assume a power of making laws to bind the WHOLE: for, if this were the case, the *free subjects* of one part of the empire would be liable to be most materially injured in their greatest and most valuable inheritance, the LAW, by the hasty decisions of men on the other side of the empire, with whom, probably, they would be totally unacquainted, and whose interest might, perhaps, be as widely different from theirs as their situation; that is, as widely different as the east is from the west! From these premises, therefore, Mr Sharp infers, that the true constitutional mode of connecting British dominions that are otherwise separated by nature, is demonstrated by the established example of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, which by long experience has proved to be sufficiently effectual.——In this deduction, the first principles of law are traced from their source; a variety of political questions, relative to government and jurisprudence, are examined; the opinions of the greatest lawyers are controverted by arguments drawn from unquestionable authority; and the *natural rights of* nations and of mankind asserted with a conscious dignity which a thorough knowledge of the subject alone could justify.

Memoirs of an unfortunate Lady of quality. 12mo 3 vols 7s 6d sewed Snagg

The Lady's travels into Spain; or, a genuine relation of the religion, laws, commerce, customs, and manners of that country. Written by the Countess of Danois, in a series of letters to a friend at Paris. 2 vols 12mo 6s bound Davies

A new musical interlude, called the election, as it is performed at the theatre royal in Drury Lane. 8vo 6d Griffin

Arguments and decisions in remarkable cases before the high court of justiciary and other supreme courts in Scotland. Collected by Mr. Maclaurin. 4to 1l 1s boards Dilly London

Letters containing a plan of education for rural academies. 8vo 2s sewed Murray.

The man of business and gentleman's assistant; containing a treatise of practical arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, in which are inserted many concise and valuable rules, for the ready casting up of merchandize, never yet published in this kingdom: book keeping by single and double entry; the former upon an entire new plan, comprising a modern and approved method of keeping small accounts, debtor and creditor in the waste-book only, calculated for the ease and advantage of retail traders; together with an essay on English grammar, adapted to the use of gentlemen, merchants, traders, and schools. By W. Perry master of the academy at Kelso. 8vo 7s bound Murray

A PERSIAN

A PERSIAN FABLE *.

As fables say, a drop of rain
Fell from a cloud into the main,
"Amid these waves how small am I!
"I here for ever lost shall lie:"
It said; an oyster, opening wide
Her mouth, imbib'd it with the tide.
Condensing there for many a year,
It grew into a pearly sphere.
Then by a skilful diver caught,
To Persia's King the pearl was brought;
And now, exalted to a gem,
This drop adorns his diadem;
Thus by its fall an envy'd height
It gain'd, and rose from darkness into light.

A LADY *having lost her* CANARY-BIRD, *the Author sent another, with the following* POEM.

GO, melodious warbler, fly;
Go, another's loss supply;
One like you, both young and gay,
Fate has rudely snatch'd away;
Hurried o'er the Stygian river,
Where, 'tis said, he's gone for ever.
Inexorable Styx! to seize
What was pleased, what could please!
Hapless bird, by meeting fate,
Thus to open sorrow's gate.
See his mistress all alone,
Hear her now his death bemoan!
See the crystal springs supply
Blushing eyes that never dry:
Go, and going sooth the fair,
Such like beings claim her care;
In her tender self are sown
Gentle virtues, like your own;
Trust not me, but search a proof,
Go and dwell beneath her roof;
There for you is laid no snare,
There no fowlers interfere;
Yet an archer you may find,
A little rosy boy, and blind;
At his shoulders pinions grow,
(Pinions, whiter far than snow;)
Round his neck a bow is hung,
O'er his back are arrows slung;
Arrows which were felt, when you
To a neighb'ring spray withdrew,
When your tiny, courteous spouse,
Thrill'd her sonnets on the boughs.
Yet he'll ne'er exhaust his quiver
To transpierce your tender liver;
No; the urchin may provide
Shafts to raze another's side.
From delicate amusements free,
See, she turns her head to thee.
Learn her moments to beguile,
Hear her speak, and see her smile;
Chirp a note, you her command,
See, she lifts her lilly hand!
What your bill, you her engage,
See, she gently moves the cage
Your sensations to allay;
See the manna of a day!
Gentle being, raise your strain,
Eden lost, you now regain;
Ask me what she wants of you
In return,—a song or two;
All her kindness you repay
In melodious roundelay:
What have many men to spare?
Nought, but trembling notes, and
Notes that can't so well detain
Her, as your enchanting strain.
To a mind like hers, you may
Moral lessons still convey;
When you spread your wings for f
Shew what lovers do in spite;
When you peck her finger, then
Warn her to beware of men;
When from perch to perch you st
Shew her lovers, wild and gay;
Mop'd, and silent in the cage,
Shew her wedlock, shew her age;
When you chirp, and when you si
Soft emotions you will bring;
Know, you teach, by such like ru
More philosophy than schools.

Jeremiah, Chap. IX. Ver. 17—
By Tho. Mytton, Esq.

O Haste! and hither bring the train,
Skill'd in the dirge, and all the notes
O'er Sion bid them pour the mournfu
While from our eyes the bursting sorr

For hark!—amidst her melancholy
What peals, alas! of loud lament resi
"Ah! what a sad reverse of fate it o
"Our city!—Oh!—how havock rage

"Far from our native country ca
"It's pleasant scenes we never more n
"Ye roofs, that o'er our houshold joy
"Your shelter, O! for ever now adi

Jehovah speaks.—O hear, ye fema
Ye, who the public pomp of woe su
Teach ev'ry matron (such his high co
To pour, like you, the melancholy

And teach the maiden, late so blithe
Who wont to love and joy to trill t
O! teach her now to chant far other
And train to notes of grief her tunefu

For Slaughter marches, dreadful, o'
Now thro' the lordly portal bursts
Now breaks the humbler gate with
hand,
Now thro' the street persues the fly

The ruthless monster strikes the i
Deaf to the little wretche's piteous
And, sinking on the carnage round
Beneath his arm the bloomy stripli

Shropshire, Jan. 12th, 1775.

* This beautiful fable, quoted by Sir John Chardin, in his Travels; and also by Mr. Addison, in the Spectator; Mr. Jones translated into Arabic, before he discovered the original in the *Bustan*, or *Garden* of Sadi, a most ingenious poet. See Vol. XLIV. pp. 579—583, 622—624.

* מקוננות "The Mourning-w
These were women whose profess
make publick lamentations at fu
upon other sorrowful occasions.—
the *Prælicæ* of the Romans.

[illegible] Bangor to Canterbury,
[illegible] *of her Dean.*

[illegible] Canterbury, to deplore
[illegible] of your accomplish'd Moore,
[illegible] gain;
[illegible] most cause to mourn,
[illegible] return,
[illegible] scarce remain. BANGOR.

ANSWER.

[illegible] prophecy, our mitred Moore,
[illegible] years may probably restore,
[illegible] in vain attempt my tears to dry;
[illegible] my masters but by name,
[illegible] and the voice of fame,
[illegible] my palaces in ruins lie.
CANTERBURY.

PROLOGUE *to the* CHOLERICK MAN.
Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

[illegible] as classic story runs,
[illegible] sly living loons;
[illegible] hand,
[illegible] band;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] gave,
[illegible] Love,
[illegible] down,
[illegible]
[illegible] charms,
[illegible]
[illegible] Rome:
[illegible] Rome, [illegible] Newgate shed
[illegible] tread;
[illegible] to sit,
[illegible] rage,
[illegible] stage:
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] scene;
[illegible] sir,
[illegible] hear;
[illegible] hard
[illegible] to them,
[illegible] Rome cockers was pleas'd
[illegible]
[illegible] great a prize.
[illegible] Garrick, and
[illegible] Abingdon.

[illegible] do better
[illegible] your pictures? for I'll
[illegible]
[illegible] before,
[illegible] be a charming treas-
[illegible]
[illegible] here my knowledge-book
[illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] quarters, and [illegible]
[illegible] your thoughts
[illegible]

From my good friends above, their wi[illegible]
and dories,
Dowd to Madame and Monsieur in the box
Now for it, Sirs; I beg from top to botto[illegible]
You'll keep your features fix'd till I h[illegible]
got 'em.
First for fine gentlemen my fancy stretches
They'll be more like, the slighter are [illegible]
sketches.
Such unembodied form invention tacks;
Pale cheeks, dead eyes, thin bodies, and
long backs;
They would be best in shades, or virgin wax.
To make fine ladies like, the toil is vain,
Unless I paint 'em o'er and o'er again t
In frost, tho' not a flow'r its charms d
closes, [ros
They can, like hot-houses, produce th
At you, coquettes, my pencil now takes aim,
In Love's Change-alley playing all the game;
I'll paint you ducklings, waddling out quite
lame. [pourtray,
The prude's most virtuous spite I'll ne
Railing at gaming—loving private play.
Quitting the gay bon-ton, and wou'd be witt
I come to you, my patrons, in the city:
I like your honest, open, English looks,
They shew too—that you well employ you
cooks! [iti
Have at you now—nay, mister—pray don
Hold up your head, your fat becomes you, Sir
Leer with your eyes—as thus—now smirk-
well done!
You're ogling, Sir—a haunch of venison.
Some of your fickle patriots I shall pass,
Such brittle beings will be best on glass.
Now, courtiers, you —— looks meant you
thoughts to smother,
Hands fix'd on one thing—eyes upon another
For politicians I have no dark tints,
Such clouded brows are fine for wooden prints
To distant climes if modern Jasons roam,
And bring the golden fleece with curses home
I'll blacken them with Indian ink—but the
My hands, like theirs, will ne'er be clean again
Tho' all, not least in love, I come to you *!
And tis with rapture nature's sons I view;
With warmed tints shall glow your jolly faces,
Joy, love, and laughter, there have fix'd
their places, [foreign graces.
Free from weak nerves, bon-ton, ennui, and
I'll tire you now no more with pencil strictures
I'll copy these—next week send home your
pictures.

On his Majesty King CHARLES I.
By a Young Lady of Eleven Years of Age.

O [illegible] muse for not of Pindus thou,
Deck not with fading bays thy sacred
brow:
Neither of fierce Achilles design to sing,
But on the praise of Britain's murder'd King,
To him the wretched never cry'd in vain,
The poor in him find sure support obtain;
O [illegible] patriot, just and glorious King,
[illegible] Death: where is thy sting?
He knew no fear, but better how to die;
[illegible] grave where is thy victory!

* To the galleries.

Account *of the* Proceedings *of the* American Colonists, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 629.

Boston, Nov. 10.

THIS day his Excellency, General Gage, issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas a number of persons unlawfully assembled at Cambridge, in the month of October last, calling themselves a *Provincial Congress*, did, in the most open and daring terms, assume to themselves the powers and authority of government, independent of, and repugnant to, his Majesty's government, legally and constitutionally established within this province, and tending utterly to subvert the same; and did, amongst other unlawful proceedings, take upon themselves to resolve and direct a new and unconstitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majesty's royal prerogative; and also to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, of Stow, to be Receiver-general, in the room of Harrison Gray, Esq; then and still legally holding and executing that office; and also to order and direct the monies granted to his Majesty, to be paid into the hands of the said Henry Gardner, and not to the said Harrison Gray, Esq; and further earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the several constables and collectors to comply with and execute the said directions, contrary to their oaths, and against the plain and express rules and directions of the law: all which proceedings have a most dangerous tendency to ensnare his Majesty's subjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, sedition, treason, and rebellion.

"For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous consequences thereof;

"I have thought it my duty to issue this proclamation, hereby earnestly exhorting, and in his Majesty's name strictly prohibiting all his liege subjects within this province, from complying, in any degree, with the said requisitions, recommendations, directions, or resolves of the aforesaid unlawful assembly, as they regard his Majesty's highest displeasure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, collectors, and other officers, in their several departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and discharge of their duty in their respective offices, agreeable to the well-known established laws of the land; and, to the utmost of their power, by all lawful ways and means, to discountenance, discourage, and prevent a compliance with such dangerous resolve of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful assembly whatever.

Given at Boston this 10th of Nov. 1774.

THO. GAGE."

At a meeting of the inhabitants, Nov. 7, the committee appointed for that purpose made the following report:

"Whereas sundry regiments of his Majesty's troops are, contrary to law, and to the great annoyance and detriment of his Majesty's good subjects of this province, now stationed in the town of Boston, in a time of profound peace, for the avowed purposes of carrying into execution sundry acts of the British parliament, tending to enslave the people, and to subvert the constitution of the province, which it is our duty to protest against on all occasions; yet, nevertheless, we, the inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled, taking into serious consideration, the distressed circumstances of this metropolis, and being anxious still to use our best endeavours to preserve that decency and order for which the town has ever been remarkable, relying on the justice of our cause, and confiding in the united endeavours of the Colonies, the wisdom of the Continental Congress, the justice and clemency of our Sovereign, and the smiles of Divine Providence, that our grievances will shortly be redressed, and our unalienable and precious rights, liberties, and privileges, be restored and secured to us upon a just and permanent basis." Therefore, we recommend,

"That, as his Excellency the Governor has assured the town, that he will do all in his power to secure the peace and good order of the town;

"That the town on their part will exert their best endeavours to effect the same desirable purpose, and to this end would augment the town watch; and it is recommended to the Select Men of the town that they increase the watch to the number of 12 men in each watch-house, for the security and safety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrole the streets of the town for the whole night the ensuing season:

"And it is earnestly desired that his Majesty's justices of the peace, and other peace officers would exert their authority for the observance of the laws, and preservation of peace and order, and that when they hear [illegible] disturbance, they would not wait [illegible] complaint, but call on the inhabi[illegible] will at all times be ready in a[illegible] disperse such [illegible] sions, or in [illegible] endeavors to [illegible] what ran[illegible] ver.

As in [illegible] ration it [illegible] bent upo[illegible] arly to s: [illegible] peace a[illegible] of the [illegible] erefore [illegible] mend[illegible]

A Word of Comfort, from Bangor to Canterbury, on the Loss of her Dean.

CEase, Canterbury, to deplore
The loss of your accomplish'd Moore,
Repining at my gain;
I soon may have most cause to mourn,
To *you* he'll probably return,
With *me* will scarce remain. BANGOR.

ANSWER.

TO *me*, you prophecy, our mitred Moore,
Revolving years may probably restore,
And thus in vain attempt my tears to dry;
I scarcely know my masters but by name,
Triennial visits, and the voice of fame,
For ah! my palaces in ruins lie.
CANTERBURY.

PROLOGUE, *to the* CHOLERICK MAN.
Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

IN Athens once, as classic story runs,
Thalia number'd fifty living sons;
But mark the waste of time's destructive hand,
One bard survives of all this num'rous band;
Yet human genius seem'd as 'twould defy
Time's utmost rage by its variety;
For 'twas no wond'rous harvest in those days,
From one rich stock to reap a hundred plays:
Ah! could we bring but one of these to light,
We'd give a hundred such as these to night.
Rome, from her captive, took the law she gave,
And was at once a mistress, and a slave;
Greece, from her fall, immortal triumphs drew,
And prov'd her tutelar Minerva true;
She, goddess-like, confiding in her charms,
To Mars resign'd the barren toil of arms,
Full well assur'd, when those vain toils were past,
That wit must triumph over strength at last;
Then, smiling, saw her Athens meet its doom,
And crown'd her in the theatres at Rome:
Nor murmur'd Rome, to see her Terence shod
With the same socks in which Menander trod;
Nor Lælius scorn'd, nor Scipio blush'd to sit,
And join their plaudits to Athenian wit.
Micio's mild virtue, and mad Demea's rage,
With bursts alternate shook the echoing stage:
And from these models 'tis your poet draws
His best, his only hope of your applause.
A tale it is to chace that angry spleen,
Which forms the mirth and moral of his scene;
A tale for noble and ignoble ear,
Something for fathers and for sons to hear;
And should you on your humbler bard bestow
That grace, which Rome to hers was pleas'd to shew,
Advantage with the modern fairly lies,
Who, less deserving, gains as great a prize.

EPILOGUE, *written by* Mr. Garrick, *and spoken by Mrs.* Abingdon.

AS I'm an artist, can my skill do better
Than paint your pictures? for I'm much your debtor:
I'll draw the outlines, finish at my leisure,
A group like you would be a charming treasure!
Here is my pencil, here my sketching-book
Where for this work I memorandums took;
I will in full, three quarters, and profile,
Take your sweet faces, nay, your thoughts I'll steal;
From my good friends above, their wives and doxies,
Down to Madame and Monsieur in the boxes.
Now for it, Sirs; I beg from top to bottom
You'll keep your features fix'd till I have got 'em.
First for fine gentlemen my fancy stretches—
They'll be more like, the slighter are the sketches.
Such unembodied form invention tacks;
Pale cheeks, dead eyes, thin bodies, and long backs;
They would be best in shades, or virgin wax.
To make fine ladies like, the toil is vain,
Unless I paint 'em o'er and o'er again:
In frost, tho' not a flow'r its charms discloses,
They can, like hot-houses, produce their roses.
At you, coquettes, my pencil now takes aim,
In Love's Change-alley playing all the game;
I'll paint you ducklings, waddling out quite tame.
The prude's most virtuous spite I'll next pourtray,
Railing at gaming—loving private play.
Quitting the gay bon-ton, and wou'd be witty,
I come to you, my patrons, in the city:
I like your honest, open, English looks,
They shew too—that you well employ your cooks!
Have at you now—nay, mister—pray don't stir,
Hold up your head, your fat becomes you, Sir;
Leer with your eyes—as thus—now smirk—well done!
You're ogling, Sir—a haunch of venison.
Some of your fickle patriots I shall pass,
Such brittle beings will be best on glass.
Now, courtiers, you —— looks meant, your thoughts to smother,
Hands fix'd on one thing—eyes upon another;
For politicians I have no dark tints,
Such clouded brows are fine for wooden prints.
To distant climes if modern Jasons roam,
And bring the golden fleece with curses home,
I'll blacken them with Indian ink—but then
My hands, like theirs, will ne'er be clean again.
Tho' last, not least in love, I come to you *!
And 'tis with rapture nature's sons I view;
With warmest tints shall glow your jolly faces,
Joy, love, and laughter, there have fix'd their places,
Free from weak nerves, bon-ton, ennui, and foreign graces.
I'll tire you now no more with pencil strictures;
I'll copy these—next week send home your pictures.

On his Majesty King CHARLES I.
By a Young Lady of Eleven Years of Age.

O Heavenly muse! for not of Pindus thou,
Deck not with fading bays thy sacred brow;
Neither of fierce Achilles deign to sing,
But in the praise of Britain's murder'd King.
To him the wretched never cry'd in vain,
The poor from him did sure support obtain;
O! more than father, just and glorious King,
To such a Prince! O death! where is thy sting?
He knew to live, but better how to die;
To such!—O grave! where is thy victory?

* To the galleries,

Account of the Proceedings of the American Colonists, since the passing the Boston Port-Bill.

Continued from p. 629.

Boston, Nov. 10.

THIS day his Excellency, General Gage, issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas a number of persons unlawfully assembled at Cambridge, in the month of October last, calling themselves a *Provincial Congress*, did, in the most open and daring terms, assume to themselves the powers and authority of government, independent of, and repugnant to, his Majesty's government, legally and constitutionally established within this province, and tending utterly to subvert the same; and did, amongst other unlawful proceedings, take upon themselves to resolve and direct a new and unconstitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majesty's royal prerogative; and also to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, of Stow, to be Receiver-general, in the room of Harrison Gray, Esq; then and still legally holding and executing that office; and also to order and direct the monies granted to his Majesty, to be paid into the hands of the said Henry Gardner, and not to the said Harrison Gray, Esq; and further earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the several constables and collectors to comply with and execute the said directions, contrary to their oaths, and against the plain and express rules and directions of the law: all which proceedings have a most dangerous tendency to ensnare his Majesty's subjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, sedition, treason, and rebellion.

"For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous consequences thereof;

"I have thought it my duty to issue this proclamation, hereby earnestly exhorting, and in his Majesty's name strictly prohibiting all his liege subjects within this province, from complying, in any degree, with the said requisitions, recommendations, directions, or resolves of the aforesaid unlawful assembly, as they regard his Majesty's highest displeasure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, collectors, and other officers, in their several departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and discharge of their duty in their respective offices, agreeable to the well-known established laws of the land; and, to the utmost of their power, by all lawful ways and means, to discountenance, discourage, and prevent a compliance with such dangerous resolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful assembly whatever.

Given at Boston this 10th of Nov. 1774.

THO. GAGE."

At a meeting of the inhabitants, Nov. 7, the committee appointed for that purpose made the following report:

"Whereas sundry regiments of his Majesty's troops are, contrary to law, and to the great annoyance and detriment of his Majesty's good subjects of this province, now stationed in the town of Boston, in a time of profound peace, for the avowed purposes of carrying into execution sundry acts of the British parliament, tending to enslave the people, and to subvert the constitution of the province, which it is our duty to protest against on all occasions; yet, nevertheless, we, the inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled, taking into serious consideration, the distressed circumstances of this metropolis, and being anxious still to use our best endeavours to preserve that decency and order for which the town has ever been remarkable, relying on the justice of our cause, and confiding in the united endeavours of the Colonies, the wisdom of the Continental Congress, the justice and clemency of our Sovereign, and the smiles of Divine Providence, that our grievances will shortly be redressed, and our unalienable and precious rights, liberties, and privileges, be restored and secured to us upon a just and permanent basis. Therefore, we recommend,

"That, as his Excellency the Governor has assured the town, that he will do all in his power to secure the peace and good order of the town;

"That the town on their part will exert their best endeavours to effect the same desirable purpose, and to this end would augment the town watch; and it is recommended to the Select Men of the town that they increase the watch to the number of 12 men in each watch-house, for the security and safety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrole the streets of the town for the whole night the ensuing season.

"And it is earnestly desired that his Majesty's justices of the peace, and other peace officers would exert their authority for the observance of the laws, and preservation of peace and order, and that when they hear of any disturbance, they would not wait for a complaint, but call on the inhabitants, who will at all times be ready in assisting to disperse such persons, or in bringing offenders to justice of what rank or order soever.

"As in our present situation it is incumbent upon us particularly to attend to the peace and good order of the town, it is therefore earnestly recommended to the

the inhabitants to do all in their power to prevent or suppress any quarrels or disturbances. And it is seriously recommended to all masters of families, that they restrain their children and servants from going abroad after nine o'clock in the evening, unless on necessary business.

"And it is further recommended to the Select Men of the town, to injoin upon all retailers and taverners of the town, that they strictly conform to the laws of the province relating to disorderly persons.

W. Cooper, Town-Clerk."

Gen. Gage, in a letter to Peyton Randolph, Esq; Governor of Virginia, concludes with the following humane declaration: "I have endeavoured to be a mediator, and I ardently wish that the common enemies to both countries may see, to their disappointment, that these disputes between the Mother-country and her Colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and increased the affection which they ought to bear to each other."

An estimate of the number of souls in the following provinces, made in Congress, September, 1774:

In Massachusetts, 400,000. New Hampshire, 150,000. Rhode Island, 59,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New York, 250,000. New Jersey, 130,000. Pennsylvania, including the Lower Countries, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North Carolina, 300,000. South Carolina, 225,000. ——Total, 3,026,678.

A list of the regiments, &c. now at Boston, or under orders for that place, viz. the 4th, 5th, 10th, 23d, 38th, 43d, 47th, 52d, 59th, and 64th regiments; three companies of the 18th and two of the 65th regiment, with four companies of artillery. The 6th and 14th regiments are on their way from the West Indies, and the 35th, 42d, 45th, and 63d, are under orders from hence. Besides these, the 7th and 26th are in Canada, the 8th on detachment on the Lakes, and the 16th at Pensacola. There are also six or eight hundred marines at Boston.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 10. On the 10th of October last a battle was fought on the Ohio, of which the following are the particulars:——"On Monday morning, about half an hour before sunrise, two of Captain Russell's company discovered a large party of Indians about a mile from the camp, one of which men was shot down by the Indians, the other made his escape, and brought in the intelligence; in two or three minutes after, two of Capt. Shelvey's men came in, and confirmed the account.

"Col. Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out Col. Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Augusta troops, and with him went Capt. Dickenson, Capt. Harrison, Capt. Willson, Capt. John Lewis, of Augusta, and Capt. Lockridge, which made the first division; Col. Fleming was also ordered to take the command of 150 more of the Botetourt, Bedford, and Fincastle troops, which made the second division.

"Col. Charles Lewis's division marched to the right, some distance from the Ohio, and Col. Fleming, with his division, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left.

"Col. Charles Lewis's division had not marched quite half a mile from the camp, when, about sun-rise, a vigorous attack was made on the front of his division, by the united tribes of Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes, Twas, and of several other nations, in number not less than 800. In this heavy attack, Col. Chs. Lewis, and several of his men fell, and the Augusta division was obliged to give way to the heavy fire of the enemy. The enemy instantly engaged the front of Col. Fleming's division, and in a short time the Colonel received two balls through his left arm, and one through his breast; and, after animating the officers and soldiers, retired to the camp.

"His loss in the field was sensibly felt, but the Augusta troops being shortly after reinforced from the camp by Col. Field, with his company, together with Capt. M'Dowell, &c. the enemy, no longer able to maintain their ground, was forced to give way. In their precipitate retreat, Col. Field was killed. During this time, which was till after twelve o'clock, the action continued extremely hot. The close underwood, many steep banks, and logs, greatly favoured the retreat of the Indians; and the bravest of their men made the best use of them, whilst others were throwing their dead into the Ohio, and carrying off their wounded.

"Soon after twelve, the action abated, but continued, except at short intervals, sharp enough till sun-set, when they found a safe retreat.

"They had not the satisfaction of carrying off any of our men's scalps, save one or two straggliers, whom they killed before the engagement. Many of their dead they scalped, rather than we should have them; but our troops scalped upwards of twenty of their men, that were first killed. It is beyond doubt their loss in number far exceeds ours, which is considerable."

The following is a return of the killed and wounded in the above battle:

Killed, Colonels, Charles Lewis, John Field; — Captains, John Murray, R. M'Clenachan, Samuel Willson, James Wood;

Ward;—Lieutenant, Hugh Allen; Ensigns, Cantiff, Bracken; forty-four privates. Total killed 53.

Wounded. Colonel William Fleming; Capts. Jn. Dickenson, Tho. Blufford, Jn. Shidman; Lieutenants, Goldman, Robinson, Lard, Vance; seventy nine privates. Total wounded 87. Total killed and wounded 140.

The account further says, that Col. Fleming and several others are since dead, of their wounds.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Dec. 18.

THIS day the Douro, one of the principal rivers in Portugal, rose 15 feet perpendicular, in about seven hours, filling the streets near the quays on both sides; many warehouses were thrown down, pipes of wine, and various other merchandizes, carried away, and, in some places, the inhabitants had but just time to escape at the tops of their houses. Next day the torrent was extremely rapid. The ship Kirby Hall, James George, master, with only one man on board, laden with 260 pipes of wine, for London, and ready to sail, was forced from her moorings, and, in a few minutes, dashed to pieces on the bar, though the man was miraculously saved. The third day the torrent abated, and, though the stream still ran with great rapidity, boats began to pass. Some freshes here have been known to rise as high, but none so violent and so sudden. The losses are very considerable in wine, sugar, ships, houses, and merchandise of all sorts, though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount; however, we do not hear that any lives have been lost.

Dec. 29.

The scrutineers made a report of the ballot at the India-house, respecting the appointment of Col. Stuart to be Adjutant-General over all India, when it appeared, that there were 231 votes against the question, and 200 for it; majority against the appointment of Col. Stuart 29.

A commission passed the Great Seal, constituting Guy Carleton, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in and over the province of Quebec. Also

A commission of the same kind, appointing Commodore Shuldham Governor of Newfoundland.

Dec. 30.

The desperate gangs of housebreakers, by which both town and country are infested, has made every precaution necessary for the security of private families; among a variety of others that have been proposed, none seems so likely to answer the purpose effectually, as having a number of hand-grenades always in readiness. These, fighted, and thrown among any number of these villains, would instantly clear the house of them; nor would they ever be hardy enough to make a return.

Dec. 31.

The river Ribble, near Preston, in Lancashire, stood still; and, for the length of three miles, there was no water, except in deep places. In about five hours it came down with a strong current, and continues to run as usual. The like phenomenon happened in the year 1715.

By letters from almost every part of the continent, during the course of the present month, it is remarked, that, in the memory of the oldest man living, there never was known a more severe commencement of winter. In Hungary, the wolves had already come down from the mountains, and had committed ravages among the cattle, and had even attacked travellers on the roads. On the confines of Switzerland, the snow, it is said, was nine or ten feet deep, the roads rendered impracticable, and many, who were on their journey from one town to another, perished by the way. At Vienna, the frost was equally severe as in the year 1740, so that the ordinary post could not continue to pass.

By an order of council published in this day's Gazette, the quarantine is discontinued from ships having cotton wool on board, so that they may now unlade without restraint.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1775.

Being new year's day, the Rev. Dr. Kaye preached before their Majesties at the chapel-royal. The sword of state was carried to and from chapel by Lord Willoughby De Brooke. There was a numerous court to compliment their Majesties, which did not break up till five o'clock. At the same time, according to annual custom, the forty boys, educated in navigation, mathematics, &c. in Christ's hospital, were presented to his Majesty by their president.

Monday 2.

A small squadron is ordered to be fitted out forthwith, said to be destined to a remote part of the world; the orders and purpose of this voyage are not to be unfolded to those concerned in it, till they shall arrive in a certain latitude.

The French are fitting out, with great diligence, at Brest, four ships of the line, and three frigates, the destination of which is an entire secret.

Was committed to Dover castle, one Robert Wilds, for infusing into the liquor given to some young maids, at a country hop, drops of a poisonous quality, by which some were thrown into convulsions, and others seized with a giddiness and stupor. All were more or less affected, but none have yet died.

Tuesday 3.

The drawing of the lottery ended, when No. 9585 (a blank) was the last drawn ticket, and, as such, entitled to 200l.

Wednesday

Wednesday 4.

There was a numerous meeting of the North American merchants, tradesmen, and others concerned in American commerce, at the King's Arms tavern, Cornhill, to take into consideration "the present unhappy disputes between the mother country and her colonies," when the following propositions were agreed to;

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the alarming state of the trade to North America makes it expedient to petition parliament for redress.

"That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, and lay the same before a general meeting, to be held at this place this day sennight."

Monday 9.

Two serjeants of the Surry militia, and two other men, in coming from Kingston towards London, met a man who sells fish, with part of a field-gate on his back. Being asked if he came honestly by it? he seemed confused, and one of the serjeants attempted to secure him; but, before he could effect it, the fellow pulled out a large knife, and stabbed him in the breast, who immediately cried out he had received his death's wound; the others endeavouring to secure him, he stabbed the second in the belly, the third in the arm, and the fourth in the groin. At length, several people coming up, he was overpowered, and conducted to the New Gaol. One of them died the next morning, and two of the others are dead since.

Tuesday 10.

The following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Richard Mitchell, for stealing a bank note out of a letter sent by the post; Amos Merritt, for burglariously breaking open the house of Mr. Ellicott, in Hornsey-lane, and stealing several things of value; John Williams, for stealing one bank-note of 10 l. two ditto of 20 l. and 33 l. in money, in the house of Mr. Venables, in the Tower; William Pritchard, Peter Thane, and Edward Parker, for breaking open the house of Mr. Crottenden, at Surgeons-hall, and stealing a quantity of silver-plate.

A well-dressed man knocked at the door of a millinery, in Pall-Mall, under pretence of wanting some ruffles; he was let in by the mistress, and immediately locked the door on the inside, pulled out a pistol, and with horrid imprecations threatened to destroy her if she spoke a word; he then tied a bandage over her eyes, bound her, and stripped the shop of near 80 l. worth of lace and linen.

Wednesday 11.

A Chapter of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle was held at St. James's, to fill up the vacancy therein by the death of the Duke of Athol; when the Duke of Gordon was elected, and invested with the Ensigns of the Order.

Sunday 15.

A messenger arrived with some dispatches from Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, which were sent to his Majesty at the Queen's palace; and this morning Count Welderen had a conference with his Majesty, and Lord Rochford, on the subject of the above dispatches.—They are supposed to relate to the supplying the American colonies with arms and amunition, &c.——A private letter from Amsterdam says, that eighty tons of tea were actually shipped on board a Dutch vessel, the middle of last month, for St. Eustatia, in order to be disposed of to the North American vessels.

Tuesday 17.

Was performed for the first time, at Covent-Garden, a comedy called the RIVALS, said to be written by Mr. Sheridan. Some objections being made both to language and character, the author has thought proper to withdraw his piece for correction, and it has since been played with applause.

Wednesday 18.

This being observed as her Majesty's birth-day, the Court at St. James's was numerous and splendid. His Majesty sat to receive the compliments of the nobility, &c. in a suit of light blue velvet and silver with spangles; the Queen in an elegant brocaded full suit, a new elegant diamond stomacher, with necklace and ear-rings. The ball was opened by the Queen's brother, who danced with the Duchess of Grafton

Thursday 19.

The House of Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when Lord North presented to the House several bundles of American papers, the titles of which being read, appeared to be extracts of letters from the Governors of the different provinces.

Sir William Browne having directed his executors to procure a die for annually striking off two medals of gold, of five guineas value each, to be sent to the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge about the beginning of January, to be given by him, at the following Commencement, to two under-graduates, one for the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the other for the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace, on a subject to be approved by the Vice-chancellor; also one other gold medal, of like value, to be given by him to the under-graduate who shall produce the best Greek epigram after the model of Anthologia, and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial: the Deputy Vice-chancellor has appointed for the subject of the odes for the present year,

In memoriam Gulielmi Browne, Equitis, M.D.

For the Epigrams,

De præmiorum ad doctrinam promovendam utilitate.

Friday

Friday 20.

This being the bachelors commencement at Cambridge, 73 gentlemen from the colleges in this University were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz. King's college 3; Trinity 24; St. John's 14; Caius 3; Magdalen 2; Jesus 2; Sidney 3; Christ 4; Emanuel 6; Peterhouse 2; Pembroke hall 1; Queen's 1; Catherine-hall 2; Bennet 3; Clare-hall 3.

The American papers were laid before the House of Peers by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth. See p. 7.

Saturday 21.

The tragedy of Matilda, written by Dr. Franklin, was performed for the first time at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, and met with a favourable reception.

Monday 23.

The American merchants petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hayley, one of the City members, and referred to a Committee of the whole House. He desired it might be referred to the same Committee to which the consideration of American papers were referred, but that was over-ruled.

Tuesday 24.

The officers belonging to his Majesty's 17th regiment of light dragoons, and of the 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, have received orders to repair to their respective corps.—The government, it is said, have received intimation, that a regiment of horse would strike a greater terror to the Americans, than half a dozen regiments of foot, as they have no horse to oppose them.

The prohibition against the importation of horned cattle, &c. (see Vol. xliv. p. 493.) is extended to Languedoc in France.

Wednesday 25.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put into commission 30 men of war and frigates to cover the coast of America, and prevent the colonies from being supplied with European goods, &c.—Some are of opinion that the whole British navy will not alter the resolution of the colonists to preserve their liberty.

Petitions from Bristol, Norwich, and several other manufacturing towns, have been presented to parliament, setting forth the decay of trade, &c. owing to the late acts respecting America. But the most extraordinary petition is that from Birmingham, presented by Mr. Sk——th, praying the enforcement of the late acts against the Americans, as the most likely means to promote trade, and give employment to the poor.

Thursday 26.

The address of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, was presented to his Majesty; in which they own, with concern, that a strange licentiousness both of sentiment and conduct, a spirit of frivolous dissipation and ruinous profusion, of disrespect to superiors, and contempt of lawful authority, have made an alarming progress in this nation, and present a gloomy prospect to every serious and considerate mind.

Saturday 28.

A letter from Leeds having been read at the meeting of the American merchants, setting forth the distress of the manufacturers in that neighbourhood, owing to the late measures respecting America, and the mayor of that town having thought proper to contradict the contents of that letter, the author, in his own justification, has authenticated the same by a list of some hundred manufacturers who are now unemployed; and asserts, that, if necessary, he could produce *thousands*.

Monday 30.

Advices received from America, by a ship from New-York, bring a confirmation of the unanimous concurrence of all the Colonies in the measures recommended by the General Congress.

TREATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY-LANE.

Dec. 30. Choleric Man—Deserter
Jan. 4. Distressed Mother—Harlequin's Jacket
5. Maid of the Oaks.
6. Provoked Wife—Deserter
7. Distressed Mother—Harlequin's Jacket
9. Ditto—Ditto
10. Much Ado about Nothing
11. Twelfth Night—Harlequin's Jacket
12. Choleric Man
13. Maid of the Oaks—Guardian
14. Choleric Man—Harlequin's Jacket
16. Distressed Mother—Ditto
17. Choleric Man
18. Wonder—Cobler
23. Matilda—Mule Coquet
24. Wonder—Deuce is in him
27. Choleric Man—Harlequin's Jacket

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 30. Love makes a Man—Druids
31. Richard III.
Jan. 4. Grecian Daughter—Druids
5. She Would and She Would Not
6. Maid of the Mill—Druids
7. Distressed Mother
9. Ditto—Druids
10. Busy Body
11. Distressed Mother—Druids
12. Artaxerxes
13. She Stoops to Conquer—Druids
14. Distressed Mother
16. Ditto—Druids
17. The Rivals
18. Ditto—Druids
23. Alexander—Two Misers
25. Love in a Village—Druids
27. Elfrida—Druids

BIRTHS.

THE Duchess of Saxe Gotha, of a Prince, since christened Frederick

The Lady of Sir Robt Rich, bart, of a son

Dec. 24. The Grand Duchess of Florence, of a Prince

29. The Lady of Governor Verelst, of a daughter

Jan. 4. In Ireland, the Right Hon Lady Charlemont, of a son and heir

The Hon Mrs Fielding, Lady of Capt Fielding, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon Pierce Butler, brother to the Earl of Carrick, to Miss Roth, daughter of the late Richard Roth, Esq; of Mount Roth, and niece to the late Sir William Cooper, Bart

James Urquhart, Esq; Captain in the 24th regiment, to Miss Flucker, daughter of the Hon Thomas Flucker, Esq; Secretary of the province of Massachusets-bay

—— Massenberd, Esq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Blackall, of Argyle-street

At Lewes, in Sussex, the Rev Mr Hollinberry, Vicar of Winchelsea, to Miss Wood

Dec. 26. Abel Moysey, Esq; Member for Bath, to Miss Charlotte Bamfylde, daughter of Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Bart, one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Devon

27. The Rev Dr Thorp, rector of Tackley, Oxfordsh, to Miss Patty Neale

29. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq; of Portsmouth Common, to Miss Whitehead, of Portsmouth, who died suddenly, as she was rising from supper, the same evening.

30. The Rev Mr. Raikes, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Mee, daughter of Thomas Mee, Esq; late of Glocester

Jan. 2. Francis Wadman, Esq; Gentleman Usher to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, to Miss Comyns, of Northfleet, in Kent

3. George Innis, Esq; of Theobald's-row, to Miss Jackson, daughter of —— Jackson, Esq; of Higham Place, near Hoddesdon

5. The Rev Robt Stevenson, of Castle Heningham, to Miss Chater, daughter of Mr Chater, of Hackney

The Hon and Rev Chs Digby, brother to Lord Digby, to Miss Mellar, daughter of the late Wm Mellar, Esq

7. Col Fleming, of the Guards, to Miss Mills, daughter of Wm Mills, Esq; of Richmond, in Surry

12. The Right Rev Dr. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, to Lady Elizabeth Yeates, relict of Sir Joseph Yeates, Knt, late one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench

13. At Manchester, John Bower, Esq; to Miss Frances Jodrill, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Francis Jodrill, Esq; of Yeardley and Twemlow, in Cheshire

DEATHS.

SAmuel Egerton, of Tatton, in Cheshire, one of the Members for that county

The Rev Mr Charles Hughes, Rector of Colmdean, near Northleach, in Glocestersh.

At Berlin, Frederick William de Wyslich and Lorum, Count of the Roman Empire, Canon of the Grand Chapter at Magdeburg

George Tempest, Esq; of Upper Brook-street, St. James's

In France, Archibald Campbell, Esq; eldest son of Lord Stonefield

At Gifford's hall, in Suffolk, Lady Mannock, relict of Sir Wm Mannock, Bt.

At Shields, Capt Wm Dunbar, third son of Sir Wm Dunbar, Bart, of Duns

At Chetham, the Rev John North, A.M. Rector of Hawridge, Bucks

At Grenada, Charles Taylor, Esq; Barrister at Law

At Bristol, Cary Creed, Esq; of Castle Cary, Somerset

Dec. 8. At Paris, Louis de Gontaut, Duke of Tresmes, a Peer of France, a Lieut General, and Knight of the different orders.

24. Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart, of Jamaica

28. John Burn, Esq; near Edinburgh, a Member of his Majesty's Council, in South Carolina

29. At Paris, Charles Obrian, Earl of Thomond, Viscount Clare, a Peer of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Colonel of a regiment of Irish infantry

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Montagu, brother of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

30. In Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Paul Whitehead, Esq; a gentleman much admired for his many literary publications. Among other whimsical legacies, he has bequeathed his heart, with 50l. to Lord Le Despencer

31. Near Russel-street, Bedford row, the Rev Dr John Allen

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-squ. the Hon Sir George Thomas. He was many years Governor of Antigua, and afterwards Governor General of the Leeward Islands; when, on his retiring, his services were rewarded with a Baronetage. The title and estate devolve to his son, now Sir William Thomas, of Tichfield street

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon William Lord Napier. His Lordship was descended, by his grandmother, wife to Sir William Scot, Bart. from John Lord Napier, Baron of Merchistoun, well known in the learned world, whose heir, the eldest of six brothers, having no son, obtained a new patent, in 1627, in favour of the female line

3. In Dean street, Soho, Sir Thomas Wilson

5. In Upper Seymour street, the Lady of Philip Fonceresu, Esq;

7. The Rev Mr Gugill, Rector of Brandell, in Norfolk

8. Jeremiah Parry, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Surry

At Bedford, John Peck, Esq;

At Birmingham, Mr. John Baskerville, printer

9. In Dover street, Piccadilly, the Lady of John Stephens, Esq;

At Dean, near Wingham, in Kent, Sir George Oxenden, Bart. The title, (in which Sir George succeeded his brother Sir Henry in 1710,) together with the family estate, descends to his son, now Sir Henry Oxenden, of Broome

10. In Brutton street, Major General Lawrence. He was the first officer who introduced military discipline into India, where for 20 years he commanded the Company's troops

11. At Brussels, Monf. le Duc d'Ursell, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Lord of the Bedchamber, Lieutenant General, and Governor of Brussels

12. The Rev Philip Bliss, Rector of Tormarton, in Gloucestershire

The Rev Dr Wheedon, Vicar of Chalfont St Peter's, Bucks

Joshua Dixon, Esq; one of the Aldermen of Leeds

13. At Bucknell, in Oxfordshire, Samuel Trotman, Esq

15. In Henrietta street, Cavendish squ. ——— Lambert, Esq;

The Rev Richard Webb, A. M. Vicar of Downton, Wilts, and Prebendary of St Paul's, Salisbury, and Lincoln cathedrals

17. George Nicholls, Esq; of Dutchley, in Essex

The Rev John Rawbode, M A, Vicar of Winslow and Granby, in Bucks

18. At Edgeware, Samuel Hartling, Esq;

In Essex, Edward Martin, Esq;

19. The Rev Dr Powell, Master of St John's College, in Cambridge, Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight

Dr John Freeman, late of St Thomas Apostle's.

At Loose, in Kent, Major Edward Martin, formerly of the 24th regiment of foot.

20. In Old Bond street, the Hon Thomas Hervey, second son to the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Bristol

At Hommerton, John Samuel Wilkinson, Esq;

22. At Clapton, Henry Baker, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev Mr Tennant, to Higham L, in Suffolk.

The Rev Mr James Woodford, to Weston Longville L, in Norfolk

The Rev Thomas Pooler, to Gatton R, in Surry

The Rev William Bromley Cadogan, to St Giles's V, in Reading, Berkshire

DISPENSATIONS.

THE Rev Joshua Stephenson, M A, Chaplain to the late Rt Hon Mary, Baroness Dowager Holland, to hold Barton Stagrave R, with that of Cranford St Andrew, in Northamptonshire

The Rev Robert Barker, B D, to hold Hickling R, in Nottinghamshire, together with Youlgrave V, in Derbyshire

The Rev William Moore, M A, Chaplain to the Right Hon William Lord Viscount Courtenay, to hold Speyton V, together with Inwardleigh R, in Devonshire

CIVIL PROMOTION.

GEorge Rose, Esq; to be Surveyor of his Majesty's Revenue arising from the Green Wax Monies, in room of Charles Lowe Whytehill, Esq, deceased

B—NK—PTS.

THomas Case, King's Lynn, Norfolk, money scrivener

James Harrison, Penzance, vintner

Marcus Woolf, Bunhill row, distiller

Jn Simpson, High street, Marylebone, dealer

Sa. Gardner, Leigh street, Southw. hosier

John Moore, and George Moore, of Doncaster, linendrapers

William Barber, and Peter David Molier, of Temple Mills, Essex, calico printers

Mathew Hadon, Norwich, grocer

George Martin, Rood lane, cheesemonger

James Ballmer, Cloak lane, merchant

Thomas Austin, and Joseph Davenport, of Holborn, mercers

John Rawson, Shire lane, victualler

Alex. Wilson, Adam street, Strand, silversm.

Tho. Wade, Halesworth, Suffolk, trazier

John Capon, Hacheston, Suffolk, grocer

Wm Silverwood, Nottingham, grocer

James Wigan, of Wigan, Lancashire, iron forge maker

Thomas Lusby, Lincoln, jun.

Francis Browne, Leominster, Herefordshire, money scrivener

Wm Waters, Toddington, Bedfordsh. dealer

Jn Phillips, New Brentford, cheesemonger

John Birdsley, of Cowlishaw, Lancashire, fustian maker

H. Johns, Tewkesbury, Glocestersh. brewer

Richard Coppel, Liverpool, mercer

Tho. Marsden, Manchester, horse millener

Michael Gibson, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper

Wm White, Winchester, victualler

John Burnett, jun. Kingston upon Hull, merchant

Thomas Fenton, Princes street, Westminster, warehouseman

Eliezer Charter, and David Rivers, of Lombard street, bankers

Andrew Layton, William Sandell, and John Layton, of Lime street, brokers

Francis Nalder, of Honey lane market, cheesemonger

Obad. Oxford, Oxford street, leathercutter

Jn Kingsbury, Tooley st. Southw. factioner

Samuel Slade, St Pancras, wheelwright

Dec. 30	145a¼	92⅞	Shut	Shut	89⅞	Shut.	Shut	Shut	87⅞a88	Shut	Shut	Shut	81½	58s.	½
31	145⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	57s.a58s.	do
Jan. 1	Sunday.														
2	145⅛	92⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
3	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
4	145¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56s.	¾
5	145⅛	92⅛	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅛	55s.a56s.	do
6	145¼a⅛	92¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56s.a57s.	do
7	Ditto	92¼a93	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
8	Sunday.														
9	145⅛	92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛	57s.a55s.	do
10	145½a¼⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55s.a56s.	½a⅛
11	Ditto	93a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88a87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a¼	54s.a55s.	do
12	145⅞a146	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	153½a154	Ditto	Ditto	do
13	146	93¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	154a157	Ditto	Ditto	1
14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	157	Ditto	55s.a56s.	do
15	Sunday.														
16	146	93¼a93	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	do	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛	54s.a55s.	⅛
17	146a145⅞	93a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	do	86⅞	156a¾	Ditto	Ditto	do
18	145¾a⅞	93	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1
19	145¾a1	92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	155	Ditto	53s.a54s.	1a⅞
20	145⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89a88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a¼	do	Ditto	154	81¼a½	54s.a52s.	do
21	Ditto	92⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a¾	Ditto	153½	Ditto	52s.a53s.	do
22	Sunday.														
23	144¾	92⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a⅞	85⅞a86	Ditto	Ditto	81	Ditto	do
24	144½	92½	Ditto	87⅞a88¾	87⅞a88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	86	85¼	153	Ditto	51s.a52s.	do
25	144¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅛	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	do	do	153⅞	Ditto	52s.a53s.	do
26	144¼a⅛	Ditto	88¼a⅞	88¾a88	88¾a¼	Ditto	do	do	Ditto	85⅞a86	85¼	153¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	do
27	144⅛a144	92¼a⅞	88¼a½	88¾a87⅞	88¼a87⅞	Ditto	do	do	86¼a86	do	do	Ditto	81a80½	Ditto	do
28	Ditto	92¼	88½	87¼a⅛	87¼a⅞	84¼	25	do	86⅛	85¼a½	do	Ditto	Ditto	53s.a55s.	do

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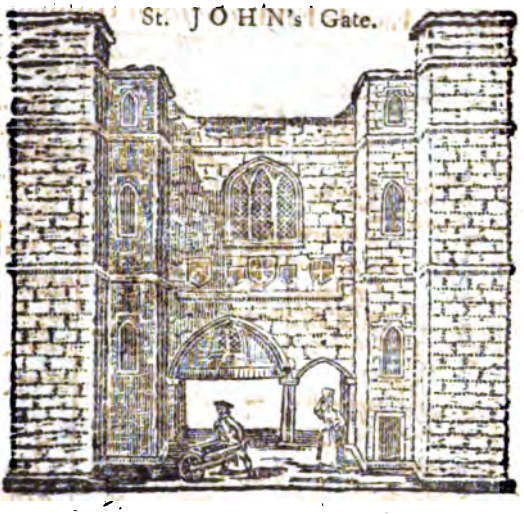
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 pap
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
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For FEBRUARY, 1775.

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Dover, & Road to y Lands End. also from Barnstable to Truro.

Stovert Moor
Oakhampt. to Stovert
Plymouth
to Shipwash
Hatherly
Upcot
Stokley
Bevest
Woodlands
Smetham
Longtree
The Common
Biddiford
Combe Hou.
Darrowcot
Hurshaw
Barnstable
Biddiford
Moulton
Tracy

to Exeter
Kelts Moor
Trenglas Ch.
to Nuneast Tresmere
East Lean
to Warpesdow
Trenegles
to Stratton
Trelethick
to Trabeath
to Penheal Hou
Burrow Farm
Egleskery
Blind Well
St Stephens Down
Higher Truscot
to Tregenie
Launceston
to Stratton
Newport or St Stephens
to Boyton
Werrenton Ch.
New Br.
Cornwall
to Liston
to Werrenton
to Dunsbeer House
to Spacket House
Darlaud
to Padstow
to Langtree
to Smetham
to Langtree
to The Common
to Biddiford
to Common
to Combe Hou.
to Darrowcot
Hurshaw
to Hurshaw
Barnstable
Biddiford
Moulton
Tracy
Dariary R.
to Venn
to Crownes
to Tavistock
to Virginstow
Ivy
Ashwater
to Becket
to Ashwater
to Great Oakhampton
to Stovert
to Oakhampton
to Hauldworthy
Beworthy Ch.

to Tredes
St Merrion
to Crock
to Warbridge
Padstow
Camel R.
Ferry
Bedile Sands
to Trewis the Tredefsick
Trevangor
to Syers
St Minver
Tolrigoit
Pentire
Eindellion
to Pentuan
to Porthcuick
to St Jew
Pendogget
to Trewer
Tregear
to Tyseck
to Boscastle
to Warbridge
to Bedrin
to Warbridge
Knorts Mill
to Michelstow
Tauastowen
to Bodmin
to Tregargut
St Teath
Helion or Trigg
Tremagny
to Bodmin
Llanigolos
to Boscastle Ch
Advent or St Tane
to Llanicolas
Camelford
Camel R.
to Turgutle
to Roulor
to Tresem
to Worthisal
to Treynes
to Dindagger
to Atternon
to Sarton
to Trewafset
to Bedcastle
to Trevan
to Trehan
Brand Stone
Tuborron
Tresoak
Hall
to Bedman
Drunkard
to Tuborron
to Hulworthy

From Truro to Penryn is 9 Miles & thence to Falmouth 3 Miles
Truro
Fowey R.
to Grampound
St Kenwyn
to St Clement
to the Bishops Wood
to Probus
Hallerick
Lanelly
St Farme
to Trewergew House
to Pengilly Hou
to Grampound
Tudham Hous
to Peron Sand
to Newland
to Lastick
to Peron Sand
to Michel Down
to Probus
to Redruff
to Tregney
St Michael
to Renhall
Trewose
Barns
Genhoskin
to Newland
to St Tinedar
to Retin
St Tenedar
Retin Water
Tregonnin
to Retin
to St Tinedar
to Besawen
to Killeworge
Besawen
Trebogorran
Nehely R.
Tresugan
to Tregoney
St John
St David
to Lisloog
to Penhall
to Lit St Columb
to St Mawgan
to Bodmin
Gr. St Colomb
to Trigamere
to Skythey
to Warbridge
to Rejeonion
Hippingstone
to St Tesser
to Rose Dernick
to Warbridge
to Bodmin
to Telow
Beege
Trevilan
to St Tisey
Tgirlada
St Tesser
Lit Petherick
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to Tarvan
The Sea

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	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Bar. s.	Bar. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	6	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	2	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	7	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1
Surry	6	10	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	2
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	11
Bedford	7	3	4	9	3	2	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	6	7	3	6	2	11	1	11	2	10
Huntingdon	6	11	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	0
Northampton	7	5	5	3	3	9	2	1	3	0
Rutland	7	3	0	0	3	7	2	0	3	5
Leicester	7	4	5	3	3	10	1	11	3	10
Nottingham	6	5	5	1	3	8	2	2	3	8
Derby	6	10	0	0	3	11	2	6	4	3
Stafford	7	0	5	4	4	0	2	1	4	4
Shropshire	7	3	5	3	3	9	1	11	4	8
Hereford	6	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	5
Worcester	7	8	5	4	3	10	2	5	4	4
Warwick	7	8	0	0	4	1	2	6	5	3
Gloucester	7	7	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	0
Wiltshire	6	11	0	0	3	1	2	5	4	6
Berks	7	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	9
Oxford	7	10	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	3
Bucks	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	5
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2
Suffolk	5	10	3	0	2	11	2	0	2	7
Norfolk	5	8	3	4	2	7	1	11	2	7
Lincoln	6	1	4	0	3	1	1	9	3	2
York	6	0	4	6	3	3	1	11	3	4
Durham	5	10	4	0	3	1	1	11	3	8
Northumberland	5	5	4	2	3	0	2	0	3	9
Cumberland	6	1	4	3	3	0	1	11	3	6
Westmoreland	6	5	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	3
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	4
Cheshire	6	11	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	5	0	0	3	2	1	10	3	7
Somerset	7	2	3	6	3	0	1	11	3	2
Devon	6	9	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	9
Cornwall	6	4	0	0	3	1	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	3
Hampshire	6	8	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	7
Sussex	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	6	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales	6	6	4	8	3	4	1	7	3	9
South Wales	6	7	5	1	3	3	1	6	3	5

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MARCH, 1774.

March 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W	strong	29 6	44	bright morning, cloudy afternoon
2	Ditto		29 4½	42	a great deal of rain, hail, snow, and sleet
3	W N W	fresh	29 4	41	frost in the night, fine bright day
4	S W	ditto	29 2½	42	very wet morning, fair afternoon
5	Ditto		29 2	44	a very wet day
6	S W	stormy	29 2	46	very wet nt. and morn. several showers in the day
7	S	fresh	29 3½	50	continued rain night and day
8	S to N	little	29 4	52	rain all night till noon, heavy foggy afternoon
9	N N E	fresh	29 7	47	continued rain, with little or no intermiss. nt. & day
10	Ditto	strong	29 6½	43	very wet night, bright clear day
11	Ditto	fresh	29 7	41	bright day and night
12	N E	ditto	29 5½	40	foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day
13	E	ditto	29 7	41	smart frost in the night, very bright day
14	E N E	ditto	29 8	40	ditto, ditto
15	N E	ditto	29 7	40	ditto, ditto
16	Ditto	little	29 7	41	thick fog till eleven, fine day after
17	N E to S	ditto	29 5	44	fog early, fine bright soft day
18	S S W	ditto	29 5	51	fine bright warm day
19	S S E	ditto	29 4½	51	ditto
20	E N E	fresh	29 5	50	black and heavy till ten, bright day after
21	N E	little	29 7½	50	thick fog till noon, bright afternoon
22	Ditto		30	49	chiefly heavy, very little sun
23	N	little	30	48	a very heavy black day
24	N E	ditto	30 ½	48	foggy till ten, exceeding bright day
25	Ditto		29 9½	47	ditto, ditto
26	Variable	little	29 8½	47	heavy and bright at intervals
27	S S W	fresh	29 8	48	an exceeding bright warm day
28	N N E	ditto	29 7½	50	ditto
29	Ditto	little	29 8½	51	bright morning, cloudy afternoon
30	N E to S	fresh	29 8	50	heavy morning and evening, very bright mid-day
31	S S E	little	29 7	48	foggy morning, very bright day

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 27, 1774, to Feb. 25, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	757	1584	Males	834	1619
Females	727		Females	785	

Whereof have died under two years old 558

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Between				
2 and 5	204	50 and 60	119
5 and 10	49	60 and 70	100
10 and 20	50	70 and 80	97
20 and 30	122	80 and 90	31
30 and 40	163	90 and 100	2
40 and 50	125		

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY, 1775.

Proceedings in the present Parliament.

(*Continued from p. 8.*)

January 19.

THE House of Commons being met according to adjournment (see p. 7), Lord North, by his Majesty's command, presented a number of papers respecting American affairs, which, the titles being read, appeared to be,

1. A letter of general instructions from Lord Dartmouth to General Gage, dated April 9, on his appointment to the government of the province of Massachussetts-Bay. In this letter, his Lordship tells the General, that, if contrary to expectation, an opposition should be made to the carrying the law into execution, it was hoped, that his authority, as first magistrate, combined with his command over the King's troops, would enable him fully to pursue the public peace, *by employing those troops to effect*, should the madness of the people on the one hand, or the timidity of the peace-officers on the other, make it necessary to have recourse to their assistance.

2. A minute of the board of treasury, dated March 31, on taking into consideration the act for discontinuing the landing and discharging, lading and shipping, of goods in the port of Boston; which minute being intended for the information of the Lords of Admiralty, and Lord Dartmouth, they were directed to let the Commissioners of the said port know, that, after the 1st of June, no officers of the customs whatever be suffered to reside within the town or harbour of Boston; that all the officers might depend upon support and protection in the execution of their respective employments; and that, if any officer of the customs should require to be taken on board any of his Majesty's ship of war, the Lords of Admiralty are directed to take care that such requisition be duly complied with.

3. A letter from General Gage on his arrival at Boston, dated May 19, 1774, in which he acquaints Ld. Dartmouth, that the act for shutting up the port had got there before him; that a town-meeting had been held, and that a non-importation agreement had there been resolved upon.

4. Another letter from Gen. Gage, May 31, acquainting Ld. Dartmouth, that no design had then appeared of opposing the execution of the act; but that many were impatient for the arrival of the troops.

5. A letter from Ld. Dartmouth to Gen. Gage, dated June 3, accompanied with two acts, one for the better regulation of the government of the province; the other for the more impartial administration of justice there; a third, for making more effectual provision for quartering his Majesty's troops, his Lordship tells the Governor, lies ready for the royal assent; and these, he adds, "close the consideration of what relates to the state of your government. To whatever extravagances, concludes his Lordship, the people may be driven, or whatever violences may be committed, must be resisted with firmness; the constitutional authority of this kingdom over its Colonies, must be vindicated, and its laws obeyed throughout the whole empire."

6. A letter from Gen. Gage, dated Salem, 26th of June, acquainting Lord Dartmouth of the meeting of the General Assembly there, of their passing several private bills, and of a committee locking themselves up under pretence of being upon moderate and conciliatory measures; but that their real proceedings getting abroad he that sent his Secretary to dissolved them. "They would

would not admit him, says the General, and he was obliged to do it by proclamation on the outside of the door." "The contrivers of all the mischief, he adds, are now spiriting up the people to resistance;" but he "trusts, however prone their inclinations may be to so wicked a project, they will want the power to effect it."

7. A letter from General Gage, dated Salem, 5th July, acquaints his Lordship with the resolution of the better sort of people at a town meeting at Boston, to make a push to pay for the tea, and annihilate the committee of correspondence, but without success; that they were outvoted, and that a paper called *A Solemn League and Covenant* had been issued, the ill effects of which he had endeavoured to suppress by a proclamation against all riotous disorders and seditious practices (see Vol. XLIV. p. 384). Your Lordship, (says the General) is acquainted with the usurpation and tyranny established here by edicts of town-meetings, enforced by mobs; by assuming the sole use and power of the press, and influencing the pulpits; by nominating and intimidating juries, and, in some instances, threatening the Judges; and this usurpation has by time acquired a firmness that I fear is not to be annihilated by ordinary methods. He adds, in the same breath, the terrors of mobs are over, and the press is becoming free.

8. A letter from the Governor, dated Boston, July 20, stating the great object there to be to persuade the other Colonies to make the cause of Boston the common cause of America; they rely, says his Excellency, to obtain their ends, if their demands are not satisfied, by an union of the Colonies, a non-importation, the assistance of their friends in England, and a general clamour of the merchants and manufacturers.

9. A letter from his Excellency, dated Salem, 27th of July, expresses an apprehension of opposition to the act for the better government of the province; but, says he, whatever that opposition is, I will do my best to defeat it.

10. The Governor's next letter is dated Salem, 27th of August, acknowledging the receipt of Ld. Dartmouth's letter of the 3d of June, and of the two acts of Parliament accompanying it; both of which had been previously published at Boston, and people had had leisure to consider means to elude them, in doing of which, says the Governor, they are very expert. At a town-meeting held at Boston, in July, in order to avoid calling a meeting afterwards, they adjourned themselves to the 9th of August, and on that day adjourned again to some day in October. When the acts arrived, and the *select men* were called together by order of the Governor, to hear the clause respecting town meetings read, and to require obedience to it, they replied, they had called no meeting, that a former meeting had only adjourned themselves. No time, adds the Governor, was lost in forming the new council, and taking their opinion upon the affair of the adjournments; but though some were clear, that the clause was thereby evaded, yet nearly the whole were unwilling to debate upon it. He concludes, that popular fury was never greater than at present in the province of Massachusetts-Bay. They chicane, elude, openly violate, or passively resist the laws, as opportunity serves; and opposition to authority is of so long standing, that it is become habitual.

11. A letter from the Governor, dated Sept. 2, informs Ld. Dartmouth, that several of the new counsellors had fled their houses, others resigned, and some had been mal-treated; that civil government was nearly at an end, the courts of justice expiring one after another; that the superior court had met, but could neither get grand nor petit jury to act; that he meant to secure all he could by degrees, and to avoid the bloody crisis as long as possible; that a very respectful force would be necessary to take the field; for that nothing that can be said can palliate; conciliating, moderation, reasoning is over; nothing *can* be done but by forcible means.

12. A letter from the Governor, dated Sept. 3, giving an account of the snare which Lieut. Gov. Oliver and Mr. Sheriff Phipps had fallen into, by trusting to the promises of the insurgents at Cambridge; and that both of them had been obliged to sign a paper dictated by the people.

13. The Governor's next letter is dated Sept. 20, inclosing letters and papers relating to the proceedings of the distant counties, and to their resolutions not to obey the late acts of Parliament, nor allow of any officer acting under them. In this letter, the Governor acquaints Lord Dartmouth with the

the report of the people's fixing a plan of government of their own; and of their exercising themselves in arms, and getting magazines of arms, ammunition, and artillery, wherever they can procure them, good or bad. "The commissioners of the customs have thought it no longer safe to remain at Salem, considering the present distracted state of every part of the province, and are amongst others obliged to come into the town [Boston], where, adds the Governor, I am obliged now to reside on many accounts."

14. A letter from Gen. Gage, dated Boston, 25th of Sept. inclosing the messages and addresses of the select men, relative to the works on Boston-Neck, of which an ample account has already been given in Vol. XLIV. This letter concludes with these remarkable words: "This province is supported and abetted by others beyond the conceptions of most people, and foreseen by none. The disease was believed to have been confined to Boston, from whence it might easily have been eradicated; but now it is so universal, there is no knowing where to apply a remedy."

15. The Governor's letter of the 3d of October, inclosing some resolves of the Congress then sitting at Philadelphia, and informing his Lordship of the refusal of the workmen at Boston to assist in erecting works for sheltering the King's troops in the winter; and of his Excellency's resolution not to meet the General Assembly at the time the members were summoned to sit.

16. The Governor's letter of the 17th of October, with several inclosures, particularly remonstrances of the county of Worcester against the works at Boston-Neck, which the Governor believes have obstructed some pernicious projects the people had in view, and for that reason he was determined to listen to no applications for their demolition. In these contests, he says, moderation and forbearance have been put to the test, part of their system being to pick a quarrel with the troops; for which reason he had been the more cautious to give no pretence for it; so that all the misfortunes that might happen should be of their own seeking. Their provocations were great, by burning the straw, and sinking the boats with bricks coming for the use of the troops, and by overturning their wood carts. At the Provincial Congress at Concord, the Governor says, it was reported that some had moved to attack the King's troops; others to value the estates at Boston, and set fire to the town; and others to invite the inhabitants into the country; but all these extravagances were over-ruled.

17, 18. Letters as above, of Oct. 30, and Nov. 2; the former relates to a report propagated, that the Provincial Congress were for embodying about 15,000 men, and appointing four persons to command them. The latter concludes in these words: "The province is without courts of justice or legislature; the whole country in a ferment; many parts of it, I may say, actually in arms, and ready to unite. Letters from other provinces tell us, they are violent every where, and that no decency is observed in any place but New York. Great Britain had never more occasion for wisdom, firmness, and magnanimity."

19. The Governor's letter of the 15th of November, inclosing his proclamation against the proceedings of the Provincial Congress, of which notice has already been taken in our last Volume.

20. The Governor's letter of the 15th of December, inclosing a printed extract of a letter, said to be written by a gentleman remarkable for his correspondence with that country. More of the same tenor, the Governor says, has been written, particularly one in September, wherein he extolls their wisdom in procuring a General Congress, and disappointing the views of Administration to divide the Colonies; and recommends union, and the most vigorous proceedings, as the surest means to overcome the mother country. It is said, that they certainly mean here to try to usurp the government at the next meeting of the Congress; and, it is added, to resume their first charter.

His Excellency's last letter, dated Boston, Dec. 26, incloses two letters from Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire; one giving an account of the surprize of Fort William and Mary, on the 14th of December, of which notice has already been taken; the other, of the attack of the same fort the same day, with such farther particulars as could be collected. The Governor's letter also contained advice of a private Commissary being appointed by the Congress to provide military stores, who was then actually employed in that service.——Here Gen. Gage's correspondence closes.

would not admit him, says the General, and he was obliged to do it by proclamation on the outside of the door." "The contrivers of all the mischief, he adds, are now spiriting up the people to resistance;" but he "trusts, however prone their inclinations may be to so wicked a project, they will want the power to effect it."

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sure in the me de w th a b s th r r l l

continued the use of bo- ie apprehended would months more.

ter, dated New Hamp- , Gov. Wentworth be- his style. After recit- ed for the preservation with tea, which differs the first, he concludes his purport: Notwith- rovince still continues than any other to the truth requires me to union of the Colonies r lost in New Hamp- he laws have hitherto How long it may possible to foresee. I d may not reasonably &c.

ter realizes the appre- th, and hints at many ed in the inland Lord Dartmouth, n. Gage having de- some carpenters to the troops in Bos- there being with- vice much distressed, a party of able men, ery useful. He adds, uccessful in persuad- ers from the troops to their duty.

last letter, laid be- ted Dec. 2, Gover- nowledges, that the d by the general ed in New Hamp- y obeyed; that a assembled at Ex- mandate for that general obedience ghout the province. Maj. Gen. Hal- York, May 15, in the first of ants Lord Dart- ions of the pro- the Boston port- that government was

countrymen; by which their outrageous and illegal proceedings had, for the present, been defeated. He adds, however, his fears, that the fire is not quenched, but smothered; and that it will break out afresh, unless subsequent measures should prove sufficient to restore harmony.

Lieut.-Gov. Colden's letters from New York appear throughout to be very moderate and conciliatory. In his first letter, dated May 4, he just mentions the arrival of Capt. Lockyer, with the tea, long expected, and his return to London with it, without the least application to government about either ship or cargo; and touches slightly on the violent proceedings against a parcel of tea imported by Capt. Chambers, who had drawn the resentment of the people upon himself, by the duplicity of his conduct, having the last voyage made a merit of refusing the tea [and in this endeavoured meanly to make advantage of importing it].

This gentleman's next letter bears date the 1st of June, and takes notice of the arrival of the act of parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, before the government's dispatches were received, and of its being published in all the newspapers, and the subject of every conversation. The clamour and opposition expressed against it, chiefly by the lower class of people, was, however, he thought, not displeasing to the more considerable merchants and citizens, who, by no means, approve of internal taxation by parliament. He, moreover, apprizes Lord Dartmouth of the letters received from Boston, inviting the sister colonies to come to an immediate resolution to refrain from all commerce with Great Britain and the West Indies, till the bill was repealed; and of a project they had in view, to form a general congress, in order jointly to petition the King for redress of grievances. It is allowed, says he, by the intelligent among them, that such assemblies are illegal, and may be dangerous, but they deny that they are unconstitutional, when a national grievance cannot otherwise be removed. The government of this province has no coercive power over these assemblies of the people, &c.

In his third letter, dated July 6, he acquaints Lord Dartmouth with the appointment of deputies to attend the general congress; but, at the same time, seems to think, that the political phrenzy had only taken possession of New York, and repeats his former assurances, that every other part of the province was perfectly quiet, and in good order.

In his fourth letter, dated Aug. 2, this worthy governor opens his mind more fully. "From a view," says he, "of the numerous resolves of the people in all the colonies, your Lordship might be led to think, that a stupid fatal hardiness intoxicated the whole: but there are every where many people who are seriously alarmed at the critical posture of the contention between Great Britain and her colonies; they look forward with the deepest anxiety, and would rejoice in any prudent plan for restoring harmony and security. Could it be thought consistent with the wisdom of parliament, to lay aside the right of raising money on the subjects in America, and, in lieu thereof, that the several American assemblies should grant and secure to the crown a sufficient and permanent supply, to pay all the officers and ordinary expences of government, they are of opinion this would be a ground-work, upon which a happy reconciliation might be effected, the dependence of the colonies on Great Britain secured, government maintained, and this destructive contest amicably terminated."

In his fifth letter, of Sept 7, he says, "Men now speak and publish sentiments in favour of government, and argue upon the political subjects of the times, with much greater freedom and security than has been known for some years past. We have no more burning of effigies, or putting cut-throat papers under people's doors. Seven counties of this province neither appointed delegates for themselves, nor concurred in the choice made by this city."

In his sixth letter, of the 5th of October, his Excellency is still of opinion, that almost the whole inhabitants in the counties of New York wish for moderate measures; "they think," says he, "the dispute with Great Britain is carried far enough, and abhor the thoughts of pushing it to desperate lengths. In the city a large majority of the people wish that a non-importation agreement may not be proposed. I am certain the most considerable merchants disapprove of it.

More

More papers are published here in favour of administration, than in all the other colonies put together."

In his seventh letter, dated Nov. 2, he advises, that about eighty artificers had accompanied Gen. Haldimand to Boston, to work upon the barracks there; and that iron pots, and stores for the troops, had been shipped, without the least attempt to prevent it. He continues to assure Lord Dartmouth, that a great majority in the province are very far from approving the extravagant and dangerous measures of the New England governments; that they abhor the thoughts of a civil war; and that they desire nothing so much as to have an end put to this unhappy dispute.

In his eighth letter, of Dec. 7, he sets forth some of the effects that have already attended the resolutions of the congress. The non-importation affects the smugglers, as well as the fair trader. No tea is to be imported from *any part of the world*, after a certain day. The smugglers expect large quantities of Dutch tea, and insist that it shall be exempted from the general prohibition; on the other hand, it is insisted, that the fair traders shall not be the only sufferers. This dispute, he thinks, will probably terminate in the ruin of the association. He observes, there are several gentlemen of property who join with the committee whose design is to execute the plan of the association, at which he was surprized; but these he has since discovered to take place, to keep out others of more violent principles, who, probably, were they in trust, would throw the whole city into the most perilous situation. He concludes with deploring the present unfortunate state of the colonies: "If we are not rescued from it," says he, "by the wisdom and firmness of parliament, the colonies must soon fall into destraction, and every calamity annexed to a total annihilation of government."

His Excellency's last letter is dated at New York, Jan. 4, 1775, in which he tells Lord Dartmouth, that the measures pursued by the southern and eastern provinces put the moderate and peaceable disposition which prevails in New York to the trial. "Enthusiasm, says he, is ever contagious, and, when propagated by every artifice, becomes almost irresistible." He adds, that the assembly of the province meet on Tuesday; if he finds the majority for violent measures, he purposes to prorogue them, till the plan of the new parliament is known. But, at all events, he thinks it proper they should meet, lest an attempt should be made to convene a provincial congress, which might be of worse consequence.—This ends the correspondence from New York.

Two letters from Gov. Franklyn, dated Burlington, in New Jersey, May 31, and June 28, were read, but contained nothing new nor interesting.

A letter from Dep.-Gov. Penn, of Pennsylvania, dated Philadelphia, May the 31st, acquaints Lord Dartmouth, that the moment the Boston people knew of the late act of parliament for shutting up their port, they sent an express, with intelligence thereof, to that city, with a proposal to concur with them, in putting a total stop to commerce with Great Britain, till the said act should be repealed; that, on this occasion, a number of merchants, and others, had met; but that the only resolution they had come to was, to prefer a petition for him to convene the assembly, with which, he assures Lord Dartmouth, he shall, by no means, comply.

In a second letter, dated July 12, he tells Lord Dartmouth, that the petition mentioned in his first had been presented; that, in consequence of his refusal to call the assembly, a general meeting of the people was held, by which it appeared, that the temper of the people here, as well as in other parts of America, is warm. They look upon the chastisement of Boston to be purposely rigorous, and held up by way of intimidation to all America; in short, that Boston is suffering in the common cause. Their delinquency is lost in the attention given to what is here called the too severe punishment of shutting up the port, altering the constitution, and making an act, as they term it, for screening the officers and soldiers shedding American blood.

In his third letter, of the 30th of July, he informs Lord Dartmouth of a meeting of deputies, from all the counties in the province, to consider of the measures to be taken in the present exigency, as also of the resolutions of the assemby thereupon; by which it may be remarked, that the steps taken by the assembly are rather a check than an encouragement to the proceedings of the congress.

In

In his fourth letter, dated Sept. 5, he takes notice of the meeting of the general congress, and, from the best intelligence, does not hesitate to declare, that the resolution of opposing the Boston acts, and the parliamentary power of raising taxes in America, for the purpose of a revenue, is, in a great measure, universal throughout the colonies, and possesses all ranks and conditions of people. They persuade themselves there is a settled design to enslave America, and the act for regulating the government of Canada is held up as an irrefragable argument of that intention. They are not, however, all of a mind as to the mode of opposition, and this, perhaps, may be the source of divisions that will not be easily reconciled.

His fifth letter, dated Oct. 3, is only an account from the newspapers of the proceedings of the congress that was then sitting.

His sixth, an account of its breaking up, with extracts of the proceedings, as published by authority.

The seventh, dated Nov. 4, contains only wishes that the transactions of the congress may not be viewed in such a light as to retard the union which good men anxiously desire may speedily be established.

The eighth, dated Dec. 6, relates chiefly to the establishment of committees, as recommended by the congress, to see that the several resolutions are strictly carried into execution.

His last letter is of the 31st of December, and informs, that the assembly of the province had met, and, to his very great surprize, had unanimously approved the transactions of the late congress, and had appointed deputies to attend another in May.

The next series of letters laid before the parliament was from the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia; in the first of which, dated Williamsburgh, May 29, his Lordship acquaints Lord Dartmouth with the reasons which had induced him to dissolve the general assembly, whose resolutions could only tend to inflame the whole country.

In his second letter, dated June 6, he speaks of an express from Boston, encouraging the people to shut up the courts of justice against all English creditors, and joining in a general association to stop all commerce with Great Britain, the consideration of which is referred to the first day of August next; and, in the mean time, to prepare the minds of the people to receive their resolutions with the greater solemnity, a day of public fasting and prayer has been proclaimed, and ministers appointed to preach on that occasion. The Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, his Lordship adds, excused himself from that service.

His Lordship's third letter incloses the resolutions and instructions of the delegates of the several counties in the province, of which an account has already been given in Vol. XLIV.

A letter from Dep.-Gov. Eden, dated Annapolis, in Maryland, Dec. 30, giving an account of the disposition of the people in that province, who, he firmly believes, will undergo any hardships sooner than acknowledge a right in the British parliament to internal taxation. "The spirit of resistance," says he, "is as universal here as ever, and will prompt them to persevere in their non-importation and non-exportation experiments, in spite of every inconvenience they must consequently be exposed to by the ruin of their trade."

Lieut.-Gov. Bull's letters were the next in succession. The first is dated from Charles-Town, in South Carolina, June 31, and expresses the hopes that his Excellency had entertained of the measures taken by the British parliament, for quieting the minds of the people in that province, and his fears that they have produced a contrary effect. The people's apprehensions, confirmed by the resolutions of other colonies, have raised, he says, an universal spirit of jealousy against Great Britain, and of unanimity towards each other. He adds, that the general claim is exemption from taxation, except by their own representatives, as co-essential with the British and their own constitution. They are alarmed at the consequence of an acquiescence under taxation by the parliament, as they apprehend, that then all the variety of ways and means of raising money in Great Britain will soon be put in practice in America, and applied to purposes not merely American. They are deaf to those who endeavour to state things in a different light. The general voice speaks discontent, and sometimes, in a tone of despair, as determined to stop all exports and imports to and from Great Britain, and even to silence the courts of law, foreseeing, but regardless of, the ruin that must attend themselves in that case; contents

content to change a comfortable for a parsimonious life, to be satisfied with the wants of nature, if, by their sufferings, they can bring Great Britain to feel.

In two other letters, one dated Aug. 3, the other Nov. 23, his Excellency speaks of the perseverance, secrecy, and unanimity, with which the malcontents conduct their affairs in the provinces; that he had prorogued the general court of assembly, and that the disposition of the province, in their political discontents, remained the same as in his first.

The other papers laid before the House were letters from Sir James Wright. The first, dated Savannah, in Georgia, July 25, informs Lord Dartmouth, that there are, in that province, as well as every where else, malcontents, and violent liberty-people, for whose conduct he cannot be answerable.

In the second, dated Aug. 13, he says, the liberty-folks have had a meeting.

In the third, dated Aug. 24, that every thing had been done that could be thought of to frustrate their attempts; that the proclamation he had issued against them was termed arbitrary and oppressive, and an attempt to debar them of their natural and lawful rights and privileges. He concludes this letter with observing, that, if these meetings are considered as illegal and improper, it will require the interposition of *higher authority* to remedy the evil; for the executive powers of government in the colonies are too weak to rectify such abuses, and prosecutions would only be laughed at, and no grand jury would find a bill.

His Excellency's fourth letter, of the 13th of October, incloses some protests and dissents of the well-affected, in proof that the sense of the people of the province of Georgia is against any violent resolutions.

His last letter is dated Dec. 13, informing, that, after the return of the Carolina deputies from the continental congress, the people in his province had been in hot water ever since. His only consolation is, they cannot long continue so.

A letter from Gov. Martin, dated Newburn, North Carolina, Sept. 1, complaining of the total inability of government there to enforce even what common decorum required, and inclosing the resolutions of their provincial meeting, together with a charge of one of the judges (the Hon. William Henry Drayton) to the grand jury, at the assize held at Cambden, for Cambden district, in that province, Nov. 5. This judge, after displaying the inestimable value of the English constitution, so gloriously pre-eminent above all other nations, exhorts his hearers, in the most solemn manner, to hold their civil liberties dearer to them than their lives; "and this," says he, "is their distinguishing character: English people cannot be taxed, nay, they cannot be bound by any law, unless by their consent, expressed by themselves, or by representatives of their own election. This colony was planted by English people, by a people from England herself, a people who brought over with them, who planted in this colony, and who transmitted to their posterity, the invaluable rights of Englishmen, rights which no time, no contract, no climate can diminish. Thus possessed of such rights, I charge you, by all those ties which mankind hold most dear and sacred, your reverence to your ancestors, your love to your own interests, your tenderness to your posterity, by all the awful obligations of your oath, I charge you to do your duty, to maintain the laws, the rights, the constitution of your country, even at the hazard of your lives and fortunes."

In consequence of this charge, the grand jury of the district just named presented, as a grievance of the most dangerous and alarming nature, the power exercised by parliament to tax and make laws to bind the American colonies, in all cases whatsoever; and judged it their indispensible duty, thus publicly to declare, that they rather chuse to die freemen, than to live slaves, bound by laws in the formation of which they have no participation.

From the above minutes of the American correspondence, our readers will be enabled to form a judgment of the temper and disposition of the several colonies, from the most authentic information. From some striking passages in the above letters, the sentiments of the respective governors may likewise be gathered; but we chuse rather to communicate information, than fill up our room with comments.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The Commons chose a committee to try the merits of the Milborne port election, and adjourned to

Monday,

Monday 23.

When Mr. Alderman Hayley desired leave to present a petition from the merchants of the city of London trading to North America, which being granted, the same was brought up and read in due form, and then the Alderman moved, That this petition be referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the American papers on the 26th. This was objected to by Sir William Meredith, on the ground of delay. He submitted to the worthy Alderman, whether a speedy reconciliation with America was consistent with such a length of enquiry as the motion he had just made would tend to. He said there was still some hope left that the flames in America may be quenched, if proper and effectual means are speedily applied; but that the task will every hour become more and more difficult, and, if protracted, impracticable; for which reason, he moved for an amendment, that the petition be referred to a committee on the 27th. This brought on a warm debate.

Mr. Burke observed, that every information which the House could receive would add to the dispatch, and not to the delay of a reconciliation; that, as Lord North had denied them the opinions of persons on the spot by presenting to the House only mutilated papers, the committee who were to determine upon the measures to be pursued, could not receive more material information than from the merchants trading thither, who were by far the most competent to be consulted. If time was now wanting to proceed on this enquiry, how inexcusable must the noble Lord be, he said, who had adjourned the House for a month to eat minced pies and drink Christmas ale, when so material a question was depending. He foresaw, he said, that the committee to which the Hon. gentleman had proposed to refer the merchants petition would prove a *Coventry committee**, and that all the merchants had to say would be heard with contempt, and consigned to oblivion. He compared the Right Hon. gentleman to Sampson, and the ministers and friends of the revenue acts, to the Philistines, who, when the pillars of their destructive policy were pulled down, would probably all be involved together in the common ruin.

Sir G. Elliot observed, that the committee appointed for the 26th was intended to consider of the papers laid before the House, in order to come to some speedy resolution becoming the dignity of parliament, and the present exigence of affairs in America; that the objects of the petition, and the matter originating from the papers, being totally distinct, the one respecting commerce, the other policy, could not with any degree of propriety be considered together, and therefore what was most urgent ought in the nature of things to be first examined.

The Right Hon. T. Townshend contended, that it would be fairer and more manly to reject the petition at once, than to endeavour to defeat it.

Lord North defended the delay before the holidays on two grounds; first, for want of sufficient information; and secondly, because he was given to understand, that the address from the Continental Congress to the King, was so framed as to leave no room to doubt but that a reconciliation would upon its presentation take place.

Mr. C. Fox repeatedly called upon Lord North to point out the man that advised the late acts which had placed parliament in such a ridiculous point of view; he attacked the minister with much spirit, pointed out his delays before Christmas, and his speed afterwards; said that the committee was meant as a mere farce to delude the merchants, as he was certain no regard would be paid to any thing they had to offer.

Lord North said, that the late acts had taken their rise from the disturbances which had happened, and the resistance that had been made to the execution of an act which had been quietly submitted to before: that it was impossible for any man to foresee that the Americans would refuse to pay 3*d.* a pound for tea, when a drawback of nine-pence a pound was taken off to encourage them to drink it; that the great quantity of tea in the warehouses of the East-India company made it necessary to do something for the benefit of that company; and that it was to serve them that the duty had been lessened.

Gov. Johnson said, he rose merely

* Alluding to a practice in some societies, where a troublesome member is silenced by voting him to Coventry, that is, suffering him to remain in company, but nobody taking notice of what he says, nor any one giving him an answer.

to speak to a matter of fact; that he thought it was unbecoming the dignity of the noble Lord to place this dangerous measure to the account of the East India company, when it was notorious that the absurdity of allowing a draw-back here, and laying a duty there, was pointed out to him in the clearest and most precise terms; that the company had offered to advance *sixpence* in the pound here, provided the *threepence* was remitted in America; that the noble Lord had been requested and intreated by the Governor himself to remove the cause of dispute, and was foretold the consequence of persevering in error; yet the noble Lord, to cover these facts, and to justify a measure which is ready by its consequences to convulse the whole empire, would have it believed, that his regard for the East-India company had prevailed with him to adopt this rash and foolish project, the most reprehensible of all his political absurdities. To this ill-judged imposition it is, that the glut of tea in the East-India company's warehouses was owing; to the continuance of it that the great vent of the American market is shut up; and to the ministerial manœuvres that were made use of to make it go down, that the losses the company has since sustained are justly chargeable.

The House divided on the amendment, 197 for it, and against it only 81.

Mr. Burke asked leave to present a petition from the wardens and commonalty of the society of merchant-adventurers of the city of Bristol, which being granted, the same was brought up and read, and, after a short debate, referred to the committee of the 27th.

Mr. Cruger had likewise a petition to present from the merchants, traders, manufacturers and others of the city of Bristol, which was also brought up and read; when Mr. Burke observed, that this too would go to the silent committee, where all three he supposed would be left to sleep together.

Jan. 24.

A petition from the merchants of Glasgow was read and referred to the committee of the 27th.

Jan. 25.

A petition from the merchants of Norwich referred to the same.

A petition from the inhabitants of Birmingham, setting forth, that any relaxation in the execution of the laws respecting the colonies will injure the trade of that town, and praying that the House will exert their endeavours to support the authority of the laws, referred to the same.

Sir George Savile acquainted the House, that he had a petition from Mr. Bollan, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Lee, praying to be heard on the petition which they had presented to the King from the Congress in America, (which petition his Majesty had referred to the House,) as they could throw great light upon it. But the petition to the King not having been read, a short debate arose in point of order, and as the House was thin, the determination was postponed.

Jan. 26.

Mr. Alderman Hayley presented a second petition from the merchants of London, praying that no resolution respecting America may be taken by the House, or any committee thereof, until the petitioners shall have been fully heard in support of their first petition.---The regular method of bringing this petition before the committee to whom the American papers were referred, was by discharging the order of reference of the former petition to the committee of the 27th, and bringing it back to the committee of the 26th. Mr. Hayley therefore moved that the said order be discharged. This brought on a very warm debate, in which a great deal of personal altercation was introduced, and the principal speakers warmed into very bitter invectives. Mr. Hayley began by representing the mockery and insult offered to a respectable body of merchants by contemptuously rejecting the informations offered on a measure, the prosecution of which threatened a most dangerous civil war.

Mr. Burke said, that the reason given by those who sent the petitions to the Coventry committee was of a most extraordinary and unheard-of nature; it was, because the objects were different, one respecting commerce, the other policy; as if war could be carried on without the assistance of commerce, and commerce flourish unaffected by war. He lamented the miseries of a civil war, the effects of which were already, in some degree, anticipated by the precipitate folly of an obstinate administration.---Trade destroyed---the revenue impoverished---the poor starving---manufactures stagnating---the poor-rate running into the land-tax, and both devouring the estates of the kingdom---

He

He said, whenever the black and bitter day of reckoning should come, he would convict them of such a chain of blunders and neglects as would bring down vengeance on their heads.

Mr. C. Fox pledged himself to join Mr. Burke in pursuing the minister, and bringing him to answer the mischiefs occasioned by his insufficiency, his inconsistency, and his incapacity; that he said not this from resentment, but from a view of national justice in detecting the destructive proceedings of a bad minister.

Lord North said, he rose at that late hour to say a word in answer to some insinuations and general charges thrown out against him by two honourable gentlemen, who had lately made it a point, not of attacking him only, but of threatening him. As to general charges, he could only answer them in general terms; and when that black, bitter, trying day should come, which had been denounced by one of those gentlemen, and that he should bring any particular charge against him, he trusted he should be able to give it a particular answer. As to the other who finds so many causes of censure, and who disclaims all resentment, he was sure, though he now discovers in him so much incapacity and negligence, there was a time when he approved at least of some part of his conduct.

Lord George Germaine took up the argument at large; justified the acts of the late parliament; which being resisted, he said, they wanted no farther information to proceed as they had begun, to compel the Americans to acknowledge the supreme authority of the legislature of Great Britain. He made a long declamation on the dignity and superintending power of parliament; on the danger of suffering its authority to be called in question by any of the subordinate members of the British empire. His Lordship adverted to the Declaratory Act, professing not to address himself to those who denied our right of taxing the Americans, but to those who had approved of that act: they, his Lordship insisted, were bound to support the idea of subduing America; the confession of the right implied the propriety and necessity of exercising it. His Lordship acknowledged, at the same time, that, if the Americans humbly applied for the repeal of the duty on tea, he should give his vote for granting their petition.

The House divided on Mr. Hayley's motion, 89 for it, against it 218.

Sir Geo. Savile again offered the petition of the American agents; but, on the question being put, it passed in the negative, 218 to 68.

Jan. 27.

The committee appointed to take the merchants petitions into consideration sat, and being informed that Mr. Wooldridge from the committee of London merchants attended, he was called in, and, being put to the bar, he acquainted the committee, that he was directed by the petitioners to represent the impropriety of revealing the state of their affairs at the bar of that House, unless called upon in times like this, when the public weal is evidently at stake; but when the mode of examination is such as totally to preclude them from answering any valuable purpose, which they apprehended was now the case, they beg leave humbly to wave appearing before the committee that had been appointed, and to signify their entire satisfaction respecting their American debts, provided the means of remittance should not be cut off by measures that may be adopted in Great Britain.

A counter-petition from Birmingham to that already mentioned was presented and read, and then the House adjourned to

Jan. 31.

Mr. Burke moved, that enquiry be made into the manner of procuring and signing the petition of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, which was presented to the House on the 25th. This was done on the ground that the persons who had signed the petition were neither merchants, traders to America, nor manufacturers; but shopkeepers, and other inferior people, who had been induced to set their names from motives that would appear upon examination. This motion occasioned a short debate, but, on the question being called for, it passed in the negative, 87 to 37.

Feb. 1.

Lord North presented sundry letters and papers lately received from America, which were referred to the committee on American papers.

A petition and counter-petition from Leeds were presented, read, and referred to the same committee with the rest.

Mr. Sawbridge arose, and made his annual

annual motion for shortening the duration of parliament. He said, he should not trouble the House with many arguments to enforce his motion, having often spoke upon the subject before: he should only observe, that, in the reign of Henry VIII. we had a servile parliament; in the reign of Charles I. a violent parliament; and in the reign of Charles II. a prostituted and pensioned parliament; yet we need not search so far back, for the last parliament was more servile, violent, and corrupt, than either of the three before-mentioned: that he should say but little of the present parliament, as it was but in its infant state; that he was informed that it was not the legitimate offspring of the people, but the brat of the minister; and, as he entertained no good opinion of the father, he therefore could expect but little good from his progeny.

Alderman Oliver seconded the motion, and spoke of the evil tendency of long parliaments.

The Lord Mayor said, he could not give a silent vote on the occasion; that great praise was due to the worthy Alderman for his truly patriotic endeavours; that he thought the present parliament had violated the trust reposed in them, by treating with contempt and disdain the petition of the North American merchants; and was it not hard that their constituents must be obliged to wait seven years before they could deprive them of that power which they had assumed in the first session.

Mr. Mayley (member for Bath) said, the origin of septennial parliaments was founded on three grounds, all temporary, yet administration would make the mode perpetual. The reasons for septennial parliaments, at the time of the rebellion in 1715, were, he said, because of the disordered state the nation was in at the time of an election; that it would be easy for the Jacobite party to take the advantage of such a time; that elections were expensive, and created many animosities, &c. all the objections to frequent parliaments then were now obliterated, for we were not in fear of a Jacobite party; and Mr. Grenville's bill had put the article of expence totally out of the way; that, if we had frequent parliaments, it would save the treasury money, for it would not cost them so much to purchase a vote for three years as seven, therefore the struggle would be less.

Serjeant Glynn spoke a considerable time very ably on the subject, and was much for the motion.

The question was called for aloud on the opposite side, and the House divided without one reason for rejecting the motion being given by any of the members in administration.

For the motion, - - 104
Against it, - - - 195

Feb. 2.

The American papers having all been read, Lord North rose, and recapitulated their contents; discriminated the tempers of the colonies; pointed out those where moderation prevailed; and those whose violence was concealed under the appearance of duty and submission, and pointed directly at such as he thought were in a state of actual rebellion. He next adverted to the arts employed to raise this seditious spirit on both sides of the water, entered minutely into a comparison of the burdens borne by the people of both countries, stated the trade and commerce carried on between them, the advantages arising from that commerce, the most probable way of securing them; and the very great disparity there was between the ability and real support which America afforded to this country. He then proceeded to lay down the legislative supremacy of parliament; stated the measures adopted by America to resist it, and the almost universal confederacy of the colonies to at last deny it. Here he laid his foot on the great barrier which separated, and for the present disunited both countries; and on this ground alone of resistance and denial, he raised every argument leading to the motion he intended to make. The question, he said, lay within a very narrow compass; it was simply whether we should abandon this claim, and at once give up every advantage arising both from the sovereignty and the commerce? Or whether, to ensure both, we should resort to the measures indispensably necessary on such an occasion. He then pointed out the means, and concluded with moving, "That an address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for the information laid before this House;" and, after enumerating the great grounds of the motion, assuring him, "that they would support his Majesty in the due execution thereof, at the *hazard of their lives and fortunes.*"

Mr.

Mr. Dunning replied to Ld. North; he asserted, that, whatever the facts stated might be, the conclusions drawn from them were either fallacious or erroneous in every particular. He insisted America was not in rebellion; and that every appearance of riot, disorder, tumult, and sedition, the noble Lord had recounted, arose not from disobedience, treason, or rebellion, but was created by the conduct of those, whose views were manifestly directed to reduce America to the most abject state of servility and despotism, as a prelude to the realizing the same wicked system in the mother country.

The Attorney General, in answer to Mr. Dunning, said, that the Americans were traitors, rebels, and republicans.

Col. Grant, in reply to Mr. Dunning, said, that he had often acted as an officer in the same service with the Americans; that he knew them well, and from that knowledge would venture to predict, they would never dare to face an English army, as they were destitute of every requisite necessary to constitute a good soldier.

Mr. Fox entered into a very full view of the question; followed the Minister thro' almost every stage; spoke to the injustice, the inexpediency, and folly of the measure, as it presented itself in a variety of striking lights; and predicted defeat on one side of the water, and ruin and deserved punishment on the other. He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, and concluded by quoting Lord North's motion, omitting all of it but the title, and substituting the following words: "But deploring that the information that they (the papers) had afforded, served only to convince the House, that the measures the Ministry had taken, tended rather to widen than heal the unhappy differences which had so long continued to subsist between Great-Britain and America, and praying a speedy alteration of the same."

The question being put, his Lordship's motion passed without amendments, 288 to 105.

Feb. 3.

The Commons ordered accounts of foreign exports and imports to and from North America and the West-Indies, to be laid before the House.

Feb. 4.

Nothing material transacted.

Feb. 6.

Sir Charles Whitworth reported the resolution of the Committee on Thursday, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, &c. The Speaker was proceeding to put the question to agree with the report, when Lord John Cavendish moved, that the said resolution be recommitted. His head and heart combined to deprecate the horrors of a civil war, necessarily involving a foreign one also with the combined forces of most powerful nations. He represented the jealousy of our neighbours, from their disgrace and our glory in the last war. He stated, very clearly and justly, our domestic situation, our state with the colonies and foreign powers. He called the attention of the House to the unequal balance of our loss and our gain in the event; in which we might find our revenue destroyed, our trade annihilated, and our empire itself overturned; and if we succeed in subduing America, we could gain *nothing*.

Lord Lumley seconded Lord John's motion, and the debate was long and warmly continued. At length, the question being put, it passed in the negative, 288 to 105.

The report was then received, and Ld. North ordered, in pursuance thereof to draw up an address, which being complied with, the same was read and agreed to by the House, and ordered to be communicated to the Lords at a conference, to desire their concurrence thereto.

Accordingly, about three o'clock, Ld. G. Germaine waited on the House of Peers, to desire a conference with their Lordships upon the state of the colonies in North-America; and having received their Lordship's answer, that they would hold it immediately, he withdrew; and in a short time the Hon. Members appointed on behalf of the Commons came into the Painted Chamber, and were met by a number of Lords appointed to conduct the matter for the House of Peers. Ld. North then read an address come to by the House of Commons, which he afterwards delivered to the Lord President, telling him at the same time, that the Commons desired the concurrence of their Lordships thereto. The Members, having thus finished the business, withdrew; and the Lord President reported to the House of Peers, that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the Commons at a conference, which on the part of the Commons was managed by Lord North, who

who acquainted the managers for the Lords, that they had taken into consideration the state of his Majesty's colonies in North-America, and had agreed upon an address to be presented to his Majesty, to which they desired the concurrence of this House.

Then his Lordship read the address delivered at the conference; and, the same being again read by the Clerk,

The Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both rising to speak, a debate arose who should speak first.

The question was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth shall now be heard?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Moved to agree with the Commons in the said address, by filling up the blank with *Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and.*

Which being objected to, and a question stated thereupon, after a long debate the previous question was put, Whether the main question shall be now put?

Contents 104;—Non-contents 29.

This produced two protests, both which are inserted p. 76.—When the question was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth shall now be heard? the Duke of Richmond rose up and said, That it was a most slavish position to say that any Lord in that House should have a preference of being heard before the other, and that the preference should entirely be directed by determining which of the noble Lords was up first. Lord Mansfield replied, that he had always understood it was in the option of the chairman, in either House, (the Speaker in the other, and the Lord-Keeper in this,) to so far decide, as at least to put the question on which of the two persons he pleased. To prove this, his Lordship adverted to a remarkable instance in a committee of the House of Commons on the Spanish Convention in 1739, when two Members rising at the same instant to make motions of a direct contrary tendency, Mr. Winnington, the Chairman, pointed to one of them in preference to the other, which gave birth to the witty observation of Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, in the course of the debate, "That the Chairman had made the *deadest point* he ever saw in his life." Lord Camden said, it was to the last degree indecent to presume what either of the noble Lords intended to move; that they both came equally recommended in point of preference; and that therefore the noble Lord, who in the judgment of the House should appear to be up first, should be first heard. Lord Gower insisted, that such a mode of proceeding was totally unusual and unparliamentary; that, very early in life, much about the period the noble and learned Lord alluded to, he remembered a circumstance which came directly in point: it was on an intended motion of the late Lord Halifax's, when the Lord-Keeper decided against him, that another noble Lord should be first heard. In all this hurry and confusion, however, the true point on which the preference contended for rested, seemed to be entirely mistaken, till Lord Denbigh pertinently observed, that the preference was with the noble Earl, out of the respect due to the other branch of the legislature. The question was at length put, and the motion was carried without a division.

Lord Dartmouth accordingly rose, and, after putting in his claim to be heard to the question at large, moved, That the blank in the address presented by the Commons at the conference, and now communicated by the Lord-President, should be filled up with the words already mentioned.

Lord Rockingham acquainted the House, that the matter which he rose to speak to, was to present petitions, one from the merchants of London, concerned in the commerce to North-America, and the other from the West-India merchants, planters, and factors; that he imagined their contents were of the highest importance, were immediately relative to the business under consideration, and were well worthy of arresting any determination of this House, for at least one day, being certain, that, within that short period, information of infinite consequence would be laid before their Lordships, perhaps sufficient to alter, or at least soften the rigour of the measures they were now madly, hastily, and blindly proceeding to adopt. His Lordship then desired that the petitions might be read; which being complied with, he observed, as a question was now before the House, that must first be disposed of, the only means left to open a door for taking into consideration a general state of the petitioners grievances, was by moving the previous question. The previous question was accordingly put, and his Lordship proceeded.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE judicious and liberal-minded *Hooker* says, "The time will come, when a few words spoken with meekness, humility, and love, will be more acceptable than volumes of controversy." For this sentiment Dr. Tillotson declared he should ever esteem him: doubtless, he will be equally esteemed by all liberal-minded men in the present age, who, from their knowledge of human nature, see the folly of disputing *about* religion, and of wrangling about some points which are too mysterious in their nature to be accurately investigated, and which the scriptures have not determined with circumstantial precision.

Clerical Controversy on abstruse articles of faith and metaphysical points in divinity, is generally begun in *pride*, and ended in *anger*; passions utterly irreconcileable with the genius and spirit of that religion which is best pleasing to the Deity.

A mistaking *zeal* for *uniformity* in sentiment and in practice, has hurried some good men beyond the limits of prudence, in support of things, in which neither the honour of God, nor the happiness of mankind, are concerned. From a confidence that *themselves* are in the right, they have endeavoured to reduce or extend the faith and practice of others to the same standard. To this single point their views have been too often directed. While such have been warmly contending for the "*faith once delivered to the saints*," (without having been able to agree among themselves, or to demonstrate to others, *what that faith is*,) they have neglected to enforce the practice of those social and moral duties which are of universal obligation in all ages. It seems to be a principal leading maxim with some *impassioned zealots*, that none just claim to the title of christians, and to the benefits of the Gospel, depends on the conformity of their notions or opinions with those principles which they themselves deem orthodox. This appears to be the case, not only among the clergy of the established church, but with many of the most active, leading men in the various sects of dissenters; they also hold certain principles, by *them* deemed orthodox, ----this term having been applied to whatever system is *uppermost*.

Where the Roman Catholic religion is established by law, *that* is *orthodox*: when the Reformation took place in this kingdom, the principles of the *present* established church became *orthodox*: when Oliver Cromwell, by means of the most consummate dissimulation and hypocrisy, had overturned it, and established *presbytery* by law, *Calvinistic* principles then became *orthodox*. Thus the term *orthodoxy* has been successively applied to principles opposite as the poles; and the *same* men have thus applied it. The reason is evident. As the immunities of ecclesiastics depended, not on the *free-gift* of the people, but on acts of the *secular* power; so whatever system of religion that power established by law, was, by its teachers (who had to live upon it), declared orthodox. A conformity in *sentiment*, and subscription to articles, have been required of all those who were admitted to share the *temporal* rewards of the priesthood. On *those* who could either blindly *assent* to things *confessedly incomprehensible*, or (which is still worse) suffer their tongues to give the *lie* to their judgment, the *church orthodox* has bestowed the *good things of this life*. A pliant, submissive disposition is sufficient, without either mental or moral qualifications: these are, at best, a secondary consideration: the *latter* may, on *many* occasions, be dispensed with; the *former*, *never*: "*subscribe, or ye must not enter*," is the inscription on every door of the *church orthodox*. Hence it is too evident, that *sincerity*, uprightness of manners, and that rectitude of character which best becomes reasonable and accountable beings, are held by these sons of orthodoxy as *inferior* qualifications.

I would not be understood to include the clergy in general within my censure. I know, numbers among them are men of liberal minds and moderate principles; men who disapprove every species of despotism, and whose many virtues entitle them to general esteem and imitation: yet, while I wish to see the number of the moderate and the virtuous encrease, I am sorry to find so much bigotry as has of late appeared in many others on the late application to Parliament in the matter of *subscription*. Let not the *orthodox* triumph because the petition is rejected. It is not the first good cause that has miscarried. The associated clergy, although *checked*, are not vanquished. Notwithstanding *orthodoxy* hoodwinked a late H—e of Commons, it is probable the present, or some future one, will judge freely for themselves.

The right of private judgment in matters of faith and principle, is so reasonable and indisputable, that an attempt to prove it would be as unnecessary as to prove that the three angles of a right-angled triangle are equal to two right ones. It is the grand principle on which the noble fabric of Protestantism is erected; the only basis on which it can stand with security. Take away this right, and there can be no true religion.

The greatest divines that ever dignified our church were of this sentiment: Hooker, Chillingworth, Tillotson, Whiston, and Hoadly, were noble defenders of the cause of christian liberty. Had they lived to this day, I doubt not but they would have been at the head of the associated clergy, and supported those principles on which our early reformers gained their freedom from *Papal* bondage. Creeds, articles, and systems of faith, were never formed by Christ or his Apostles. In the first three centuries they were unknown in the christian church. They were the fruits of apostacy in succeeding ages. When the clergy became possessed of temporal power and riches, then they began to exercise tyranny over the *consciences*, as well as the pockets, of the laity. Hence sprung persecution, which soon waved its banners dipt in blood over the greatest part of Europe. The fire of an unholy zeal consumed, not only christian charity, but common humanity.

The perfection of christianity consists in the exercise of love, benevolence, moral rectitude, and christian charity; and it is more advanced by *right action* than *contentious controversy*. The increase and prosperity of true religion is better promoted by its teachers inculcating, by *example* as well as *precept*, the plain doctrines of morality and social virtue, than by perplexing the world with metaphysical points of faith and systematical divinity. All ranks of men can understand and may profit by the *former*; but *few* can comprehend, and scarcely any reap the least advantage from, the *latter*. An earnest diligent labour in the clergy to impress on the minds of men the plain, unchangeable principles of moral righteousness and social virtue, inforced by a kind, tender, benevolent conduct and blameless manners in themselves, would more effectually promote the cause of true religion, than all the heat of a mistaking zeal breathed forth in volumes of controversy: for,

If there be a religion which has God for its author, and which it is man's duty and interest to believe in and practise, it must be, in its own nature, congenial to the source from whence it sprang, and adapted to the capacities of those beings whose duty it is to believe in and practise it. Such a religion is the christian; not as it has been disfigured, and cooped up by *priests* within the narrow limits of creeds and articles; but such as it appears in its native purity, excellence, and amplitude, as exhibited to us by Christ, its divine founder. In this light it has been viewed by wise men in all ages; in this light alone it appears truly amiable in itself, and the object of universal esteem and reverence. Therefore, let those who are intrusted with the important task of instructing mankind in its precepts, leave all metaphysical problems, and keep to those plain, practical truths which are recorded in the New Testament. These are of universal obligation, and so plain, that the meanest capacity may understand and profit by them.

I will conclude these observations with the words of that great philosopher and true christian Mr. Locke, who, speaking of authority in matters of faith, says, "The *inventions of men* in religion need the force and help of men to support them; a religion that is of God, wants not the assistance of *human authority* to make it prevail." I am, &c.

EUSEBIUS.

The Flight of HENRY DE BOURBON, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Continued from p.* 16.

THE Prince of Condé was consequently invited to Brussels, by an express messenger sent by Spinola; and he arrived there at the end of December, 1609.

He alighted at the hotel of the Prince of Orange, and was received with all the honours due to his quality. In the mean time, dispatches were received from Spain, that he should be entertained in Flanders; that the King had extended to him his protection; and that he should take care to cause him to enjoy it with every pleasurable advantage.

Condé, taking courage from these dispatches, laboured seriously to justify his

his departure from France. In particular, he delivered two letters to me, addressed by him, one to the Pope, and the other to Cardinal Borghese, his nephew *. These letters contained in substance, 'that he, terrified with the danger he ran of losing his honour and his life, had been obliged to leave France; and, that he recommended the state of his affairs to the protection of his Holiness, and the good offices of the Cardinal.'

It was thought the Prince had indeed sufficient reason for removing himself from France; but what he alleged in regard to the violence intended him by the King, and that his life had been in danger, was not so generally believed; because it was known to all, that Henry IV. had never pursued his amours otherwise than by the usual methods; and, in the list of his virtues, no one was ever more extolled than that of his clemency.

I dispatched his letters, but did not omit at the same time giving him my true sentiments. To the Archduke likewise, and the Spanish Ministers, I had before made such overtures, as were judged by me the most proper in such an emergency, and which I repeated afterwards several times, by the express orders of his Holiness. I found a strong inclination in the Archduke to promote an accommodation between Condé and the King, and he seemed to hope for the desired success. There appeared also in the Spanish Ministers, a vehement desire of seeing Condé reconciled to the King; but it was as clear, on the other hand, that it would not be displeasing either to the Archduke, or them, that his Majesty should find himself involved, by this incident, in certain embarrassments at home, without matters flaming out into an open war abroad. As to the mode of pacification, Condé declared, he never would trust the King so far, as to put himself simply and unconditionally into his hands. On the other hand, the King insisted, that Condé should put himself in his power without reserve, upon an assurance that he would pardon him every offence. To incline the Prince to accept of this mode of reconciliation, the Marquis de Cæuvres, one of the bravest and most esteemed noblemen of France †, was commissioned to wait upon the Archduke. The Marquis, in his first audience, 'desired the Archduke to use his endeavours to bring the Prince to this temper; and, in case he continued averse to it, that he would cause him to leave Flanders.' To this overture, the Archduke returned an answer full of liberal offers, by which he shewed himself inclined to do every thing in his power to persuade the Prince to return.

De Cæuvres, in the further prosecution of the business, talked more openly; and proposed to the Archduke, in the King's name, that, if Condé should be ordered to leave Flanders, his Princess should be detained, in order to be restored to the Constable her father, and to the Duchess of Angoulême her aunt ‡, by whom she had been brought up after the death of her mother, who died whilst she was very young. The artifice of this request was easily seen through; and both the Archduke and the Infanta refused it with great firmness, declaring, they never would dispose of the Princess but in such manner as Condé her husband should direct.

The Prince of Orange, brother-in-law to the Prince, proposed to the Marquis as a middle course, that Condé should withdraw into some neutral city of Germany or Italy, and there enjoy the appointments of 40,000 crowns a-year, which was the amount of his revenues in France.

But the Marquis stood more stiffly than ever to the terms of the King, alleging, 'that for the Prince to reside in Germany or Italy, would be placeing him as a pledge in the power of his enemies, who might use him as an instrument to embarrass either the King at present, or his children after his demise: that, certainly, the King would not either live himself in such a state of suspicion, or at his death leave such a bone of contention behind him: that he was determined to come to some re-

* Paul V. was then in the chair; the same who a few days before his death made Bentivoglio a Cardinal.

† P. Daniel adds, that De Cæuvres was also a person beloved by the Prince of Condé himself; and that he went on this occasion to Brussels with the title of Ambassador Extraordinary.

‡ According to Anderson, Charlotte, wife and then widow of Charles de Valois, Duke of Angoulême, was not aunt but sister of the Princess by a former wife of the Grand Constable's; therefore Quere? However, she was now Duchess Dowager of Angoulême.

solution

solution, as to what he intended: and since it appeared the Spaniards were disposed to avail themselves of his person, for the purposes above-mentioned, the King was fully bent to forestal those evils which were preparing for France, by making the Spaniards every way he was able to feel them first.

The Marquis, a man of a great and martial spirit, supported by the high reputation of the King his master, intermixed those menaces with his more amicable negociations: but Condé would listen to no proposal that placed him in the power of the King. The Prince of Orange in this was entirely of Condé's opinion, and urged to the Marquis the expedient which he had before proposed, as preferable to that of driving things to extremities, and, by forcing the Prince to leave Flanders, to lay him under the necessity of throwing himself entirely into the hands of the Spaniards. But it was not possible to prevail upon the Marquis so much as to mention this expedient in his dispatches to the King. He said, indeed, that the Archduke might, if he pleased, propose it to the King by means of his Ambassador at Paris; and this suggestion the Archduke thought proper to pursue, though he was quickly given to understand, that the King would admit of no alternative; that the Prince must absolutely deliver himself up to the King's clemency, or suffer his high displeasure.

In this situation stood the public negociation when the French Ministers were meditating a stratagem to carry off the Princess secretly, and to convey her to France; a desperate project, and, doubtless, attended with infinite difficulty, but at that time generally talked of, and believed. I, for my part, without affirming any thing for certain *, shall content myself with relating that which public fame then said upon it; a testimony, 'tis true, very fallacious, but at the same time not easy to be disproved.

To judge from appearances, the affection between the Prince and the Princess was seemingly very much abated †; owing, perhaps, not so much to any difference in their natural dispositions, as to the great inconveniences to which the Princess had been exposed by carrying her out of France in so hasty a manner, and the secret machinations of those who had from that incident endeavoured to sow the seeds of discord between them. Be this as it may, scarce was the Marquis de Cœuvres arrived at Brussels, when he began to confer with the Princess privately, and endeavoured to persuade her, to suffer herself to be carried off. She received his proposal with infinite surprize; and, upon reflecting on the consequences, was more and more perplexed in her own mind. On one hand, not a little dissatisfied with the Prince her husband, and utterly disliking her situation in the hands of the Spaniards, she could not help wishing to be with her father and her aunt, both of whom, in letters full of the tenderest affection, had expressed an equal inclination to see her: but then, on the other hand, to be hurried from her husband in such a manner, to suffer herself to be carried away clandestinely, to be flying with so much hazard of being overtaken, and to be exposed by such a step to censures so various as it would immediately occasion, were considerations enough to undetermine her as to what she ought to resolve upon. But, overcome at length by those who were perpetually disposing her for France, she consented to suffer herself to be re-conducted thither, and placed under the protection of her father and aunt.

The scheme which the French had projected was, to take her suddenly out of Brussels, and to proceed so far towards the French frontier, that, after her escape was discovered, it might be impossible to overtake her: but, in order to facilitate the execution of their project, it was necessary either to scale, or break through, the wall of the city, to have relays of horses in readiness at every stage, with a sufficient number of armed horsemen to attend her, in order to oppose those who should set out from Brussels to attempt to bring her back. Thus this enterprize necessarily produced so many difficulties, and involved so many persons in the execution, that it was not possible it

* Father Daniel, the French historian, has very clearly shewn, that the French at Brussels had actually engaged in such a project; but intimates withal, that it was not the contrivance of the Frenchmen at Brussels, but hatcht at Paris, whence the orders for its execution were dispatched; and insinuates further, that it proceeded more from the cares and fears of the Constable Montmorency, the Princess's father, than from the extravagance of the King's passion.

† See also Father Daniel, p. 860.

should

should proceed without some discovery.

The first that gained any knowledge of it, was the Count de Bucoy, General of the Flemish artillery. He immediately apprized the Archduke and the Marquis Spinola of it, who upon consultation together concluded, that the best way to defeat it, without seeming to suspect any design, was, to cause the Princess, under some pretence or other, to come into the palace to the Infanta: and, in consequence of this resolution, they managed the matter so dexterously, that the Prince himself first promoted the measure, and at the same time obtained a private promise from the Archduke and the Infanta, that they would never suffer the Princess to go out of their hands, but when he desired she should.

The Princess yielded to the proposal of going to make her abode with the Infanta, till she should see what turn the Prince's affairs were likely to take. Even the Marquis de Cæuvres himself seemingly assented to it; but did not neglect at the same time, to prosecute the design of carrying her off before it should take place.

With these artful intrigues did they proceed on both sides; each party hoping to deceive and impose upon the other. And now, the day prefixed for the Princess to be received into the palace, approached, and yet the French had not got every thing in readiness for the execution of their plot; wherefore, for gaining time, they contrived, as the Princess was fond of music, and danced admirably, that Spinola should be desired by her to intercede with the Archduke and the Prince her husband, that her entrance into the palace might be preceded by a ball. Though this request was preferred in the most engaging words, Spinola easily discovered the artifice; and with the best grace he possibly could, raised so many difficulties, that the Princess lost all hopes of obtaining the delay she desired. Spinola's answer disconcerted the French; but still did not discourage them from their design.

This was on Saturday, the 13th of February, in the year 1610, and on Sunday the Princess was to be removed into the palace. It therefore became necessary, at all events, to attempt the delivery of the Princess that very night; and that the Prince, by being in bed with her, might not obstruct their design, they persuaded her to pretend to be sick. The French Ambassadress*, who was privy to the whole secret, was constantly with her; the Marquis de Cæuvres himself, and the French Ambassador in Ordinary†, stationed themselves not far from them; and all waited with inexpressible anxiety, for the approach of that hour on which the issue of their whole enterprize depended.

(To be continued.)

A few Thoughts on American *Affairs, humbly offered to Parliament.*

THE following are the thoughts of an obscure person, who, not having read much of what has been published on the subject, cannot be certain that he advances any thing new.

The real question in dispute is a simple and uncomplicated one; it is, Whether the Americans shall raise money by their representatives in their own provincial assemblies, or have it taken from them at the discretion, and by the authority, of our parliament?

As for laying before you an immense bundle of papers, containing a minute detail of turbulent proceedings, &c. it is only throwing dust in your eyes. If the acts of parliament opposed by the Americans are unconstitutional, the opposition is warrantable. If the letter of the law has left us dark and uncertain about the grand point of taxation, you should, in such an important case, where the property and essential liberties of a numerous people are at stake, have recourse to the spirit of the constitution, which is clearly in favour of the Americans. If you like not this way of reasoning, you should recollect, that this was the way of reasoning, this was the principle on which you acquired your present privileges and power. We hear much of the supremacy, and even of the omnipotence, of parliament; but its advocates have either read little of our history, or have very short memories. Will they pretend to say that our parliament always possessed the authority it has now, or the people their present rights? Were they not gradually wrested from the hands of weak tyrants, always by proceedings

* Madam de Berni.

† P. Daniel says, Monsieur de Berni was not privy to the design, though his wife was; and that the other confidant was Monsieur de Chateauneuf, afterwards keeper of the seals.

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(in the court language) irregular and turbulent; nay, sometimes by open war, and the freely-devoted blood of patriots? On what other principle can we justify the Barons in taking up arms against John? On what other principle can we justify the revolution of 1688, or the settlement of the crown on the house of Hanover?

The Americans are increased to an unforeseen degree of greatness: if population continues its rapid progress amongst them, it is no improbable conjecture that they will, in the space of fifty years more, outnumber us. Supposing that you should dragoon them into submission now, is it likely that they will submit hereafter? They are a civilized people; the principles of public liberty are well understood amongst them. They will perhaps never forget they once were free. If you are resolved to strip them of the privilege which constitutes the essence of English liberty, the privilege of raising their own internal taxes, and giving away their own money, it would be prudent policy to prevent their growing too numerous and powerful, by publishing some such merciful edict as Pharaoh did against the Israelites, when he and the Egyptians were jealous of their increase.

But supposing your power will be always superior, is it equitable, is it in the least degree conformable to the golden rule of doing as you would be done by, that you should continue to exercise the full extent of authority you now claim, not permitting them a parliamentary assembly of their own, nor to have representatives in yours, nor any share in the legislation? Remember that tyranny is tyranny, whether there be many tyrants or but one, a king and his parliament, or a king only. Would you wish to have America on the same footing as Corsica before it revolted from the Genoese? It was little alleviation to the sufferings of the Corsicans, that they were not oppressed by a single despot, but by the doge and senate of Genoa.

Why did you, in the infancy of the colonies, permit them at all to form provincial assemblies? Why did you permit those assemblies to assume and so long to exercise the power of taxation and legislation, if they are now to be deprived of it? Their general courts of assembly were manifestly instituted in imitation of the British parliament. They have hitherto not only raised money, but made laws, laws in many respects different from those of the mother-country. It is well known that in New England adultery is punished with death, whereas here its utmost punishment is a pecuniary mulct. If they are allowed to inflict capital punishments, the highest exertion of legislative authority, surely they may be permitted to lay threepence per pound duty on tea. If they had been called upon to do this, and had refused, you would then have had a more specious pretence to do it for them: but you have been the unprovoked aggressors in this mischievous quarrel.

Would it not be best to concede to their assemblies the right of laying internal taxes, &c. and to connect those assemblies with our parliament, by some such compact as unites the cities and provinces of the Dutch commonwealth? Ireland might be joined to us in the same manner. That, too, was once but a colony of Englishmen established in a land of savages. Why should we not permit America to grow up into the same form of government, as its eldest sister has done?

It is a painful consideration, that a parliament, a name coæval with freedom amongst us, and which we have for ages been taught to look upon as the palladium of all our rights, should so much as entertain a wish to reduce three millions of its brethren to an abject state of vassalage, instead of communicating liberty and happiness. In the style of metaphor you may sooth them with the title of your children: it seems your intention to keep them in leading strings, even when they are grown up to the full stature of manhood. But call them not freemen; I beseech you mock them not so grossly. That they are free, because we are so, is indeed modern parliamentary logic, but it is likewise glaring sophistry. Of what use to slaves is the freedom of their masters? If you enforce your claim of taxing the Americans at your pleasure, and taking their money from them without their consent given in any form, they will have no other marks of liberty remaining, but that they are the descendants of freemen, and that by freemen they were enslaved.

Besides, as the best things are liable to corruption, and become the worst when corrupted, [illegible] not but our parliament may hereafter degenerate, and be a mere engine of state moved by secret springs, passive to the touch of

of a king or his minister: we shall then sink into something worse than monarchical despotism. That such a parliament, which would be but the nominal representative of this island, should be the virtual representative of the vast continent of America, is a doctrine harder to believe than transubstantiation itself. I own it, however, possible, that a proper number of red-coat disputants, with bayonets fixed, and the noisy arguments of musquets and cannon, may force this incredible doctrine down the throats of the Americans.

As to your talking of the omnipotence of parliament, with what contempt and indignation would Henry VIII. or his daughter Elizabeth, have heard such language! For my part, I cannot but be astonished at the weakness of human pride. I know, indeed, one omnipotent Being, and I know none omnipotent but him. May he guide your counsels! If your measures are peaceable and just, may he prosper them!

J. BOERHADEM.

An authentic Copy of Lord C———'s *proposed* BILL, *entitled,* "*A Provisional Act for settling the Troubles in* America, *and for asserting the supreme legislative Authority and superintending Power of* Great-Britain *over the Colonies.*"

WHEREAS by an act, 6th Geo. III. it is declared, That Parliament has full power and authority to make laws and statutes to bind the people of the Colonies, in all cases whatsoever: and whereas reiterated complaints and most dangerous disorders have grown, touching the right of taxation claimed and exercised over America, to the disturbance of peace and good order there, and to the actual interruption of the due intercourse from Great-Britain and Ireland to the Colonies, deeply affecting the navigation, trade, and manufactures, of this kingdom, and of Ireland, and announcing farther an interruption of all exports from the said Colonies to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in America: Now, for prevention of these ruinous mischiefs, and in order to an equitable, honourable, and lasting settlement of claims not sufficiently ascertained and circumscribed, May it please your Most Excellent Majesty, that it may be declared, and be it declared, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Colonies of America have been, are, and of right ought to be, dependent upon the imperial crown of Great Britain, and subordinate unto the British Parliament; and that the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and content of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the people of the British Colonies in America, in all matters touching the general weal of the whole dominion of the imperial crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the competency of the local representative of a distinct Colony; and most especially an indubitable and indispensible right to make and ordain laws for regulating navigation and trade throughout the complicated system of British commerce, the deep policy of such prudent acts upholding the guardian navy of the whole British empire; and that all subjects in the Colonies are bound, in duty and allegiance, duly to recognize and obey (and they are hereby required so to do) the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the Parliament of Great-Britain, as aforesaid.

And whereas, in a petition from America to his Majesty, it has been represented, that the keeping a standing army within any of the Colonies, in time of peace, without consent of the respective Provincial Assembly there, is against law; Be it declared, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, That the Declaration of Right, at the ever-glorious Revolution, namely, "That the raising and keeping a standing army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be by consent of Parliament, is against law," having reference only to the consent of the Parliament of Great-Britain, the legal, constitutional, and hitherto unquestioned prerogative of the crown to send any part of such army, so lawfully kept, to any of the British dominions and possessions, whether in America or elsewhere, as his Majesty, in the due care of his subjects, may judge

necessary for the security and protection of the same, cannot be rendered dependent upon the consent of a Provincial Assembly in the Colonies, without a most dangerous innovation, and derogation from the dignity of the imperial crown of Great-Britain. Nevertheless, in order to quiet and dispel groundless jealousies and fears, Be it hereby declared, That no military force, however raised and kept according to law, can ever be lawfully employed to violate and destroy the just rights of the people. Moreover, in order to remove for ever all causes of pernicious discord, and in due contemplation of the vast increase of possessions and population in the Colonies; and having at heart to render the condition of so great a body of industrious subjects there more and more happy, by the sacredness of property and of personal liberty, and of more extensive and lasting utility to the parent kingdom, by indissoluble ties of mutual affection, confidence, trade, and reciprocal benefits, Be it declared and enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority of the same, That no tallage, tax, or other charge for his Majesty's revenue, shall be commanded or levied, from British freemen in America, without common consent, by act of Provincial Assembly there, duly convened for that purpose. And it is hereby farther declared and enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for Delegates from the respective provinces, lately assembled at Philadelphia, to meet in general Congress at the said city of Philadelphia, on the 9th day of May next ensuing, in order then and there to take into consideration the making due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of Parliament over the Colonies, as aforesaid. --And moreover, May it please your Most Excellent Majesty, That the said Delegates to be in Congress assembled, in manner aforesaid, may be required, and the same are hereby required, by the King's Majesty sitting in his Parliament, to take into consideration (over and above the usual charge for support of civil government in the respective Colonies) the making a free grant to the King, his heirs, and successors, of a certain perpetual revenue, subject to the disposition of the British Parliament, to be by them appropriated, as they in their wisdom shall judge fit, to the alleviation of the national debt: no doubt being had but this just, free aid will be in such honourable proportion as may seem meet and becoming from great and flourishing Colonies towards a parent country labouring under the heaviest burthens, which, in no inconsiderable part, have been willingly taken upon ourselves and posterity, for the defence, extension, and prosperity of the Colonies. —And to this great end, Be it farther hereby declared and enacted, That the General Congress (to meet at Philadelphia, as aforesaid) shall be and is hereby authorised and empowered (the Delegates composing the same being first sufficiently furnished with powers from their respective provinces for this purpose) to adjust and fix the proportions and quotas of the several charges to be borne by each province respectively, towards the general contributory supply; and this in such fair and equitable measure, as may best suit the abilities and due convenience of all: Provided always, That the powers for fixing the said quotas, hereby given to the Delegates from the old provinces composing the Congress, shall not extend to the new provinces of East and West Florida, Georgia, Nova Scotia, St. John's, and Canada; the circumstances and abilities of the said provinces being reserved for the wisdom of parliament in their due time. And in order to afford necessary time for mature deliberation in America, Be it hereby declared, That the provisions for ascertaining and fixing the exercise of the right of taxation in the Colonies, as agreed and expressed by this present act, shall not be in force, or have any operation, until the Delegates to be in Congress assembled, sufficiently authorised and empowered by their respective provinces to this end, shall, as an indispensable condition, have duly recognized the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the Parliament of Great Britain over the Colonies, as aforesaid: Always understood, That the free grant of an aid, as heretofore required and expected from the Colonies, is not to be considered

sidered as a condition of redress, but as a just testimony of their affection: and whereas divers acts of parliament have been humbly represented, in a petition to his Majesty from America, to have been found grievous, in whole or in part, to the subjects of the Colonies, Be it hereby declared by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the powers of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty Courts in America shall be restrained within their ancient limits, and the trial by jury, in all civil cases, where the same may have been abolished, restored; and that no subject in America shall, in capital cases, be liable to be indicted and tried for the same, in any place out of the province wherein such offence shall be alleged to have been committed, nor be deprived of a trial by his peers of the vicinage; nor shall it be lawful to send persons, indicted for murder in any province of America, to another Colony, or to Great-Britain, for trial: and Be it hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the aid acts, or so much thereof as are represented to have been found grievous, namely, the several acts of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15. and ch. 34.—5th Geo. III. ch. 25.—6th Geo. III. ch. 52.—7th Geo. III. ch. 41. and ch. 46.—8th Geo. III. ch. 22.—12 Geo. III. ch. 24.—with the three acts for stopping the port, and blocking up the harbour, of Boston; for altering the charter and government of Massachussetts-bay; and that entitled, An act for the better administration of justice, &c. also the act for regulating the government of Quebec, and the act passed in the same session relating to the quarters of soldiers; shall be, and are hereby suspended, and not to have effect or execution, from the date of this act: and Be it moreover hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the before-recited acts, or the parts thereof complained of, shall be and are, in virtue of this present act, finally repealed and annulled, from the day that the new recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of Parliament over the Colonies, shall have been made on the part of the said Colonies.

And for the better securing due and impartial administration of justice in the Colonies, Be it declared and enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, That his Majesty's Judges in Courts of Law in the Colonies of America, to be appointed with salaries by the Crown, shall hold their offices and salaries as his Majesty's Judges in England, *quamdiu se bene gesserint.* And it is hereby further declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the Colonies in America are justly entitled to the privileges, franchises, and immunities granted by their several charters or constitutions; and that the said charters or constitutions ought not to be invaded or resumed, unless for misuser, or some legal ground of forfeiture. So shall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this most solemn national accord between Great-Britain and her Colonies stand an everlasting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people, of wisdom and moderation in this great nation, famed for humanity as for valour, and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal Colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cherish them.

The Speech of the LORD-MAYOR *on the Motion of* Lord North *for an Address to his Majesty against the* Americans, *Feb.* 2.

Mr. Speaker,

THE business now before the House respecting America is of as great importance as was ever debated in Parliament. It comprehends almost every question relative to the common rights of mankind, almost every question of policy and legislation. I do not mean to enter into so vast, so well trodden a field. I will confine myself to the business before us. The Address now reported from the committee of the whole House appears to me unfounded, rash, and sanguinary, and most unjustly to draw the sword against America; but, before administration are suffered to plunge this nation into the horrors of a civil war, before they are permitted to force Englishmen to sheathe their swords in the bowels of their fellow-subjects, I hope this House will seriously weigh the original ground and cause of this unhappy dispute, and in time reflect whether justice is on our side. The assumed

sumed right of taxation without the consent of the subject, is plainly the primary cause of the present quarrel. Have we, Sir, any right to tax the Americans? That is the question. The fundamental laws of human nature, and the principles of the English constitution, are equally repugnant to the claim. The very idea of property excludes the right of another's taking any thing from me without my consent, otherwise I cannot call it my own. What property have I in what another person can seize at his pleasure? If we can tax the Americans without their consent, they have no property, nothing which they can call their own; we may take their all. The words "Liberty and Property," so dear to an Englishman, so pleasing in our ears, would become mockery and insult to an American. The laws of society are professedly calculated to secure the property of each individual, of every subject of the state. The great principles of the constitution under which we live, likewise clearly determine this point. All subsidies to the Crown are grants from the Commons, free gifts from the people. Their full consent is always expressed in the grant. Much has been said of the Palatinate of Chester, and the Principality of Wales, and the period of their taxation; but, Sir, there is a more remarkable case in point, which alone would determine the question. If gentlemen will search the records in the Tower, they will find that the town of Calais, in France, when it belonged to the imperial crown of these realms, was not taxed till it sent representatives to Parliament. Two burgesses from Calais actually sat and voted in this House. Then, and not till then, was Calais taxed. The writ out of chancery, and the return to it, in the reign of Edward VI. with the names of the burgesses, are still extant. I faithfully gave them to the public from attested copies.

But, Sir, it will be said, Is America then to enjoy the protection of Great-Britain, and to contribute nothing towards the support of that very state, which has so long given it protection and security, which has nursed it up to its present greatness? The Americans themselves have given the fullest answer to this objection, in a manner not to be controverted, by their conduct through a long series of years, and by the most explicit declarations. Equally in words and actions of the most unequivocal nature, they have demonstrated their love, their ardour, their strong filial piety towards the mother country. They have always appeared ready not only to contribute towards the expences of their own government, but likewise to the wants and necessities of this state, altho' perhaps they may not be overfond of all the proud, expensive trappings of royalty. In the two last wars they far exceeded the cool line of prudence. With the most liberal hearts they gave you almost their all, and they fought gallantly by your side with equal valour against our and their enemy, against the common enemy of mankind, the ambitious and faithless French, whom we now fear and flatter. Our journals, Sir, will bear witness to the grateful sense we had of the important services of the Americans; and the great sums we voted to be repaid them for what they expended in the spirited expeditions which they carried through with equal courage and conduct, sometimes without the least knowledge or participation on our part, will demonstrate the warm affection of their hearts to this country. But, Sir, the whole was the gift of freemen, of fellow-subjects, who feel that they are, and know that they have a right to be, as free as ourselves. What is their language now, when you are planning their destruction, when you are declaring them rebels? In the late petition of the General Congress to the King, they declare, "they are ready and willing, as they ever have been, when constitutionally required, to demonstrate their loyalty to his Majesty, by exerting the most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces." This is the unanimous resolution of a Congress composed of Deputies from the Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. I have heard, Sir, of a plan of accommodation, which I believe would reconcile all differences: but, alas! Sir, it does not come from any servant of the crown; it comes from the noble Lord, to whom this country has the most essential obligations, and is so much indebted for its late splendor and glory. It is to assemble another Congress in the spring, the Parliament of Great

Britain

Britain and the Deputies of the several Colonies to meet together, and to be jointly empowered to regulate the various quotas to be paid by each province to the general treasury of the whole empire. I would, in addition to that plan, propose, that a regulation similar to what actually takes place with respect to Scotland be adopted as to America. The proportion of each Colony might be settled according to the land-tax in England, at one, two, or more shillings in the pound. I am not deep politician enough to know what the proportions should be of each province, and they will vary greatly in half a century, but I speak of their quota being always to be regulated according to the land-tax of this country. The very flourishing Colonies of the Massachusetts-Bay, Virginia, and South Carolina, for instance, should contribute more; the smaller and poorer Colonies of New-Hampshire and New-Jersey, less: but, Sir, I insist not a single shilling can be taken without their consent; and after this day's debate, should the address be carried, I greatly fear every idea of a reconciliation will be utterly impracticable.

The Americans, Sir, have of late, both within doors and without, been treated with great injustice, and even a wanton degree of cruelty. An honourable Gentleman has just told us that they complain of the Navigation Act, and insist on its repeal. We have authentic evidence to the contrary. In the resolutions of the Congress they repeatedly desire to be put only on the footing they were at the close of the late war, "as to the system of statutes and regulations;" nor among the various acts of which they desire the repeal, do they once mention either the Navigation, or the Declaratory Act. It is said likewise, they wish to throw off the supremacy of this country. Many express resolutions, both of the General Congress, and the Provincial Congresses, are the fullest evidence of the sense which the Americans entertain of their obedience and duty to this country. They are too numerous to be quoted. Their full claim, as stated by themselves, is so well worded, I beg to read it to the House from their petition to the King: "We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety." Surely, Sir, no request was ever more reasonable, no claim better founded. "We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit a grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great-Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain, while administration are endeavouring to tear asunder those ties, which have so long and happily bound us together."

The Address, Sir, mentions the particular province of Massachusetts-Bay as in a state of actual rebellion, and the other provinces are considered as aiding and abetting them. Much has been said by some learned gentlemen to involve them in all the consequences of a declared rebellion, and to encourage our officers and troops to act against them as against rebels. Whether their present state is that of rebellion, or of a fit and proper resistance to unlawful acts of power, to our attempts to rob them of their property and liberties, as they imagine, I do not determine. This I know, a successful resistance is a Revolution, not a Rebellion. Who can tell, Sir, whether, in consequence of this very day's violent and mad Address to his Majesty, the scabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us; and, should success attend them, whether in a few years the Americans may not celebrate the glorious Æra of the Revolution of 1775, as we do that of 1688? Success crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom; else they had died on the scaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our history, which does us the most honour, would have been deemed a rebellion against lawful authority, not a resistance authorised by all the laws of God and man, not the expulsion of a tyrant.

The policy, Sir, of this measure I can no more comprehend than I can acknowledge the justice of it. Is your force adequate to the attempt? I am satisfied it is not. What are your armies, and how are they to be recruited? Do you recollect, that the single province of the Massachusetts-Bay has at this moment above 30,000 men, well trained and disciplined, and can bring near 90,000 into the field. They will do it, when they are fighting for their liberties. You will not be able to conquer and keep even that single province. The noble Lord proposes only 10,000 of our troops to be there, including the four regiments now going from Ireland; and he acknowledges very truly, that the army cannot enforce

enforce the late acts of parliament. Why then is it sent? Boston, indeed, you may lay in ashes, or it may be made a strong garrison, but the province will be lost to you. Boston will be like Gibraltar. You will hold in the province of Massachussetts-Bay, as you do in Spain, a single town; the whole country is in the power and possession of the enemy. Your fleets and armies may keep a few towns on the coast for some time at least, Boston, New-York, St. Augustine. The vast continent of America will be lost to you. A few fortresses on the coast and some sea-ports only you will keep; all the back settlements will be independent of you, and will thrive in the rapid progression of your violences and unjust exactions on the towns. The ancient story of the Carthaginian hide will be verified as to you. Where you tread, it will be kept down, but it will rise the more in all the other parts. Where your fleets and armies are stationed, the possession will be yours; but all the rest will be lost. I fear from this day in the great scale of empire you will decline, and the Americans will rise to independence, to power, to all the greatness of the most renowned states, for they build on the solid basis of public liberty.

Sir, this Address is founded in injustice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the sound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring rule of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the spirit of freemen, with the spirit I hope we should. They will sooner declare themselves independent, and risk every consequence of such a contest, than submit to the yoke which administration is preparing for them. An Address of so sanguinary a nature, cannot fail of driving them to despair. They will see that you are preparing, not only to draw the sword, but to burn the scabbard. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of a reconciliation will vanish. They will pursue the most vigorous measures in their own defence. The whole continent will be dismembered from Great-Britain, and the wide arch of the raised empire fall. But I hope the just vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of these pernicious counsels, and the loss of the first province to the empire be speedily followed by the loss of the heads of those ministers who advised these wicked and fatal measures.

The following are the two PROTESTS *entered by a number of Peers in a Great Assembly; the former on the Non-admission of the Merchants Petition, previous to the agreeing to the Address moved for by Lord North; the latter against agreeing to the Address.*

Dissentient,

1st, THE previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the address, communicated at the conference with the Commons, but in order to present the petitions of the North-American merchants, and of the West-India merchants and planters, which petitions the House might reject if frivolous, or postpone if not urgent, as might seem fit to their wisdom; but to hurry on the business to which these petitions so materially and directly related, the express prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any resolution may be taken, by this Right Honourable House respecting America," to refuse so much as to suffer them to be presented, is a proceeding of the most unwarrantable nature, and directly subversive of the most sacred rights of the subject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a Lord in his place, at the express desire of the West-India merchants, informed the House, that, if necessitated so to do, they were ready, without counsel, or farther preparation, instantly to offer evidence to prove, that several islands of the West Indies could not be able to subsist after the operations of the proposed address in America. Justice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourselves, required that we should admit this petition to be presented. By refusing it, justice is denied.

adly, Because the papers laid upon our table by Ministers are so manifestly defective, and so avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act, or of the consequences of the resolutions which we may take. We ought (as we conceive) with gladness, to have accepted that information from the merchants, which, if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to seek. There is no information concerning the state of our Colonies, (taken in any point of view,) which the merchants are not far more competent to give, than Governors or Officers, who often know far less of the temper and disposition, or may be more disposed to mis-

misrepresent it, than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience, in the mistaken ideas on which the fatal Acts of the last Parliament were formed.

3dly, Because we are of opinion, that, in entering into a war, in which mischief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmost extent of which it is impossible to foresee), true policy requires, that those who are most likely to be immediately affected, should be thoroughly satisfied of the deliberation with which it was undertaken. And we apprehend, that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their losses and burthens, brought on them by the proposed civil war, the better for our refusing so much as to hear them, previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in resolving add much to the success in executing any plan that may be pursued.

We protest therefore against the refusal to suffer such petitions to be presented; and we thus clear ourselves to our country of the disgrace and mischief which must attend this unconstitutional, indecent, and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND,	PORTLAND,
PONSONBY,	CAMDEN,
ARCHER,	FITZWILLIAM,
ROCKINGHAM,	SCARBOROUGH,
WYCOMBE,	ABERGAVENNY,
EFFINGHAM,	ABINGDON,
TORRINGTON,	CRAVEN,
STANHOPE,	COURTNEY,
CHOLMONDELEY,	TANKERVILLE.

Against addressing his Majesty.

Dissentient,

1st, Because the violent manner of this dangerous address was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried thro' the House. Lords were not allowed the interposition of a moment's time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the Commons, an address of this importance presented, all extraneous information, although offered, positively refused, all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this most awful business received, debated, and concluded, in a single day.

2dly, Because no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to shew that a rebellion, properly so called, did exist in Massachussets-Bay, when the papers of the latest date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the species of treason affirmed in the address ought to be applied, were not established, nor any offenders marked out; but a general mass of the acts of turbulence, said to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together to make out one general constructive treason. Neither was there any sort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exist. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majesty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, because the cases of constructive treason, under that branch of 25th of Edward the Third, which describes the crime of rebellion, have been already so far extended by the Judges, and the distinctions thereupon so nice and subtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any single person in that situation, without the clearest evidence of uncontrovertible overt acts to warrant such a declaration. Much less ought so high an authority as both Houses of Parliament, to denounce so severe a judgment against a considerable part of his Majesty's subjects, by which his forces may think themselves justified in commencing a war, without any further order or commission.

3dly, Because we think that several Acts of the last Parliament, and several late proceedings of Administration with regard to the Colonies, are real grievances, and just causes of complaint; and we cannot, in honour, or in conscience, consent to an address which commends the temper by which proceedings, so very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we persuade ourselves to authorize violent courses against persons in the Colonies who have resisted authority, without, at the same time, redressing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4thly, Because we think the loose and general assurances given by the address, of future redress of grievances, in case of submission, is far from satisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilst the acts complained of continue unrepealed, or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; because these advisers of all the measures which have brought on the calamities of this empire, will not be trusted, whilst they defend as just, necessary, and

and even indulgent, all the Acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and must, therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects. And we fear that the refusal of this House so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection), petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain, and the West India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly, Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature, is confined to persons of whose capacity, for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating or of reducing those who oppose that authority. This appears in the constant failure of all their projects, the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes, which they have for several years held out to the public. Parliament has never refused any of their proposals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by step, to that state of confusion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

We therefore protest against an address amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refusing to suffer the presentation of petitions against it (altho' it be the undoubted right of the subject to present the same); which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offer of redress of grievances; and which promises support to those Ministers who have inflamed America, and grossly misconducted the affairs of Great Britain.

[Signed by the above Peers.]

Association drawn up by Brigadier-General Ruggles, *and entered into by the Loyalists of* Massachusetts-Bay, *for their mutual Defence against the Rebels.*

Boston, Dec. 22.

WE the subscribers, being fully sensible of the blessings of good government on the one hand, and convinced on the other hand of the evils and calamities attending on tyranny in all shapes, whether exercised by one or many; and having of late seen, with great grief and concern, the distressing efforts of a dissolution of all government, whereby our lives, liberties, and properties are rendered precarious, and no longer under the protection of the law, and apprehending it to be our indispensable duty to use all lawful means in our power, for the defence of our persons and property, against all riotous and lawless violence, and to recover and secure the advantages which we are entitled to from the good and wholesome laws of the government; do hereby associate and mutually covenant and engage to and with each other as follows, viz.

I. That we will, upon all occasions, with our lives and fortunes, stand by and assist each other in the defence of his life, liberty, and property, whenever the same shall be attacked or endangered by any bodies of men, riotously assembled upon any pretence, or under any authority not warranted by the laws of the land.

II. That we will, upon all occasions, mutually support each other, in the free exercise and enjoyment of our undoubted right to liberty, in eating, drinking, buying and selling, communing and acting what, with whom, and as we please, consistent with the laws of God and the King.

III. That we will not acknowledge or submit to the pretended authority of any Congress, Committees of Correspondence, or other unconstitutional assemblies of men; but will, at the risque of our lives, if need be, oppose the forcible exercise of all such authority.

IV. That we will, to the utmost of our power, promote, encourage, and, when called to it, enforce obedience to the rightful authority of our most gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, and of his laws.

V. That, when the persons or property of any one of us shall be invaded or threatened by any Committees, mobs, or unlawful assemblies, the others of us will, upon notice received, forthwith repair properly armed to the person on whom, or place where, such invasion and threatening shall be, and will to the utmost of our power defend such person and his property, and, if need be, will oppose and repel force with force.

VI. That, if any one of us shall unjustly

justly and unlawfully be injured in his person or property, by any such assemblies as before mentioned, the others of us will unitedly demand, and, if in our power, compel the offenders, if known, to make full reparation and satisfaction for such injury, and, if all other means of security fail, we will have recourse to the natural law of retaliation.

In witness of all which, we hereunto subscribe our names, this day of

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS much pleased to see the very useful question at p. 503 in November's Magazine, and think the list very applicable to the subject, excepting old members, whether batchelors or widowers, who may have no intention to marry, consequently would never be contributors to the fund for widows. I would have answered it, but that I suspect the list to be incorrect, as I know that the very worthy Baronet, who was returned Member for Pembrokeshire, and whom you insert as deceased in 1770, did not vacate his seat by death, but by petition against him. The same may be the case with others, who are found missing in the Registers; and calculating by false data would only increase the obstinacy of some calculators, who differ in opinion from those of far superior eminence.

As the first sessions opened on the 11th of May, that day should commence every year's mortality: also, you have omitted a very material datum, viz. the rate of interest.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

New Henrietta-street. W. DALE,

Author of Calculations for the Use of Societies for the Benefit of Old-age.

[*** The question above referred to does not at all depend on the Members of Parliament being either batchelors or widowers; nor does it require so great a nicety as to be affected by a mistake of two or three deaths, or even half a dozen deaths, in seven years. The question is particular, and has reference only to the establishment of a society for the benefit of widows, which is a matter of the utmost consequence to society, as there are many thousands in the middle class of life, who could spare five guineas a year, who cannot make a permanent provision for their widows after their decease. The list of deaths of Members during the last Parliament afford a datum more certain than any that has yet been assumed whereon to ground a calculation. Supposing 558 MARRIED MEN to form themselves into a society, each to subscribe five guineas to compose a common stock, and each to contribute annually five guineas towards increasing the same: the question is, What sum of money such society would possess at the end of a period equal to the duration of the last Parliament, after paying 30l. a year, *after the first year*, to the surviving widows of the deceased members, allowing the deaths of the members to correspond with the deaths in the last Parliament, as annually stated in the above Magazine; and allowing likewise a corresponding number of wives to have died in the same time, by which the stock of the society may be supposed to be benefited? The rate of interest to be assumed is that of the public funds, and may, at a *mean*, be calculated at 3¼ per cent. as 100l. sterl. will always purchase an annuity of that value in any of the funds. The solution of this question would be of real benefit to the public.]

Mr. URBAN,

TO what is said of James IV. King of Scotland in your last Magazine, p. 31. permit me to add the following particulars from Howel's Londinopolis, or Description of London, 1657. —— Speaking of St. Alban's church, Wood-street, that writer says, "There is also (but without any outward monument) the head of James the Fourth, King of Scots, of that name, slain at Flodden-field, and buried here by this occasion. After the battel, the body of the said king being found, was closed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the monastery of Sheine, in Surry, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain: but since the dissolution of that house, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged and keeping house there, the same body was to be shewed, so lapped in lead close to the head and body, thrown into a waste room amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubble; since which time, the workmen there (for their foolish pleasure) hewed off his head; and Launcelot Young, master-glazier to Queen Elizabeth, feeling a

sweet

and even indulgent, all the Acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and must, therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects. And we fear that the refusal of this House so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection), petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain, and the West India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

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VI. That, if anyone

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. XLIII *The Bill of Mortality Town of Warrington, for the* 1773. *By the Rev.* J. Aikin.

his town contains between 1600
1700 houses, which, at five per-
ent in a house, gives somewhat above
Its increase of com-
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arr. Christ.
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sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head and beard red, brought it to London, to his house in Wood-street, where (for a time) he kept it for the sweetnesse; but, in the end, caused the sexton of that church, to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnell," &c.

As this relation is curious, I thought it might prove acceptable to some of your readers; and am,

Your constant reader, J. J.

Mr. URBAN,

HAD your facetious correspondent (*Dec. Mag.* p. 553.) who is for humorously *disannulling* the conjectural reading in *Hamlet* by a pun, attended to the spelling of the word proposed --- *unannul'd* --- (*October Mag.* p. 456.) he would have found *one* letter wanting, for this stroke of pleasantry. But, trifling apart, there seems to be much truth in his observation, that "the sense of the whole passage clearly relates to solemn religious rites." On this ground I cannot approve of his reading *unappointed* for *unanointed*. The term is too *general*; as the poet is evidently here describing the *particular* kinds of preparation which the King wanted, when sent to the grave. If we read,

Unhouſel'd, unanointed, unanel'd,

and, with Pope, suppose this last word, however spelt, to signify *no knell rung*, then will it afford a proper meaning, and stand also in its proper place ---- immediately after *extreme unction*; the *ringing of the knell* being the *last* religious rite, which, in the days of Popish superstition (and, if I am not mistaken, much later too) was usually performed for the dying person; to the end that, at the sound of it, his soul, at its departure, (whence also the name, *passing-bell*) might receive the benefit of the prayers of all good Christian people. The want of a ceremony, so pious and so profitable withal, a spirit "doom'd for a certain term" to the "prison-house" of purgatory, might well be supposed to deplore.

Caerhaes, Cornwall. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

TO my former instance of the long series of calamities which afflicted the Piercy family, I now desire to add a similar account of the great personages who have been earls and dukes of Gloucester. The first I shall mention is John Plantaganet, whom Richard I. made Earl of Gloucester, 1189, afterwards King of England. This unfortunate Prince, during his turbulent reign, lost all his foreign dominions, infamously surrendered his crown to the Pope, and was, at last, poisoned by a monk of Swinesheard abbey, 1216, leaving his kingdom in the power of rebellious subjects or foreign enemies, and his successor an infant.---Geoffery Mandeville, Earl of Essex and Gloucester, was killed at a tournament. Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Hugh Despencer, the younger, Earl of Gloucester, was hanged at Hereford, 1326. Thomas Plantaganet, Duke of Gloucester, was stifled at Calais, 1397. Thomas Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, restored to the title by Richard II. was beheaded at Cirencester, in 1400, having taken up arms, with other lords, to restore King Richard. Humphry Plantaganet, Duke of Gloucester, was murdered, by the procurement of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. an. 1447. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. was slain at the battle of Bosworth, 1483. Henry Stuart, Duke of Gloucester, died just after the Restoration, in 1660, aged twenty one. William Stuart, Duke of Gloucester, died in 1700, aged eleven. Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Prince of Wales, experienced the frowns of fortune, and died in the bloom of life, 1751.

S. W.

On a Brass Plate in the Parish Church of Landilp, *in the County of* Cornwall.

HERE lyeth the body of Theodoro Paleologus, of Pesaro, in Italye, descended from the imperyall lyne of the last Christian Imperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camilio, the sonne of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of John, the sonne of Thomas, second brother to Constantine Paleologus, the 8th of that name, and last of that lyne that raygned in Constantinople, until subdewed by the Turkes: who married with Mary, the daughter of William Balls, of Hadlye, in Souffolke, Gent. and had issue five children, Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy; and departed this life at Clyfton, the 22st January, 1636.

5. *A* BRIEF

5. *A* Brief Epitome *of the* Philosophical Transactions, *Vol.* LXIV. *For the Year* 1774. *Part* II, *Concluded from p.* 30.

Art. XL. *Particulars of the Country of* Labradore, *extracted from the Papers of Lieut.* Roger Curtis, *of his Majesty's Sloop the* Otter, *with a Plane-Chart of the Coast.*

Of this immense territory, which is less known than any part of the British dominions, avarice having here little to feed on, this article exhibits a very accurate draught as far as the author went, which was to the latitude of 59° 10', having a small vessel and an Indian with him, who was acquainted with every rock and shoal on the coast: and the reason that all other charts are so erroneous, he says, is owing to the coast being bordered by innumerable islands, many of them so distant from the main land, that a ship of burthen would sail a great way along the coast, without being able to form any notion of its true situation. Annexed are some curious observations "on the climate," which is extremely rigorous, summer beginning in July and ending in September; "on the soil," which is barren and rocky; "the natural productions," which are few, the trees being chiefly spruce and pine, and the animals rein-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, porcupines, mountain-cats, martins, beavers, otters, hares, ermine, eagles, hawks, horn-owls, and the red game, whales, cod-fish, and salmon; "on the inhabitants," who, little removed from a state of nature, are in a constant state of war, and are accustomed to destroy the aged and decrepid, when they become useless and burthensome; "on the Eiquimaux," the inhabitants of the northern sea-coast, who are indisputably from Greenland, and are strangers both to jealousy and contention; and "on their numbers," which this writer supposes not to exceed 1623.

The chart was taken by order of Commodore Shuldham, in the year 1773.

Art. XLI. *An Account of some new Experiments in Electricity. By* William Henly, *F. R. S.*

This article cannot be abridged, nor understood without a diagram.

Art. XLII. *A Letter from* David Macbride, *M. D. to* John Walsh, *Esq; F. R. S. accompanying two Letters from Mr.* Simon *to Dr.* Macbride, *concerning the Revivifiance of some Snails preserved many years in Mr.* Simon's *Cabinet.*

In the first of these letters, which is dated from Dublin, 22 Jan. 1774, Dr. Macbride relates, that, after a particular shell (one of nine which had before revived) had lain about ten minutes in a glass of water that had the cold barely taken off, he saw the snail come out, and afterwards, being put into a bason, crawl up towards the edge of it, and wander about for upwards of an hour. This shell being presented to him by Mr. Simon, he sent it to Sir John Pringle, P. R. S. but as some of the members of that society could not believe but that Mr. Simon had been imposed on by his son, who, as they imagined, substituted fresh shells for those which his father had given him to play with, Mr. Simon (who is a merchant of character and veracity, and lives in the heart of Dublin) affirms that his son had no such opportunity, being then confined to the house by a cold, and is positive that they are the same which were given to the boy, and had been in the cabinet for upwards of fifteen years. Major Vallancy, and Doctors Span, Quin, and Rutty, saw the revivifiance, and examined the shells, most of which Mr. Simon has since presented to the Bishop of Derry, and other friends, though all but one, it seems, have died, by being kept, it is supposed, too long in water.

This extraordinary incident, so much out of the hitherto observed course of nature, Dr. Macbride hopes, will be the means of exciting naturalists to enquire into the extent of vitality in the lower orders of animals.

Art. XLIII. *The Bill of Mortality of the Town of* Warrington, *for the Year* 1773. *By the Rev.* J. Aikin.

This town contains between 1600 and 1700 houses, which, at five persons to a house, gives somewhat above 8000 inhabitants. Its increase of comparative healthiness may be collected from the average of yearly marriages, christenings, and burials, registered in the parish church, which, from 1750 to 1769 inclusive, is

	Marr.	Christ.	Burials
	73	237	199
For the years 1770, 1, 2,	95	331	258

especially as the deaths are much more exactly registered than the births. The great over-balance of burials is owing to the small-pox, which has raged

raged here with uncommon malignity; and, strange to say, not ten were inoculated, who all did well, yet their example could not overcome some accidental prejudices. An inoculating-hospital in every county would be a public blessing, as, besides prejudice, the poor are often deterred by the idea of expence.

The table of ages and conditions is drawn up with great exactness, and may be very useful in calculations.

ART. XLIV. *Of the filling of Waves by Means of Oil. Extracted from sundry Letters between* Benjamin Franklin, *L. L. D.* William Brownrigg, *M. D. and the Rev. Mr.* Farish.

This property of oil is mentioned by Pliny, as known particularly to the divers of his time, but has been generally considered as chimerical. In these letters, however, the fact is placed beyond dispute, as will appear from the following extract:

"In 1757," says Dr. Franklin, "being at sea in a fleet of 96 sail, bound against Louisbourg, I observed the wakes of two of the ships to be remarkably smooth, while all the others were ruffled by the wind, which blew fresh. Being puzzled with the differing appearance, I at last pointed it out to our captain, and asked him the meaning of it? "The cooks," says he, "have, I suppose, been just emptying their greasy water through the scuppers, which has greased the sides of those ships a little:" and this answer he gave with an air of some little contempt, as to a person ignorant of what every body else knew. In my own mind I at first slighted his solution, though I was not able to think of another: but recollecting what I had formerly read in Pliny, I resolved to make some experiment of the effect of oil on water, when I should have opportunity.

"Afterwards, being again at sea, in 1762, I first observed the wonderful quietness of oil on agitated water, in the swinging glass lamp I made to hang up in the cabin, as described in my printed papers, p. 438 of the fourth edition. This I was continually looking at and considering as an appearance to me inexplicable. An old sea captain, then a passenger with me, thought little of it, supposing it an effect of the same kind with that of oil put on water to smooth it, which he said was a practice of the Bermudians when they would strike fish, which they could not see, if the surface of the water was ruffled by the wind. This practice I had never before heard of, and was obliged to him for the information; though I thought him mistaken as to the sameness of the experiment, the operations being different, as well as the effects. In one case, the water is smooth till the oil is put on, and then becomes agitated; in the other it is agitated before the oil is applied, and then becomes smooth.—The same gentleman told me, he had heard it was a practice with the fishermen of Lisbon, when about to return into the river, (if they saw before them too great a surf upon the bar, which they apprehended might fill their boats in passing) to empty a bottle or two of oil into the sea, which would suppress the breakers, and allow them to pass safely: a confirmation of this I have not since had an opportunity of obtaining. But discoursing of it with another person, who had often been in the Mediterranean, I was informed that the divers there, who, when under water in their business, need light, which the curling of the surface interrupts by the refractions of so many little waves, let a small quantity of oil now and then out of their mouths, which rising to the surface smooths it, and permits the light to come down to them.—All these informations I at times revolved in my mind, and wondered to find no mention of them in our books of experimental philosophy.

"At length, being at Clapham, where there is, on the common, a large pond, which I observed to be one day very rough with the wind, I fetched out a cruet of oil, and dropt a little of it on the water. I saw it spread itself with surprising swiftness upon the surface; but the effect of smoothing the waves was not produced; for I had applied it first on the leeward side of the pond, where the waves were largest, and the wind drove my oil back upon the shore. I then went to the windward side, where they began to form; and there the oil, though not more than a tea-spoonful, produced an instant calm over a space several yards square, which spread amazingly, and extended itself gradually till it reached the lee-side, making all that quarter of the pond, perhaps half an acre, as smooth as a looking-glass.

"After this, I contrived to take with me, whenever I went into the country, a little oil in the upper hollow joint of my bamboo-cane, with which I might repeat the experiment as opportunity

opportunity should offer; and I found it constantly to succeed.

"In these experiments, one circumstance struck me with particular surprise. This was the sudden, wide, and forcible spreading of a drop of oil, on the face of the water, which I do not know that any body has hitherto considered. If a drop of oil is put on a polished marble table, or on a looking-glass that lies horizontally, the drop remains in its place, spreading very little; but, when put on water, it spreads instantly many feet round, becoming so thin as to produce the prismatic colours, for a considerable space, and beyond them so much thinner as to be invisible, except in its effect of smoothing the waves at a much greater distance. It seems as if a mutual repulsion between its particles took place as soon as it touched the water, and a repulsion so strong as to act on other bodies swimming on the surface, as straws, leaves, chips, &c. forcing them to recede every way from the drop, as from a center, leaving a large clear space. The quantity of this force, and the distance to which it will operate, I have not yet ascertained; but I think it a curious enquiry, and I wish to understand whence it arises."

An authentic account is introduced of a Dutch E. India ship being saved in a storm, off the island Paul, by pouring oil into the sea; and in consequence this experiment was tried, but without success, by Capt. Bentinck, at Portsmouth, in the presence of Drs. Franklin and Solander, Mr. Banks, General Carnac, &c.

ART. XLV. *Translation of a Letter from M. de* Stehlin, *Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of* Russia, *to Dr.* Maty, *with a Specimen of native Iron.*

The two novelties here transmitted are, *a new map, and the author's preliminary description of a new Archipelago in the north*, discovered a few years ago by the Russians, in the N. E. beyond Kamtchatka, and *a piece of raw and native iron*; of which a hillock, or mass, weighing 252 Russian pounds, has been lately found in Siberia, and which is the more curious, as the existence of native iron has hitherto been questioned.

It is remarkable, that about the same time that the Archipelago here mentioned was discovered by the Russians in the N. E. a like Archipelago was discovered by the French in the S. W. See the account of M. Bougainville's voyage in our XLIId. Volume, p. 58.

ART. XLVI. *Of Torpedos found on the Coast of England. By* John Walsh, *Esq; F. R. S.*

Naturalists have generally considered the torpedo, or electric ray, as an inhabitant only of warmer climates; but, contrary to this received opinion, two of these fish, taken in Torbay, were sent up, in 1773, to London, one of them weighing 33 pounds avoirdupois, which is much larger than any that this writer ever saw or read of in the bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean, &c. Their electrical organs were injected by Mr. John Hunter. Accounts of several others caught on the coast of Cornwall, &c. and some curious particulars relating to them, are subjoined, for which the society have, this year, adjudged to Mr. Walsh their prize medal.

ART. XLVII. *Description of a double Uterus and Vagina. By* John Purcell, *M. D. Professor of Anatomy in the College of Dublin.*

For this we must refer anatomists and accoucheurs to the article at large, and the diagram which accompanies it.

ART. XLVIII. *A Letter from* William Brownrigg, *M. D. F. R. S. to Sir* John Pringle, *Bart. P. R. S. relating to some Specimens of native Salts, collected by Dr.* Brownrigg, *and shewn at a meeting of the Royal Society, June* 23, 1774.

These specimens consist of several kinds of bitter salt, found native in the coal-mines near Whitehaven, the common Epsom salts of the shops, salt of the Scarborough water, native green vitriol, pyrites with green vitriol adhering to it, native alum, an aluminous earth, and a shining kind of stony clay called by the miners *fill*. They are now deposited in the British Museum.

This article concludes the volume.

6. *Dr.* Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of* Scotland. 5s.

Concluded from p. 38.

THE extracts which we shall now insert we chuse to select rather from the descriptive than the moral parts of this work, as this is the first time that our author has appeared in the character of a traveller, having hitherto been a *Rambler* only in his study. Besides, common occurrences related by him seem uncommon, and drop

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by his touch, is turned into gold. For instance:

"Having surmounted the hill of Ratiken, we were told, that at Glenelg, on the sea-side, we should come to a house of lime, and slate, and glass. This image of magnificence raised our expectation. At last we came to our inn, weary and peevish, and began to enquire for meat and beds.

"Of the provisions, the negative catalogue was very copious. Here was no meat, no milk, no bread, no eggs, no wine. We did not express much satisfaction. Here, however, we were to stay. Whisky we might have, and, I believe, at last, they caught a fowl, and killed it. We had some bread, and with that we prepared ourselves to be contented, when we had a very eminent proof of Highland hospitality. Along some miles of the way, in the evening, a gentleman's servant had kept us company on foot, with very little notice on our part. He left us near Glenelg, and we thought on him no more, till he came to us again, in about two hours, with a present from his master, of rum and sugar. The man had mentioned his company, and the gentleman, whose name, I think, is Gordon, well knowing the penury of the place, had this attention to two men, whose names, perhaps, he had not heard, by whom his kindness was not likely to be ever repaid, and who could be recommended to him only by their necessities.

"We were now to examine our lodging. Out of one of the beds, on which we were to repose, started up, at our entrance, a man, black as a Cyclops from the forge. Other circumstances, of no elegant recital, concurred to disgust us. We had been frighted, by a lady at Edinburgh, with discouraging representations of Highland lodgings. Sleep, however, was necessary. Our Highlanders * had, at last, found some hay, with which the inn could not supply them. I directed them to bring a bundle into the room; and slept upon it in my riding-coat. Mr. Boswell, being more delicate, laid himself sheets, with hay over and under him, and lay in linen, like a gentleman."

To this coarse fare, we will now exhibit a pleasing contrast.

"Our reception [at Mr. Macleod's, the Laird of Raasay,] exceeded our expectations. We found nothing but civility, elegance, and plenty. After the usual refreshments, and the usual conversation, the evening came upon us. The carpet was then rolled off the floor, the musician was called, and the whole company was invited to dance; nor did over fairies trip with greater alacrity. The general air of festivity which predominated in this place, so far remote from all those regions which the mind has been used to contemplate as the mansions of pleasure, struck the imagination with a delightful surprise, analogous to that which is felt at an unexpected emersion from darkness into light.

"When it was time to sup, the dance ceased, and six-and-thirty persons sat down to two tables in the same room. After supper, the ladies sung Erse songs, to which I listened, as an English audience to an Italian opera, delighted with the sound of words which I did not understand.

"I enquired the subjects of the songs, and was told of one that it was a love-song, and of another that it was a farewel, composed by one of the islanders that was going, in this epidemical fury of emigration, to seek his fortune in America. What sentiments would rise, on such an occasion, in the heart of one who had not been taught to lament by precedent, I should gladly have known; but the lady by whom I sat thought herself not equal to the work of translating. . . .

"The family of Raasay consists of the Laird, the Lady, three sons, and ten daughters. For the sons there is a tutor in the house, and the Lady is said to be very skilful and diligent in the education of her girls. More gentleness of manners, or a more pleasing appearance of domestic society, is not found in the most polished countries. . . .

"Raasay has little that can detain a traveller, except the Laird and his family; but their power wants no auxiliaries. Such a seat of hospitality, amidst the winds and waters, fills the imagination with a delightful contrariety of images. Without is the rough ocean and the rocky land, the beating billows and the howling storm; within is plenty and elegance, beauty and gaiety, the song and the dance. In Raasay, if I could have found an Ulysses, I had fancied a Phæacia."

— Once more —

"The

* Two, who attended them on foot from Inverness to the sea-side, in order to take back their horses.

"The only inhabitants of Inch Kenneth (an island a mile long, and half a mile broad) were Sir Allan Maclean, and two young ladies, his daughters, with their servants.

"Romance does not often exhibit a scene that strikes the imagination more than this little desert, in these depths of western obscurity, occupied not by a gross herdsman, or amphibious fisherman, but by a gentleman and two ladies, of high birth, polished manners, and elegant conversation, who, in a habitation raised not very far above the ground, but furnished with unexpected neatness and convenience, practised all the kindness of hospitality, and refinement of courtesy.

"Sir Allan is the chieftain of the great clan of Maclean, which is said to claim the second place among the Highland families, yielding only to Macdonald. Though, by the misconduct of his ancestors, most of the extensive territory, which would have descended to him, has been alienated, he still retains much of the dignity and authority of his birth. When soldiers were lately wanting for the American war, application was made to Sir Allan, and he nominated a hundred men for the service, who obeyed the summons, and bore arms under his command.

"He had then, for some time, resided, with the young ladies, in Inch Kenneth, where he lives not only with plenty, but with elegance, having conveyed to his cottage a collection of books, and what else is necessary to make his hours pleasant.... "We all walked together to the mansion, where we found one cottage for Sir Allan, and, I think, two more for the domestics and the offices. We entered, and wanted nothing that palaces afford. Our room was neatly floored, and well-lighted; and our dinner, which was dressed in one of the other huts, was plentiful and delicate.

"In the afternoon, Sir Allan reminded us, that the day was Sunday, which he never suffered to pass without some religious distinction, and invited us to partake in his acts of domestic worship; which, I hope, neither Mr. Boswell nor myself will be suspected of a disposition to refuse. The elder of the ladies read the English service."

For their hospitality, the Lairds of Inch Kenneth, Raasay, &c. are amply rewarded, as, though not written in Erse, these elogiums, we prophesy, will survive the works of Ossian.

But, tho' many individuals among the Scots will be pleased with the publication, and with the grateful testimonies that are paid to their kindness and civility, yet, by the nation in general, and by the Highlanders in particular, we cannot think that it will be perused with satisfaction. The attack upon Ossian and the Erse will offend some, the imputation of credulity, vanity, and deception, will displease others, and the "mediocrity of knowledge," which alone is allowed them, will exasperate the numerous and irascible swarms of pedagogues and tutors. The ministers, however, have no reason to complain, as, on the learning and regularity of those in the islands, Dr. Johnson bestows praise without exception, though not without wishing that those whom he respected "were not Presbyterians," and lamenting "the malignant influence of Calvinism," in the destruction of churches and chapels, as a prelude to the decay of religion.

Among many excellences of sentiment and diction, we cannot but remark some striking peculiarities. Tho' "there is no disaffection at the Highland tables," and no disloyal health was ever offered to him, yet, through the whole journey, our traveller has avoided not only every modern field of battle, but also the invidious word *rebellion*, and, in its stead, has always substituted "the last revolution," "the late insurrection," or "final conquest of the Highlands." In one place, the pride of the Highlanders is said to be "crushed by the heavy hand of a vindictive conqueror;" and, in another, a compliment (already noticed) is paid to the courage and fidelity of the fair protectress of the young Chevalier. The law which has changed the dress of the clans, our author says, has produced much discontent, and that which has disarmed them exposes them (he thinks) to foreign invaders. The abolition of the local jurisdictions has induced the Lairds and landholders to raise their rents, and to this he ascribes the late alarming emigrations. To disincline them from coalescing with the Americans, he recommends the indulging them in their national dress; to reconcile them to their country, he would restore their arms; and to prevent their flying from the increase of rent, he would restrain the landlords

in

in their demands. The wise and equal distribution of right, and the total cessation of rapine and robbery, he, however, allows to be the consequence of regular itinerant judges. In regard to the *second sight*, which all the islanders, except the ministers, still admit, tho' rather more is said for it than against it, our author "came away, at last, only willing to believe," and never could advance his curiosity to conviction.

Such are some of the outlines of this masterly performance, which, whatever opinion the Scots may entertain of it, is, we doubt not, a faithful representation, both of men and manners, and, as such, highly acceptable, though our author came too late to see the peculiarity that he expected. But, whatever he saw, whatever he has described, will now be perpetuated; and, tho' the buildings of Icolmkill are mouldering into dust, and the young Laird of Col is insensible of praise, readers yet unborn will feel their piety warmed by the ruins of Iona, and their sensibility touched by the untimely fate of amiable Maclean.

7. *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. By Mrs.* Chapone. *Small* 8vo. *pp.* 178. Dilly.

FOR an account of this lady's *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, see Vol. XLIII. p. 240. All who are acquainted with that publication will need no other inducement to peruse this. These Miscellanies, which we are sorry to say are but few, consist of three essays in prose, viz. "1. On affectation and simplicity. 2. On conversation. 3. On enthusiasm, and indifference in religion." To which is added, "The Story of Fidelia", which made its first appearance in the Adventurer, No. 77, 78, 79. Of the poems, the 1st was "written during a violent storm at midnight, 1749;" the 2d was "occasioned by reading Mr. Edwards's sermons, 1749;" to which Mr. Edwards has returned a polite answer; these are followed by a sonnet "to a Robin Red-breast," and odes "to Health, 1750; to Stella; to Peace, 1745 (the author's first poetical attempt); to Solitude; and to Winter; Summer, translated from Metastasio; a sonnet, also from the Italian; and an irregular ode to Mrs. Elizabeth Carter," prefixed to her translation of Epictetus, "but, as many persons read poetry who do not read philosophy," reprinted here. To that lady, whose worth Mrs. Chapone prefers "to all the learning and genius which has gained her the general admiration of the world," this collection is dedicated, as to her, and her "admirable friend, Mrs. Montagu," we are indebted for the publication of it. And even *without* "such supporters", there can be no doubt, that such merit and modesty, a fancy so chastised, and reflections so useful and improving, must not only "secure" their author from "contempt," but entitle her to the kindness and applause of the public. The "seriousness" with which the prose essays are "tinctured", will be no objection to them with that class of readers, whom Mrs. Chapone would be most desirous of pleasing; though at the same time they most lament that this "prevailing habit" of her mind has been owing to "affliction." Of the first essay we shall now transcribe the conclusion, as a seasonable antidote to the poison diffused by a late publication.

"Whoever . . . desires to please, to be respected and beloved; let him first give his attention to the inward state of his mind. When all is right there, outward elegancies may be easily attained, or the want of them easily excused; but if nature and the heart have no share in dictating his behaviour, his looks, and his sentiments, he may be a fop, a dancing-master, a courtier, or a spy; but he can never be an amiable man.

"This the noble writer, whose letters to his son have lately engaged the attention of the public, seems to have forgotten. Intent on those worldly advantages, which cannot be attained without the good-will of mankind, he unwearyedly recommends and enforces the *appearances* of all that he thinks engaging; but forgets that those *appearances* must be the result of real excellencies, which he takes no pains to inculcate. Even * sweetness of countenance he thinks may be put on and adjusted at the glass, like the *rouge* and the *bouquet*; and that his son may possess *les manieres nobles*, and all the charms of liberal and ingenuous youth, whilst in reality he regulates his † friendships by his views of future advancement, ‡ conceals every passion

* See Lord Chesterfield's Letters, Letter 220 and 227.

† Letter 140 and 147.

‡ Letter 151.

and

and sentiment of his own heart, and takes advantage of those of others; whilst he sets no other bounds to his flattery, but those of the credulity of his companions, and lavishes every mark of attention and admiration, of kindness and good-nature, with no other motive or end but his own advantage. The favourite maxim which his Lordship so often repeats, * "*Il volto sciolto, i pensieri stretti,*" he thinks as practicable as it is convenient; forgetting that an open countenance is the index nature gave to an open ingenuous heart; and that the best teacher can hardly bring a youth of nineteen to such perfection in hypocrisy, as to give his face and air the frankness proper to his age, and his mind the cunning and design of an old statesman. But, God be praised! we are not constituted to be the dupes of every shallow artifice, and a hypocrite under twenty has very little chance of making "*the world his bubble.*" Scarcely even the weakest of that sex, which his Lordship considers as far below rationality †, would be much charmed with a youth who had been tutored by his father to make love ‡ *wherever he went*, because it was *cheaper* and *safer* to have an *arrangement* with a married woman of fashion, than to keep an opera-girl. It is impossible to think of this in a moral light without a degree of horror which obscures the ridicule of it. That such precepts should have been the instructions of a father to his son, and that they should be publicly offered to the youth of a nation, where the sacredness of marriage, and the bonds of family-love, are not yet entirely exploded, are indeed most alarming symptoms of corruption. The mean self-love, which is thus inculcated, at the expence of the most important interests of society, must shew itself through the whole man, in spite of the trippery in which his Lordship would dress him. Elegance of mind can alone produce true elegance of behaviour. *Les manieres douces* belong to a gentle and good heart—*les manieres nobles* to a spirit of generosity, bravery, and truth.

"*Worth* makes the *man*, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*."

POPE.

In poetry Mrs. Chapone is second to none, whether we consider the sprightliness of her fancy, the propriety of her sentiments, or the correctness and harmony of her versification. Her epithets, in particular, are admirably well chosen, and it would be difficult to omit or alter any one of them, without injury to the sense. But, let the reader judge for himself, and, if he has taste, we can answer for him, that, after reading one of this lady's poems, he will be desirous of reading more.

"TO STELLA.

"No more, my Stella, to the sighing shades
Of blasted hope and luckless love complain;
But join the sports of Dian's careless maids,
And laughing Liberty's triumphant train.
And see, with these is holy Friendship found,
With chrystal bosom open to the sight;
Her gentle hand shall close the recent wound,
And fill the vacant heart with calm delight.
Nor Prudence slow that ever comes too late,
Nor stern-brow'd Duty, check her generous flame;
On all her footsteps Peace and Honour wait,
And Slander's ready tongue reveres her name.
Say, Stella, what is love, whose tyrant power
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess, in a fatal hour,
Gave to the world this mischief-making boy?
By lying bards in forms so various shown,
Deck'd with false charms, or arm'd with terrors vain,
Who can his real properties make known,
Declare his nature, and his birth explain?
Some say, of Idleness and Pleasure bred,
The smiling babe on beds of roses lay,
There, with sweet honey-dews by Fancy fed,
His blooming beauties open'd to the day.
His wanton head with fading chaplets bound,
Dancing he leads his silly votaries on
To precipices *deep** o'er faithless ground;
Then laughing flies, nor heeds their fruitless moan.

* "The countenance open, the thoughts close."

† Letter 129.

‡ Letter 242. Sometimes his Lordship directs him to address *two* at the same time; *one* as a Mad. D'Urfay, to instruct him in the art of pleasing; the *other* to exercise those arts upon. Mad. de Blot is chosen for this last office, on account of her perverse fidelity to her husband, "*though married above a year.*"

* Is not this misprinted for "*steep?*"

Some

Some say, from Etna's burning entrails torn, (plain,
More fierce than tygers on the Libyan
Begot in tempests, and in thunders born,
Love wildly rages like the roaring main.

With darts and flames some arm his feeble hands, (crown,
His infant brow with regal honours
Whilst vanquish'd Reason, bound with silken bands, (throne,
Meanly submissive, falls before his

Each fabling poet sure alike mistakes
The gentle pow'r that rules o'er tender hearts; (shakes,
Soft Love no tempest hurls, nor thunder
Nor lifts the flaming torch, nor poison'd darts. (sky,

Heav'n-born, the brightest seraph of the
For Eden's bow'r he left his blissful seat,
When Adam's blameless suit was heard on high, (retreat.
And beauteous Eve first chear'd his lone

At Love's approach all earth rejoic'd, each hill, (whispering gale,
Each grove that learn'd it from the
Joyous the birds their liveliest chorus fill,
And richer fragrance breathes in ev'ry vale.

Well pleas'd in paradise awhile he roves,
With Innocence and Friendship, hand in hand, [groves,
Till Sin found entrance in the with'ring
And frighted Innocence forsook the land.

But Love, still faithful to the guilty pair,
With them was driv'n amidst "a world of woes," [dear,
Where oft he mourns his lost companion
And trembling flies before his rigid foes.

Honour, in burnish'd steel completely clad,
And hoary Wisdom, oft against him arm,
Suspicion pale, and Disappointment sad,
Vain Hopes and frantic Fears his heart alarm.

Fly then, dear Stella, fly th'unequal strife,
Since Fate forbids that Peace should dwell with Love! [life,
Friendship's calm joys shall glad thy future
And Virtue lead to endless bliss above."

Dr. Johnson, on reading this ode several years ago in MS. declared that "he never before had any opinion of female poetry;" and, though a copy was refused him, having retained great part of it by memory, soon after quoted the fourth stanza in his Dictionary, to exemplify the meaning of the word *Quatrain*, with the name of *Mrs. Mulso* annexed to it, a name then unknown to the literary world.

The reception given to these *Miscellanies* will, we hope, induce the writer to add to them, and disprove the assertion of the bookseller, that "this and the *Letters* (above mentioned) *complete* the works of Mrs. Chapone."

8. *Cursory Remarks on Tragedy, on* Shakespeare, *and on certain* French *and* Italian *Poets, principally Tragedians.* 8*vo.* Owen.

THIS writer, who is said to be a grandson of the late Bishop Thomas, of Salisbury, (to use his own words) "has presumed to be severe in his strictures on Shakespeare, the idol of his countrymen; in whose praises so many productions have lately appeared, and written too with great ingenuity and plausibility." In particular, he insists, that a strict adherence to the unities is indispensibly necessary, in opposition to Dr. Johnson, who has affirmed, that "time may be extended," and that there is no absurdity in "allowing that space to represent first Athens, and then Sicily, which was always known to be neither Sicily, nor Athens, but a modern theatre." On the contrary, our author, in his introduction, endeavours to prove that the rules prescribed by Aristotle and Quintilian are consonant to reason, and are adopted by writers of judgment, genius, and taste of all nations. The scene of the grave-diggers in Hamlet, to the credit of the present times (he says) now omitted, the untimely fate of Lear and Cordelia, "the hoary and venerable Lear, and the amiable, the dutiful, the innocent Cordelia," are particularly reprobated by our critic, who, in his attempts to pluck the laurel from the brow of this favourite bard, has entered the lists with the justly-admired author of *Remarks on his Writings and Genius*, whom, by the way, though he occasionally compliments her merit, he does not name, nor even allude to her sex. After comparing the tragedies of Shakespeare to an unnatural and monstrous statue, "their parts," being "beautiful, their whole inconsistent," he proceeds as follows: "And is then poor Shakespeare to be excluded from the number of good tragedians? He is; but let him be banished, like Homer from the republic of Plato, with marks of distinction and veneration; and may his forehead, like the Grecian bard's, be bound with an honourable wreath of ever-blooming flowers!

"If after what I have said, any passionate admirer of Shakespeare shall think, that I hold cheap the idol of his heart, he is mistaken: I too can willingly offer incense at the same shrine; I too can feel,

feel with an equal degree of transport all his unrivalled strokes of nature, all his wonderful descriptive and creative powers; can love with Romeo, be jealous with Othello, can moralize with Hamlet, grow distracted with Lear; but I cannot talk bawdy with Mercutio, nor intoxicate myself with Cassio; I cannot play the fool with Polonius, nor the puppy with Ostrick. In fine, whilst we consider thee, O divine Shakespeare, in any other light than that of a tragic poet,

——nihil majorem laudamus honorem,
Nil ornatum altius, nil ortum tale fatemur."

The same plea which is urged in defence of the "grotesque and misshapen tragedies" of the British bard, viz. the taste of the times, is alleged by our critic in behalf of Corneille, the manners of his age being strongly tinctured with the spirit of chivalry and romance, and the fury of duelling, and on those grounds the love intrigues, the insipid confidants, and the tedious, romantic, and extravagant dialogue of the Frenchman, are as excusable (he thinks) as the murder and bloodshed, the impertinent buffoons, and the low, vulgar, and indecent discourse of the Briton. Corneille, he allows, does not so often rise to the sublime, sometimes also he deviates into the turgid, bombast, and obscure; but seldom does he swerve from the laws of propriety and decorum, or from those rules, the observance of which seems essentially necessary. As a tragic writer, our critic places Corneille above his rival, and thinks an additional allowance should be made in his favour by the necessity of composing in rhime. This author begins with rescuing Cinna from the censure of the remarker, by observing that the tedious soliloquy, which he ridicules, is generally disapproved and omitted by the French themselves; with the ferocity of Emilia, he contrasts the more savage, nay the monstrous character of Lady Macbeth; and, on the whole, thinks this tragedy less disgusting than the vulgar dialogue of carpenters and coblers in the Julius Caesar of Shakespeare, or the chopt hands, greasy night-caps, and stinking breaths, so minutely described by Cascia. If Emilia is odious for her ingratitude, Brutus (he adds) must appear equally so, and for the same reasons. Some strictures are annexed on the Horace, Rodogune, and Polyeucte.

In discussing the merits of Racine, "unequal to Corneille in majesty and sublimity of style, but far his superior in the tender and pathetic," our author considers the question whether love is a fit subject for the stage or not, which he very properly determines in the affirmative; for (as he observes) "to say that love is the least theatrical of all the passions, is to know but little of human nature." The paragons of absurdity, produced by Mrs. Montagu from the French tragedians, this author equals by passages, no less ridiculous, in Romeo and Juliet, and endeavours to rescue from her lash the Hermione and Iphigenie. Here too he again makes reprisals on Shakespeare for his breach of the unities in Hamlet and Othello, and for his inaccuracies and anachronisms in Troilus and Cressida, Coriolanus, and the Midsummer Night's Dream. Scene 2. act 2. of Iphiginie (here quoted) has, doubtless, great merit; and Athalia all impartial readers must allow with him to be a master-piece of dramatic composition.

But all the perfection, of which the French drama is capable, seems (we are told) to have been reserved for Voltaire. "With a due observance of dramatic laws, with a taste perhaps unequalled, and a genius superior to most men, he has boldly, but judiciously, dared to make innovations on the French theatre, and to strike out for himself a path to fame and immortality, unknown to, or at least untrodden by, any of his predecessors." Of his Semiramis, in particular, several of the beauties and defects are here developed. Voltaire is allowed to be a bad translator, not from his ignorance, this writer thinks, of our language, but from his translating too literally; but, to prove that the French have good imitators, he quotes an imitation of the dialogue between Horace and Lydia, written indeed with truly Horatian tenderness and *naïveté* by the Duke de Nivernois.

With a view of rescuing the Italian poets from the neglect that has been unjustly shewn them, he proceeds to investigate the beauties of the *Sophonisba of Trissino*, Ambassador and Nuncio from the Pope to the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. and the patron and instructor of Palladio, the first tragedy of reputation, not only among the Italians, but in any modern language; the *Rosmunda of Rucellai*, which is an imperfect copy of the Antigone of Sophocles; the

the *Torrismondo of Tasso*, a work, which, though ill adapted to a theatrical representation by the enormous length of its speeches, yet breathes the animated spirit of genuine and sublime poetry; the well-known *Merope of Maffei*, a tragedy not only interesting and pleasing, but highly moral and instructive; and *La Clemenza di Tito of Metastasio*, an opera, which is here justly considered as a tragic composition, abounding, like all his writings, with elegant simplicity, wonderful harmony, and the most exquisite sensibility. Our author rescues Tasso from the undeserved censures of Boileau, and other fastidious French critics, echoed by Addison and others in England; and shews that the author of the papers on pastoral poetry in the Guardian, and, on his authority, Mr. Joseph Warton, have condemned an absurdity which does not exist in Aminta. He shews, too, that if Tasso is guilty of a few conceits and inaccuracies of style, Pope has committed much grosser errors in his pastorals, elegant as they are. Among the *clinquant*, too, of the Jerusalem, our remarker discovers some genuine and native gold, particularly the sublime description of the devil, which he prefers to that of Satan and his speech (imitated from it in the Paradise Lost), and the inimitable description and character of Armida. He detects, also, another mistake of Mr. Warton, copied from Mambrun, a French jesuit, in asserting that "Godfrey, who is called the hero of the piece, executes no one thing worthy notice," and that "it is Rinaldo who kills all the principal leaders of the enemy," as Emireno, the leader and commander of the Egyptians, falls by the hand of Godfrey; and not of Rinaldo. (See Canto XX.) The honest loves of Gildippe and Odoardo, the description of the King of Egypt, the death of Soliman's page, the similes of Tasso, in particular that of the Po, much superior to that of Virgil, from which it is imitated, and, above all, that wonder, delight, and enthusiastic fire, which are produced by his magic and enchantment, are alleged as instances of the true sublime, and the work concludes with the following remark: "Many a person will be satisfied with a careful and attentive perusal of the Iliad: but there is that in the Æneid and the Jerusalem, which renders it difficult to lay them aside: there is that fascinating power which allures and engages the mind by some secret and invisible charm, that steals upon and captivates our affections, and that makes us unable to resign what we hold so dear, without hesitation and regret."

These remarks, on the whole, display undoubted marks of taste, judgment, and erudition; and though the enthusiastic adorers of Shakespeare will scarce forgive this sacrilegious attack on that *god of their idolatry*, and many perhaps of his more rational admirers may think some of these criticisms too severe, it must be owned, that the French and Italian poets have found an able advocate and ally, and the distinguished female champion of Shakespeare an antagonist well worthy her notice, and (if possible) her correction.

9. *An Account of the last Expedition to Port* Egmont, *in* Falkland's *Islands, in the Year* 1772. *Together with the Transactions of the Company of the* Penguin Shallop *during their Stay there. By* Bernard Penrose, *Surgeon's Mate*, 8vo. Johnson.

THIS narrative is written with great propriety of character. The author neither censures nor applauds the measure of government in evacuating the islands in question, but exhibits a lively description of them, their soil, productions, conveniences, and inconveniences; and adds a brief relation of the principal events that happened during his residence in Falkland harbour.

Among the indigenous productions of the islands, Mr. Penrose mentions one so exceedingly different from any thing ever seen by him in other places, that he was at a loss at first to know how to class it; but, upon accurate observation, found it to belong to the vegetable world. The size was various, according to the different age of the plant; and the outward appearance was like that of a round hillock, sometimes two feet in height, and near nine in circumference, covered with a kind of velvet crust, similar to those clumps of moss which grow on the roofs of houses. This coat was an inch and a half in thickness, and would bear a man to sit on it; but, when broken through, it exhibited a sight that at first was surprizing; for the whole cavity was filled with an infinite number of small stalks, edged with very diminutive leaves, exactly like those of the fir, to which it bore a near resemblance in

in another respect, viz. that the juice of it appeared very resinous, and the top of each hillock was spangled with numberless exudations of various magnitudes, from the size of a large pin's head, to that of a hazel-nut, brown on the outside, but white within. "These drops, says he, seemed analogous, both in taste and smell, to the Gum Ammoniac; but we could not discover, by repeated experiments, that they had any medicinal virtue. Sometimes a few of the internal branches would push thro' the surface, and then the leaves being more expanded, they looked like myrtles in miniature. Most of the islands are covered with heath about a foot high, which in the spring produces red berries in great abundance, on which the land-geese feed at that season. Intermixed with the heath, fern grows plentifully; but near the shores no vegetable is to be found, except penguin-grass, which is a very coarse species, rising to the height of six or seven, and sometimes ten feet, from a large hillock formed of the decayed leaves and adventitious earth. Many acres within the beach are overspread with these clumps, which at a distance have very much the appearance of a coppice; but not a tree is to be found on any of these islands. Amidst this penguin-grass the sea-lions made their haunts; but here I must remark, that the animal called by us the sea lion, was different from that so named in Lord Anson's account. We had, indeed, the species which he describes; but our predecessors, and we in imitation of them, gave the title of lion to a creature of much fiercer aspect and greater agility. This kind of lion, when arrived at the full growth, is fourteen feet long, and as big as a middle-sized bullock in the fore parts, but decreases towards the tail, where it is divided into two large flippers, having five nails on each; by the help of these, which they move sideways, and with their two forward ones, these creatures scramble along the rocks as fast as a man can walk, but are soon tired, owing to their excessive fatness. We never eat any of their flesh, except the heart and liver of the young cubs, which were thought by us to be an excellent dish. Of the blubber, which is spread over the whole body to the thickness of six inches, we occasionally made most excellent train-oil for our lamps; and might soon have freighted a large vessel, if we had had occasion for it. The countenance of this lion is short and broad, like that of a bull-dog, but infinitely more savage; the mane hangs very thick and rough about its ears; and its mouth is armed with two long and crooked teeth in each jaw, so strong, that they have not unfrequently snapped a large club in two. An unhappy instance of their ferocity a man belonging to the Hound sloop experienced, as he was attacking a very large one with a hand-spike: the poor fellow's foot slipping in discharging his stroke, the lion immediately seized him, and tore his right leg entirely off just below the knee. The man was brought near twenty miles home to the settlement, but only lived to undergo an amputation. It was observed by a marine, who was of the party, that, as soon as the animal had tasted the blood, he set up a most hideous roar, and retired to the sea. The lioness is considerably less than the male, and always whelps her cubs on the shore, of which she generally brings forth two at a birth: they are very fierce in defence of their young, but at other times are quite gentle and timid. Add to these the trunk nosed seal; a creature of a monstrous bulk, some of them twenty six feet long; the organ of whose stomach, upon dissection, was found to be a cartilaginous substance almost as large as bone, and resisted the edge of the knife."

The quadrupeds were few; only a few foxes, goats, and rabbits, the latter of which had doubtless been imported: but of the feathered tribe they found a greater variety; penguins, albatrosses, geese both of the land and sea kind, wild ducks, teals, snipes, hawks, curlews, bitterns, plovers, and gulls.

The sea is still more bountiful than the land, in the supplies it affords at this place. Mullets they could take in very great abundance: smelts are common, though not in equal plenty with the former: and they often caught a small fish about six inches long, transparent, and without any circulating fluid of the colour of the blood; these made an exquisite dish. But of shellfish they had only clams, limpets, muscles, and a few, but very small, scallops.

Of natural curiosities, Mr. Penrose takes notice of a very remarkable stony vein on the surface of the earth, composed of innumerable short pillars of various shapes, some square, some octagon, and some of other forms, seemingly

ingly heaped on each other without order or regularity. This road is mostly an hundred yards in breadth, and runs from the main island under Byron's Sound over a hill on our island; from thence it crosses the mouth of the harbour, passes over another hill on Keppel's Island, and then loses itself in the sea. This appears to resemble the Giant's Causeway in Ireland in its nature, only the whole is in a more rude and disjointed stile.

Among the events of greatest consequence that happened during his residence there, Mr. Penrose relates one which threw the whole company into the greatest consternation. "On the 6th of November, says he, a few of our people were gathering eggs at the distance of about four miles from the settlement; and as they were boiling the kettle, a spark from the fire happened to fly out among the penguin-grass, some of which, being dry as tinder, soon communicated the blaze to neighbouring clumps; and thus, within a short time, the fire was spread too far for their weak attempts to conquer. Notice was given of the accident as quickly as possible to our commander, who dispatched the mate, two midshipmen, and a proportionable number of hands, to endeavour to extinguish it; but, before they could get there, the flames had spread too far for them to be of any service. The next day, in the afternoon, perceiving the fire to advance with great celerity towards our settlement, we began to be very apprehensive for our safety. Accordingly, our attention was first turned to our shallop, which had been floated on shore at a high spring tide, and had afterwards been secured by sufficient supports. The object of our immediate concern was to throw out the ballast, which we had put on board to steady her, and to get every thing ready to haul her into the water: we were no less busy in getting the powder, slops, provisions, &c. out of the storehouse, in order to ship them, in case of the worst. The next morning we laboured to heave our small vessel off; but, it being neap-tide, found we had not water enough by near four feet: at the same time, the fire advancing fast round the hills of our gardens, all the officers and people ran to use their utmost efforts to put it out on that side; and this to all appearance they happily effected: but the next day the wind increased, and blew the heath again into a most furious blaze, which renewed our apprehensions of the danger of the settlement. It was, indeed, a most dreadful scene; the conflagration raged on every side with the utmost fury, and the horror of it was increased by the darkness of the night. The wind blowing at the same time almost an hurricane, carried the burning heath to a very great distance, and beat down the smoke upon us sometimes to so great a degree, that we were nearly suffocated. At length, however, the violence of the flames abated for want of matter to supply them, and we had the happiness to find the objects of our anxiety to be in no further danger. The poor people were exceedingly fatigued, and many of them, together with their cloaths, were sadly scorched. The surface of the island continued burning several days, in some places to the depth of two feet, and the extent of the fire was at least twenty miles in circumference: happily, at last, it was extinguished by a great fall of rain. Excepting the solicitude it occasioned among us for the preservation of our buildings, there was no great damage sustained by this accident. Many sea-lions, indeed, and an incredible number of penguins, were destroyed, as the wind was so fresh, that the heath was set in a blaze in various places at once, and the poor animals, being surrounded, knew not which way to retreat. The ashes proved a very good manure, and the new grass sprung up so soon, and so green, that it invited more geese to take up their residence among us than we had ever seen before. Our gardens, for which we had not much less fears than for the fort, fortunately received no damage, being defended by the fences of turf thrown round them."

Mr. Penrose next proceeds to relate his observations on the weather, which he describes as very irregular; and to deliver his opinion of the whale-fishery there, which some merchants from America have already begun. He concludes with describing the anxiety of the whole company at the disappointment they were apprehensive of by the late arrival of the store-ship they expected to bring them a supply of bread and other provisions; and with expressing their joy when the orders were communicated to them to evacuate the island, and to return to England. "Our joy, says he, on this occasion, must not be condemned; for the most strenuous advocate for passive obedience

must

must allow, that, though our sense of subordination reconciled us to an appointment so remote, and so unfavourable, and for a while kept down the thoughts of home, yet, the term of our station being thus unexpectedly shortened, these thoughts recurred with redoubled force, and our eagerness to revisit our native country increased every day in proportion as that event grew less and less distant."

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ON BEAUTY.

By Lord P——n.

ENchanting nymph of heavenly birth,
Celestial Beauty, sent on earth
To sooth our cares, our toils, our strife,
And gild the gloom that saddens life;
Thine empire countless millions own,
And every clime reveres thy throne.
Whate'er pursuits mankind engage,
From frolic youth to serious age,
To thy resistless pow'r they bow,
Whilst Nature prompts the artless vow.
Lur'd by the hopes thy smiles can give,
For thee the wretch endures to live.
To gain thy praise, his valour's meed,
For thee the hero dares to bleed.
Entic'd by thee to happier dreams,
Ambition drops his airy schemes.
To purchase thee, from caverns deep,
The miser brings his treasur'd heap.
The sage, with reason's boasted arms,
A while may combat beauty's charms;
But soon a bursting sigh will prove,
That reason never conquers love.
Yet ere I bow before thy shrine,
And hail thy pow'r with rites divine,
O blest enchantress, deign to tell
In what consists thy magic spell!
Is it an eye, whose sparkling rays
Eclipse the diamond's fainter blaze;
A cheek that shames the vernal rose,
A breast that vies with mountain snows;
A mouth that smiles with matchless grace,
Like pearls within a ruby case;
A shape like that which once was seen
On Ida, when the Cyprian queen
Disclos'd her charms to mortal eyes,
Contending for the golden prize;
These may our warmest passions fire,
And kindle ev'ry fierce desire:
But love, upheld by these alone,
Must soon resign his tott'ring throne,
And hold a poor precarious sway,
The short-liv'd beauty of a day.
Or e'en to form a nymph compleat,
If all the various charms could meet,
Which each divided bosom warm,
And ev'ry throbbing pulse alarm,
When Johnson, Meynell, Pitt advance,
And Wroughton joins the sprightly dance,
And lovely Spencer, mild and fair,
Comes blushing forth with Hebe's air;
Yet these were vain, unless to these
Were join'd the secret pow'r to please;
That nameless something undefin'd,
That soft effusion of the mind,
Which sweetly smiles in every face,
To every motion lends a grace,
And, when their beauty points a dart,
Impels and guides it to the heart.
In vain the stealing hand of Time
May pluck the blossoms of their prime.
Envy may talk of bloom decay'd,
How lillies droop, and roses fade;
But constancy's unalter'd truth,
Regardful of the vows of youth,
Affection that recals the past,
And bids the pleasing influence last,
Shall still preserve the lover's flame,
In every scene of life the same;
And still with fond endearments blend
The wife, the mistress, and the friend.

An OLD BATCHELOR'S *Reflections on* MATRIMONY.

DOWN to the vale of life I tend,
Where hoary age creeps slowly on:
And with the hard'ning thought I bend,
That youth and all its joys are gone!

Successive years have roll'd away
In fancied views of future bliss:
But—'twere the phantoms of a day—
And all *that* future dies in *this*.

Now, with a retrospective eye,
I look far back to early life,
When Hymen promis'd to supply
My highest wishes in—a wife.

I waited, hop'd, and trusted still
That time would bring th' expected day:
But never, hap'ly, to my will,
Did fortune throw it in my way.

Too nice, too wise, too proud was I,
To wed as taught by nature's rule:
The world was still to chuse for me—
And I—the condescending fool.

Hence are my days a barren round
Of trifling hopes, and idle fears:
For life, true life, is only found
In social joys, and social tears.

Let moping monks, and rambling rakes,
The joys of wedded love deride:
Their manners rise from gross mistakes,
Unbridled lust, or gloomy pride.

Thy sacred sweets, connubial love,
Flow from affections more refin'd;
Affections sacred to the dove,
Heroic, constant, warm, and kind.

Hail, holy flame! hail, sacred tye,
That binds two gentle souls in one!—
On equal wings their troubles fly,
In equal streams their pleasures run.

Their duties still their pleasures bring,
Hence joys in swift succession come:
A queen is she, and he's a king,
And their dominion is—their home.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In sprightly days of health and ease:
Whose temper, to his own allied,
No knowledge seeks but how to please.

A thousand sweets their days attend!
A thousand comforts rise around!
Here husband, parent, wife, and friend,
In ev'ry dearest sense is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midst scenes so gay,
That clouds and storms will never rise;
A cloud may dim the brightest day,
And storms disturb the calmest skies.

But still their bliss shall stand its ground;
Nor shall their comforts hence remove:
Bitters are oft salubrious found,
And lovers quarrels heighten love.

The

The lights, and shades, and goods, and ills,
Thus finely blended in their fate,
To sweet submission bow their wills,
And make them happy in their state.
Marshfield. W. O.

PROLOGUE *to the* RIVALS.

Spoken by Mr. Woodward *and Mr.* Quick,
Enter Serjeant at Law, and Attorney.

Serj. WHAT's here!—a vile cramp hand! I cannot see
Without my spectacles. *Att.* He means his fee.
Nay, Mr. Serjeant, good Sir, try again.
{*Gives money.*
Serj. The scrawl improves, [*more*] O come, 'tis pretty plain.
How's this! the poet's brief *again!* O ho!
Cast, I suppose? *Att.* O pardon me—no—no—
We found the court, o'erlooking stricter laws,
Indulgent to the *merits* of the cause;
By *judges* mild, unus'd to harsh denial,
A rule was granted for *another trial.*
Serj. Then hearkee, *Dibble*, we must *mend* our *pleadings*,
Errors, no few, we've *found* in our *proceedings.*
Att. Come, courage, Sir, we *will amend* our *plea*
With a *new brief*, and a *refreshing fee.*
Some sons of Phœbus—in the courts we meet,
Serj. And fifty sons of Phœbus in the Fleet.
Att. Nor pleads he worse, who with a decent sprig
Of bays—adorns his legal waste of wig.
Serj. Full-bottom'd heroes thus, on signs, unfurl
A leaf of laurel—in a grove of curl.
Yet tell your client, that, in adverse days,
This wig is warmer than a bush of bays.
Att. Do you then, Sir, my client's place supply,
Profuse of robe, and prodigal of tye—
Do you, with all those blushing pow'rs of face,
And wonted bashful hesitating grace,
Rise in the court, and flourish on the case.
{*Exit.*
Serj. For practice then suppose—this brief will shew it—
Me, Serjeant *Woodward*, —council for the poet.
Us'd to the ground—I know 'tis hard to deal
With this dread court, from whence there's no appeal;
No *tricking* here, to blunt the edge of *law*,
Or, damn'd in *equity*—escape by *flaw*;
But *judgment* given—your *sentence* must remain;
No *writ of error* lies—to *Drury-lane.*
Yet when so mild you seem —'tis past dispute
We gain some favour, if not *costs of suit.*
No spleen is here I see—no hoarded fury;
I think I never faced a milder jury.
Sad else our plight!—where frowns are transportation,
A hiss, the gallows—and a groan, damnation.
But such the public candour, without fear,
My client waves all *right of challenge* here.
No newsman from our session is dismiss'd,
Nor wit nor critic we scratch off the list;
His faults can never hurt another's ease,
His crime at worst—a *bad attempt* to please.
Thus, all respecting, he appeals to all,
And by the general voice will *stand* or *fall.*

EPILOGUE *to the* RIVALS.

Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

LADIES for *you*—I heard our poet say—
He'd try to coax some *moral* from his play:
"One moral's plain—cried I—without more {fuss;
Man's social happiness all rests in us—
Thro' all the drama—whether damn'd or not—
Love gilds the *scene*, and *women* guide the *plot.*"
From ev'ry rank—obedience is our due—
D'ye doubt?—The world's great stage will prove it true.
The cit—well skill'd to shun domestic strife—
Will sup abroad—but first—he'll ask his *wife:*
John Trot, his friend—for once will do the same,
But then—he'll just *step home to tell my dame*—
The *surly squire*—at noon resolves to rule,
And half the day—Zounds! madam is a fool!
Convinc'd at night — the vanquish'd victor says,
Ah! Kate! *you women have such coaxing ways!*
The *jolly taper* chides each tardy blade,—
'Till reeling Bacchus calls on love for aid:
Then with each toast, he sees fair bumpers swim,
And kisses Chloe on the sparkling brim.
Nay, I have heard that statesmen —great and wise—
Will *sometimes* counsel with a lady's eyes;
The servile suitors watch her various face,
She smiles preferment—or she frowns disgrace—
Curtsies a pension here—there nods a place.
Nor with less awe, in scenes of humbler life,
Is *viewed* the *mistress*, or is *heard* the *wife.*
The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,
The child of poverty, and heir to toil—
Early from radiant love's impartial light,
Steals one small spark, to cheer his world of night: {woes,
Dear spark—that oft through winter's chilling
Is all the warmth his little cottage knows.
The wand'ring tar—who, not for *years*, has press'd
The widow'd partner of his *day* of rest—
On the cold deck—far from her arms removed—
Still hums the ditty which his Susan lov'd:
And while around the cadence rude is blown,
The boatswain whistles in a softer tone.
The *soldier*, fairly proud of wounds and toil,
Pants for the *triumph* of his Nancy's smile;
But ere the battle should he list' her cries,
The lover trembles—and the hero dies!

That heart, by war and honour steel'd to fire,
Droops on a sigh, and sickens at a tear.
But ye more cautious—ye nice judging few,
Who give to beauty, only beauty's due,
Tho' friends to love—ye view with deep regret
Our conquests marr'd—our triumphs incompleat,
Till polish'd Wit more lasting charms discloses,
And Judgment fix the darts which Beauty throws.
In female breasts did sense and merit rule,
The lover's mind would ask no other school;
Sham'd into sense—the scholars of our eyes,
Our beaux from *gallantry* would soon be wise;
Would gladly light, their homage to improve,
The lamp of knowledge at the torch of love!

PROLOGUE

To the new Tragedy of MATILDA.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

A Wretched pen of Norman William's age,
Simple and unadorn'd attempts the stage;
Your silly bard, more simple than his tale,
Thinks on your polish'd manners to prevail;
What in those barbarous days were counted crimes,
Are—slips of course—in these enlightened times.
Let not our ancestors too rude appear
In form of friendship, when in love sincere!
Love then, like glory, did each heart inflame,
Beauty was virtue, and to win it—fame.
Now, lovers lose their mistresses with grace,
As at Newmarket they would lose—a race;
When dash'd their hopes—they seem a little croft,
'Tis for the money, and the match that's loft.
When tilts and tournaments drew forth the brave,
The fame of spotless innocence to save,
Each gallant knight prefer'd his love to life;
For then the greatest blessing was—a wife.
To prove their chastity, the dauntless pair
Would walk through flames, nor singe a single hair—
Nay some so chaste, so cold to wrong desire,
Not only scap'd it, but—put out the fire.
But now no heroes die for love's sweet passion,
And fiery trials are—quite out of fashion.
Ye sons of frailty! you whom rage devours,
For you this night the muse exerts her powers;
With crimson hands, pale cheeks, and bloodshot eyes;
She bids the furies in their terrors rise,
In tragic dress; the scorpions sting the dart,
First fire the brain, and then corrupt the heart.
But what avails—all virtuous passions must,
As whirlwinds, sweep them from the breast like dust.
To sooth this fatal vice the flatterer's sent,
Storm the mind—the warmest friendships rent.
The tree, whose shelt'ring arms spread kindly round,
If lightning-struck, lies blasted on the ground;
In vain would merit's self indulgence claim,
One moment's rashness blasts whole years of pain.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Miss YOUNGE.

HA! ha! ha! Poor creature! how you trembling stand!
Come to the bar, sir, and hold up your hand;
You won't—by counsel then you'll have it done,
And I must plead your cause!—well, get you gone.
Now for the great tribunal of Old Drury.
Are you all sworn there,—gentlemen of the jury?
Good men and true, I hope—stay, let me see,
Among you all he challenges but three.
Physicians, lawyers, parsons he admits,
Beaux, ladies, courtiers, macaronies, cits,
And only scratches critics, news writers, and wits.
The critic first we banish from our session,
(Death is his trade, and damning his profession)
Disqualified, because—to say no further—
Butchers are never heard in case of murder.
Next we disclaim artificers of news,
Who live by fibs, and flourish by abuse;
They must condemn, or lose their daily bread,
If they don't cut and slash, they're never read;
Like fabled giants here they roam for food;
Cry Fe! Fa! Fum! snuff up the author's blood;
In Public Ledger hang him up to roast,
Or rear him piece-meal in the Morning Post.
The wits we least except above all others;
But hear our tale—'tis of our rival brothers:
As rogues, just 'scap'd the gallows, join the thieves,
Turn hangmen, and tuck up their fellows—[thieves;
So bards condemn'd exert their critic skill,
To execute their brethren of the quill!
If like their own indeed the brat should die,
They'll gladly join to write its elegy;
But if the child be strong and like to live,
Oh, that's a crime they never can forgive!
From such let English juries still be free,
Our author here appeals to your decree;
The public is a court of equity.
If he has shock'd your taste, your sense, or reason,
Or against nature guilty been of treason,
Off with his head—but if with honest art
These well-meant scenes have touch'd the feeling heart,
If they have rais'd your pity—wak'd your fears,
Or hap'ly have beguil'd you of your tears,
Let here our errors your indulgence claim;
Your voices will protect our author's fame.
Speak by your foreman—what! ys goodman pit?
Will you condemn the prisoner or acquit?
Your verdict, Sirs—Not Guilty—if you please—
You smile—Acquitted—I hope you'll pay his fees.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.* *Continued from p.* 43.

PART of a letter from Gov. Wentworth to Gen. Gage, dated New-Hampshire, Dec. 16. "On Wednesday last an insurrection suddenly took place in this town, and immediately proceeded to his Majesty's castle, attacked, overpowered, wounded and confined the Captain, and thence took away all the King's powder. Yesterday numbers more assembled, and last night brought off many cannon, and about 60 muskets This day the town is full of armed men, who refuse to disperse, but appear determined to complete the dismantling of the fortress entirely.

Capt. Cochran, who commanded the above fort, says, in his letter to General Gage, dated Dec. 14, "This day, at one o'clock, I was informed there were a number of people coming to take possession of the fort: upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the best defence I could, and pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter. About three o'clock the fort was beset on all sides by upwards of 400 men. I told them at their peril to enter; they replied they would. I immediately ordered three 4-pounders to be fired on them, and then the small arms; and before we could be ready to fire again, we were stormed on all quarters, and they immediately secured both me and my men, and kept us prisoners about an hour and an half; during which time they broke open the powder-house, and took all the powder away, except one barrel; and having put it in boats, and sent it off, they released me from my confinement."

A letter from Salem, dated Dec. 20, applauds this gallant action, and it is with pleasure, says the writer, that we can add, that the colony of Connecticut merits our highest regard, for their assiduity in disciplining their militia, which consists of 30 regiments.

Reports were current at Newport, in Rhode-Island, on the 26th of December, that the troops at Boston were very sickly; that seven out of one regiment were buried in a day; that Gen. Gage's private Secretary, and another officer, were both dead; and that the contagion was increasing.——Other accounts say, that many of the troops are embarked on board the ships, probably to preserve them from the inclemency of the weather, which is generally very severe there during the winter months.

At a town-meeting at Marble-Head, legally convened, Resolved, that, as a great part of the inhabitants of this town may soon be called forth to assist in defending the charter and constitution of the province, their pay *per diem* be as follows: Private, 2s; serjeant, clerk, drummer, and fife, 3s; first-lieutenant, 4s. 8d; second, 4s; captain, 6s; to attend three days in a week, four hours each day. Resolved, that the sum of 800l. be immediately raised, and paid into the hands of Captain James Mugford, receiver and paymaster of the militia.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

January 18.

TUrnbull's and Latimer's instrument for taking the distance of the moon from the sun was tried and proved upon Gateshead Fell, near Newcastle, by Mr. William Hope, an experienced mariner, who declared, that by means of that instrument at sea, the longitude might be determined with the greatest exactness.

January 26.

This day Bamber Gascoigne, Esq; moved, that the Speaker's chaplain should preach the 30th of January sermon before the House, when it was observed, that the preaching before the House on that day, was not only a mockery of religion, but a direct attack upon the Revolution, and an insult to the royal family upon the throne; and that therefore that solemnity ought to be abolished. In favour of it, the act of Parliament was insisted on, and the motion agreed to, 112 to 83.

The Judges met, and appointed the Lent assizes as follow:

Northern. Ld. Mansfield, Mr. Just. Gould.
Midland. Lord Chief Justice De Grey, Mr. Baron Eyre.
Norfolk. Ld. C. B Smythe, Mr. Just. Willes
Home. Mr. Baron Perrott, Mr. Just. Aston.
Western. Mr. Justice Blackstone, Mr. Justice Ashurst.
Oxford. Mr. Just. Nares, Mr. B. Burland.

January 27.

Being the birth-day of Prince Augustus Frederic, their Majesty's sixth son, who then entered into his third year, their Majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

January 28.

Advice was received at St. James's of the safe arrival of the Anson and Ashburnham at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of July last, and of their intending to sail about the 10th of the same month with Gen. Clavering, the Judges, and Council on board, in order to continue their voyage to Madrass.

January 30.

The anniversary sermon on the martyrdom of King Charles I. was this day preached before the House of Lords at Westminster by the Bishop of Worcester; and that before the House of Commons by the Rev. Mr. Onslow, at St. Margaret's.

Tuesday 31.

At a court of common council held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Bull presented a letter which he had received from Fras. Meseres, Esq; agent to the Protestant settlers in the province of Quebec, in which he tells the Alderman, that he was instructed to express the sincere and hearty thanks of the said settlers to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, for the great mark of fraternal regard testified towards them some time since, by their address to the King in their behalf; and requesting the Lord Mayor, &c. once more to exert themselves, in order to recover the civil and religious rights of a no inconsiderable number of honest and enterprising subjects of the crown, &c. To this letter the court ordered a favourable answer to be returned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

A most violent storm of wind and rain did incredible damage in and about London, and on the river Thames. The people about Deptford and Greenwich had been alarmed with the severities of a crasy prophet, who had predicted that on this day those towns were to be swallowed up by an earthquake; and on the breaking out of the storm, it is said, some of the inhabitants were weak enough to leave their houses, and to fly to London.—— At Portsmouth the tide rose higher than ever was remembered by the oldest man living; the island on which the town stands was overflowed, and many hundred head of sheep and cattle swept away; some houses on the back were thrown down, and many were filled with water to the middle story.

Thursday 2.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the South-Sea company:

R. Neal Badcock, Esq C. Grave Hudson, Esq
* Henry Berners, Esq Philip Jackson, Esq
William Black, Esq Thomas Lucas, Esq
* Edmund Bochm, Esq * James Neave, Esq
John Bond, Esq John Raymond, Esq
* Henry Boulton, Esq * Hon. Reveley, Esq
* Barring. Buggin, Esq Samuel Salt, Esq
Robert Darell, Esq Richard Salwey, Esq
Wm. Fauquier, Esq Charles Sayer, Esq
And. Girardet, Esq Benjamin Wey, Esq
Edw. Haistwell, Esq

Those marked thus * are new directors.

The Judges met, and appointed the days for holding their circuits:

HOME CIRCUIT

Baron Perrott and Justice Aston.

Hertford, Wednesday, Mar. 8, at Hertford
Essex, Monday, 13, at Chelmsford
Kent, Monday, 20, at Maidstone
Sussex, Monday, 27, at East Grinstead
Surry, Thursday, 30, at Kingston

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Just. Blackstone and Mr. Just. Ashurst.

Hants, Tuesday, March 14, at Winton-Castle
Wilts, Saturday, 18, at New Sarum
Dorset, Thursday, 23, at Dorchester
Devon, Monday 27, at the Castle of Exeter
City and County, same day, at the Guildhall
Cornwall, Saturday, Apr. 2, at Launceston
Somerset, Thursday, 6, Castle of Taunton

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Smythe and Mr. Justice Willes.

Bucks, Monday, March 6, at Aylesbury
Bedfordshire, Thursday, 9, at Bedford
Huntingdonsh. Saturday, 11, at Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire, Tuesday, 14, at Cambridge
Norfolk, Friday, 17, at Thetford
Suffolk, Tuesday, 21, at Bury St. Edmund's

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Baron Burland and Mr. Justice Nares.

Berkshire, Monday, March 6, at Reading
Oxfordshire, Wednesday, 8, at Oxford
Worcestershire, Saturday, 11, at Worcester
City of Worcester, same day, at Worcester
Staffordshire, Thursday, 16, at Stafford
Shropshire, Monday, 20, at Shrewsbury
Herefordshire, Saturday, 25, at Hereford
Monmouthsh. Thursday, 30, at Monmouth
Gloucestersh. Saturday, Apr. 1, at Gloucester
City of Gloucester, same day, at Gloucester

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Sir William De Grey and Sir James Eyre.

Rutlandshire, Friday, March 10, at Oakham
Lincolnshire, Saturday, 11, Castle of Lincoln
City of Lincoln, same day, at Lincoln
Nottinghamsh. Thursday, 16, at Nottingham
Town of, same day, at Nottingham
Derbyshire, Saturday, 18, at Derby
Leicestersh. Wednesd. 22, Castle of Leicester
Northamptonsh. Saturd. 25, at Northampton
City of Coventry, Wednesd. 29, at Coventry
Warwickshire, Thursday, 30, at Warwick

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Gould.

City of York, Saturday, Mar. 18, at Guildhall
Yorkshire, same day, at the Castle of York
Lancashire, Tuesd. Apr. 4, at Lancaster Castle

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Hon. John Mortor and John Skynner, Esq;

Montgomerysh. Monday, March 27, at Poole
Denbighsh. Saturday, April 1, at Wrexham
Flintshire, Friday, April 7, at Mold
Cheshire, Thursday, April 13, at Chester

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. Daines Barrington & Jas. Hayes, Esq;

Meriionethshire, Monday, April 10, at Bala
Caernarvonshire, Saturday, 15, at Conway
Anglesey, Friday, 21, at Beaumaris

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq; and William Whitaker, his Majesty's first Serjeant at Law.

Radnorsh. Wednesday, April 5, at Presteign
Brecknsh. Tuesday, 12, at Brecon
Glamorgansh. Tuesday, 18, at Cowbridge

Upwards of 500 soldiers, in garrison at Dublin, marched, in regular form, to the gaol of Newgate, and there, with sledges, and other instruments of war, threatened to break up the prison-doors, if some of their comrades, legally committed, were not instantly released. The gaoler, recollecting what fatal consequences

ces attended the refusal of a similar demand a few years ago, instantly complied with their request.

Friday 3.

William Gordon, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Brussels, was created a Knight of the Bath. The ceremony was performed in his Majesty's closet.

A most daring and desperate assault was made about ten at night, upon the watch-house in Moorfields, where a prisoner was kept in charge, by above 40 ruffians, armed with cutlasses, pistols, and other offensive weapons, who wounded the watchmen, rescued the prisoner, almost demolished the watch-house, robbed the constables, and committed other almost unparalleled outrages, and then went off in triumph. Some of them have been apprehended, but the gang is too numerous to be soon subdued.

Monday 6.

The tide rose so high in the river Thames, that the water was more than a foot deep in Westminster-Hall.

The grand cause between the county of Dublin, who presented the late grant of thirty-five acres of the Phœnix Park from his Majesty to Sir John Blaquiere, Knt. of the Bath, came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Annaly and the Justices Robinson and Henn, when, after a trial which lasted near eleven hours, the jury withdrew for about ten minutes, and brought in a verdict in favour of the Crown, for Sir John Blaquiere.

SHERIFFS appointed for 1776.

Berks. Bartholo. Price, of East Challow
Bedford. Geo Pauncefort, of Ampthill
Bucks. John Norris, of Hungendon
Cumberl. Anthony Benn, of Henfingham
Cheshire. Thomas Patten, of Bucrton
Camb. and Hunt. D. Swaine, of Leverington
Cornwall. Peter Bowne, of Rosemerrin
Devon. H. Arthur Fellowes, of Eggesford
Dorset. George Gould, of Upway
Derby Rbt. Cheyney, of Meynell Langley
Essex. John Pardoe, of Lowlayton
Glouc.ster. Sir Geo. Smith, of Carswalls
Hertford Rich. Emmott, of Goldings
Hereford. John Freeman, of Letton
Kent. Granville Wheeler, of Otterden
Leicester. J. Simpson, of Lawnd-Abbey
Lincoln. J. Nelthorpe, of Little Grimsby
Monmouth. William Nicholls, of Caerleon
Northumb. W Trevillian, of Nether-Wittorn
Northampton. John Clarke, of Bulwick
Norfolk. Brigg Price Fountain, of Norford
Nottingham. Cornel. Launder of Hickling
Oxfordsh. Max. Western, of Cokethorpe
Rutland. John Cooke, of Uppingham
Salop. John Kinchant, of Park
Somerset. Sir T. Champnes, Orchard-Lee, Bt
Stafford. John Williamson, of Stafford
Suffolk. Richard Moore, of Melford
Southamp. Goodyer St. John, of Odiha
urry. Isaac Akerman, of Clapham
Sussex. Thomas Baker, of Mayfield
Warwick. Seth Nelson, of Hatton
Worcester. Sam. West, of Earls-Croomb
Wilts. Fran. Dugdale Astley, of Everly
York. Sir. Geo. Armitage, of Kirklees

SOUTH WALES.

Glamorgan. Dan. Jones, of Glanbrane
Brecon. Wm. Powell, of Llanurthwl
Radnor. John Griffiths, of Cwmheyop
Carmarthen. W. R. Howell, of Maesgwyn
Pembroke. John Lort, of Richaston
Cardigan. Postponed

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. Wm. Lloyd, of Llwydiart
Carnarvon. Wm. Stodart, of Deganwy
Merioneth. Lewis Nanney, of Llwyn
Montgomery Clop. Phrys, of Llandrinio
Denbigh. Rich. Parry, of Llanraiahdar
Flint. John Davies, of Gwsaneg

Tuesday 7.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Wm. Waller, Esq; a commissioner of Stamps; and Paul Henry Ourry, Esq; a Commissioner of the Navy.

At a meeting of American merchants a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, "that it is the opinion of this meeting, that, in the present alarming situation of American affairs, the Right Hon. the House of Lords should be petition forthwith."

The petition was then read, the substance of which is, "first, stating the very great consequence of the American commerce to these kingdoms, and how it has been injured by the operations of parliament; secondly, soliciting redress from them, as the hereditary guardians of the nation; and lastly, praying the petitioners may be heard by counsel at the bar of the House, previous to their Lordships having any conference with the House of Commons on that subject."

This petition, after being read three times, was unanimously approved of, and a motion made, that it should be presented next day, as soon as the House of Lords should sit.—(See p. 64.)

At a meeting of the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the West-India trade, at the London Tavern, it was unanimously agreed to petition the House of Lords, on the ground of the American merchants.

Wednesday 8.

At a meeting of American merchants, &c. to hear the report of the proceedings of the House of Peers with regard to their forementioned petition; after receiving the same (as stated p. 64), Mr. Wooldridge proposed that a petition be presented to the King; on which a long debate took place, rather about the mode of doing it than a positive objection to it. Mr. Lee, in this debate, observed, that though the address was already agreed on by both Lords and Commons, it was not an act of parliament, but the advice

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parliament, which his Majesty's subjects at large had a right to give, as well as they, and which may be done both as an act of duty and decency. After some debate the motion was agreed to, and a petition ordered to be drawn up.

Thursday 9.

This day the two Houses of Parliament presented to his Majesty the following address.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most humble thanks for having been graciously pleased to communicate to us the several papers relating to the present state of the British Colonies in America, which, by your Majesty's commands, have been laid before us. We have taken them into our most serious consideration; and we find, that a part of your Majesty's subjects, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, have proceeded so far as to resist the authority of the supreme legislature, that a rebellion at this time actually exists within the said province; and we see, with the utmost concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your Majesty's subjects in several of the other Colonies, to the injury and oppression of many of their innocent fellow subjects, resident within the kingdom of Great Britain, and the rest of your Majesty's dominions. This conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcuseable, when we consider with how much temper your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, have acted in support of the laws and constitution of Great Britain We can never so far desert the trust reposed in us, as to relinquish any part of the sovereign authority over all your Majesty's dominions, which, by law, is vested in your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament; and the conduct of many persons in several of the Colonies, during the late disturbances, is alone sufficient to convince us how necessary this power is for the protection of the lives and fortunes of all your Majesty's subjects.

"We ever have been, and always shall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of any of your Majesty's subjects, which shall in a dutiful and constitutional manner be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies shall make a proper application to us, we shall be ready to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence: at the same time we consider it as our indispensable duty, humbly to beseech your Majesty, that you will take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature; and we beg leave, in the most solemn manner, to assure your Majesty, that it is our fixed resolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to stand by your Majesty against all rebellious attempts, in the maintenance of the just rights of your Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament."

Friday 10.

Lord North delivered to the House of Commons the following message signed by his Majesty.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty being determined, in consequence of the address of both Houses of Parliament, to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of his Crown and the two Houses of Parliament, thinks proper to acquaint this House, that some addition to his forces by sea and land will be necessary for that purpose; and doubts not but his faithful Commons, on whose zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make such augmentation to his forces as the present occasion shall be thought to require. G. R."

In consequence of the above Message, the whole House went into a committee, when Lord North moved for the following augmentation of the navy:

"That 2000 additional seamen be employed, including 490 marines, for 1775.

"That 4 l per man per month be allowed for the said men.

"That 103,326 l. be granted for the charge of reduced officers of marines and land forces."

On the question being put, it passed in the affirmative, without a division.

Monday 13.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the Town Clerk acquainted the court that he had waited on Lord Chatham, at Hayes, agreeable to their order of the 10th, with the following resolution;

"Resolved, That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, for having offered to the House of Lords a plan for conciliating the differences which unfortunately subsist between the mother country and the colonies; also to all those noblemen who supported the same."

His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer, which was ordered to be entered on the city book:

"Lord Chatham desires the favour of Mr Town Clerk to offer to my Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled, his most respectful and grateful acknowledgements for the signal honour they have been pleased to confer on the mere discharge of his duty, in a moment of impending calamity. Under deep impressions of former marks of favourable construction of his conduct during the evil hour of a dangerous foreign war, he now deems himself

himself too fortunate to find his efforts for preventing the ruin and horrors of a civil war, approved, honoured, and strengthened by the great corporate body of the kingdom."

At the said court the following resolutions were come to:

Resolved, That the present situation of our public affairs, in consequence of the severe proceedings against the American colonies, is so exceedingly alarming, that it is the duty of this court to use every possible endeavour to prevent all further oppression, and to obtain relief to so numerous and valuable a part of our fellow subjects.

Resolved, That, as a bill is proposed to be brought into parliament to prohibit the New England fishery, which, if complied with, may materially injure the commercial interests of this city, and of the kingdom in general, the Lord Mayor be requested by this court to convene the same, to consider whether it may not be the duty of this court to petition Parliament against the said proposed bill, the principles of which, so far as they have hitherto been declared, appearing to be repugnant both to justice and the true interest of the British Empire.

Wednesday 15.

In consequence of his Majesty's message, Lord Barrington moved, "That 4383 men be employed as an augmentation to the land forces.

"That 67,706l. be granted for the charge of the said men." Which were agreed to.

This morning William Morley, for robbing John Head on the highway near Ponders-End; Thomas Free and John Brown, for robbing Peter Brown, near the New-River Head, in the Spa Field; and Edward Batsford, for robbing Thomas Roberts on the highway near the end of Argyle Buildings, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentences.

The captain of a vessel just arrived in the River says, that in the night of the 8th inst. he fell in with a large ship (supposed to be French) in the British channel, which was on fire; the flames were so very rapid, that she blew up in about twenty minutes, and every person on board perished.

Friday 17.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, for the service of the year 1775.

The bill for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.

The Bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual an Act for prohibiting the exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen, linen, and other manufactures.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, &c. The reasons given by Lord North for its introduction were, that, as the Americans had refused to trade with this kingdom, it was but just, that we should restrain them from trading with any other nation. It is now very much doubted whether this bill will be suffered to pass.

Monday 20.

Lord North moved, that the address which the House of Commons lately presented to the king, should be read; which being done, he commented on the passage which promises that the House was ready to consider and embrace any proposals, if any one should be made, to reconcile the unhappy differences with America, observed that these expressions were general; thought it very proper to give them some explanations and had some propositions to make, which would amount to a precise definition of them; he then moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee [the House was in committee], that, when the governor, council, and assembly, or general-court, of his majesty's provinces, or colonies, shall propose to make provision, according to their respective conditions, circumstances, and situations, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authorities of the general court, or general assembly, of such province, or colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal should be approved by his majesty in Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, in respect of such province or colony, to levy any duties, tax, or assessment; or to impose any further duty, tax, or assessment; except only such duties, as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of the commerce, the nett produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province, colony, or plantation, respectively."

Tuesday 21.

Gen. Conway arrived in town, having been absent more than nine months on business of the utmost consequence at the Courts of France and Germany.

Wednesday 22.

The Lord-Mayor rose in his place, in the House of Commons, and moved, That the resolution of the 17th of February, 1769, which declares "that John Wilkes, Esq; having been in this present sessions expelled the House, *was and is incapable* of being elected a Member to serve in this

this parliament," be expunged from the Journals of this House, as subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. Serjeant Glynn seconded the motion, and a warm debate ensued; but, the question being put a little after twelve at night, the House divided, for the motion 171, against it 239.

The sessions, which began on Wednesday last at the Old Bailey, ended, when six convicts received sentence of death: Wm. Price, for breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Ch. Simpkins, in New-street, and stealing watches, plate, &c to a considerable value; John Armos, for robbing Hugh Boyd, Esq; on the highway of his gold watch and three guineas; Francis Hunt, for breaking into the house of a milkman, and stealing some wearing apparel; John Smith, and Joseph Taylor, alias Custer, alias Turner, for returning from transportation; and James Wright, alias York, for breaking into the house of the Hon. Edward Stratford, and stealing goods to a considerable value. This last challenged twelve of the jury.

Feb. 23.

The House of Commons took into consideration the report from the select committee to try and determine the Hindon election, when it was determined that both sitting members and petitioners had by their agents been guilty of notorious bribery; and that no writ be issued for a future election for one month.

Feb. 28.

By letters from the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Robert Harland's fleet is so sick, that between Madrass and that port he buried 150 men: and that when he put in there, he had 480 sick: that the mortality was so great in his fleet, before he left India, that he was obliged to strip the Indiamen in Bengal. In consequence of this disagreeable news, a frigate and four transports are bound outwards to navigate the said ships home.

The late Dr. Smith's two prizes of 25l. each for the best proficients in mathematical learning at Cambridge, were this year adjudged to Mr Vince, A. B. of Caius college, and Mr. Coulthurst, of St. John's.

Births.

THE Queen of the two Sicilies, of a prince

The Hon Lady Townshend, of a daughter

The Lady of Sir Richard Wolseley, of a son

20. The wife of Mr Lewin, cheesemonger, in Fenchurch-street, of twins. This is the fifth time she has had two at a birth, which are all living

28. The Duchess of Argyle and Hamilton, of a daughter, at Argyle-house, in Argyle buildings.

Marriages.

HON. Cloteworthy Rowley, Major in the 5th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Crofsie, of Kilkare-street

7. Dr Rawlinson, physician to St. Thomas's hospital, to Miss Hingeston, of Cheapside

14. The Rt Hon. Sir John Shelley, bart. to Miss Woodcock, only daughter of Edward Woodcock, Esq of Lincoln's-inn

Granville Wheler, Esq; of Otterden-place, Kent, to Miss Haswell, daughter of Robert Haswell, Esq;

15. Ezekiel Cartwright, Esq; of St. James's-street, to Miss Lynch, of Piccadilly

17. Mr. Foot, banker, to Miss Martin, daughter to his first partner

18. Stephen Sayre, Esq; late one of the Sheriffs of London, to Miss Noel, a co-heiress

Deaths.

LORD St. George, Baron of Hatley St. George, in Ireland, at Nice, in Italy

Lieut Col Charles Wm Pearce, the oldest officer in his Majesty's service

At Nice, the Right Hon Dr Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, aged 78

The Marquis de Botta d'Adorno, Field Marshal of their Royal and Apostolic Majesties armies, Imperial Vicar of Italy, &c. at Pavia.

Sir John Brown, bart. at his house in Sunning, near Reading

Don Angelo Gabrielli, Prince of Pagfredi, at Rome. He has left a sum towards portioning the daughters of the poorest of his vassals

The Rev Mr Goodwin, Rector of Paulett's Perry, at Northampton

The Lady of Colonel Hodges, in Alfred-street, Bath

Jan. 12. Peter Garden, aged 131, at Auchenness, in Scotland

16. David Murphy, Esq; of the Middle Temple

20 Joseph Bedford, Esq; an officer in the Blues, during the late war

26. Relict of Sir John Buckworth, bart.

27. Lady Cust, relict of Sir John, late Speaker of the House of Commons

29. The Hon. Mrs Bellenden, at Southampton

31. Dr. Colin Mackenzie, in St. Saviour's church-yard

Feb. 1. Hon. Nich Herbert, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Pembroke, member for Wilton

The Lady of John Gretton, Esq; in Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields

3. Tho. Miller, of Brandon, aged 101. He has left a widow near his own age, to whom he had been married 80 years

4. Benjamin Cowley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex

Joseph Stephenson, Esq; the same

6. The-

6. Thomas Wilkinson, Esq; brother to Jacob Wilkinson, Esq; member for Berwick

Mr Thurgood, at Baldock, in Hertfordshire, one of the most considerable brewers in the kingdom

10. Captain Edward Cauldwell, of the royal navy

15. The Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Primrose, in Clarges-street

Alexander Frazer, of Strichen, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and General of the mint in Scotland

16. The Chevalier Descazeau, commonly called the French poet. He has left a great personage a curious sword, a valuable gold medal, and a curious picture

John Soley, Esq; Recorder of Bewdley, in Worcestershire

20. Mr. Tullies Baker, aged 81, worth 40,000l. most of which he has left to charitable uses; among the rest 5000l. in marriage portions to any ten young women whom his executors may think most deserving

DISPENSATIONS.

THE Rev. Richard Oakeley, to hold Broughton R, in Lincoln diocese, with Harkon R, in Ely diocese

The Rev. Thomas Pritchard, chaplain to the Countess of Essingham, to hold Little Missenden V, Lincoln diocese, with Winslow V, London diocese

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev Francis Willis to Ashby-de-la Land V, in Lincolnshire

The Rev Wm Dodd, LL D, to Winge V, Bucks

The Rev. John Parker, to St. Helen's V, in Yorkshire

The Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, Rector of Felsham, to the Rectories of Kennet and Newbourn, Suffolk

The Rev. Anthony Hinton, to Granborough V, Bucks

The Rev. Mr Wm Williams, to Lye V, Gloucestershire

The Rev. John Cooke, to Kilhington V, Yorkshire

The Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, chaplain to his grace the Archbishop of York, to the V of Topcliffe, together with the R of Cherry Burton, both in the county and diocese of York

The Rev. John Spry, M. A. Rector of Winfreth, in Dorsetshire, one of the prebends of Sarum, and nephew to the bishop of that diocese, to the V of Bodminster, with the chapels of Abbot's-Leigh, St. Mary Redcliff, and St. Thomas

The Rev Robert English, to be chaplain to the 12th regiment of foot, commanded by Major General Henry Clinton

The Rev James Hampton, to the R, of Folkton, in the county and diocese of York, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor

The Rev. Joseph Chapman to the R, of Daglingworth, in the county and diocese of Gloucester

CIVIL PROMOTION.

MR. Samuel Holman, of the Navy-office, to be master-master and storekeeper at Port-Royal and Kingston, in the island of Jamaica

PROMOTION MILITARY.

Capt. Craig, of the 57th regiment, to be Major, in the room of Edward Townsend; and Lieutenant Brownlow to be Captain, in the room of Capt. Craig

B—NK—PTS.

JOHN Pigott & James Purvis, of Adam-street, bankers

Thomas Shaylor, of Poplar, taylor

Edw. Jeffreys, of St. George the martyr, dealer

Wm. Clarke, of Wapping, linen draper

Jn Kirk, of St. Clement Danes, poulterer

Joseph Brand, of Liverpool, flax dresser

Henry Bland, of Pudding-lane, merchant

Sam. Butler, of Snow-hill, leather-cutter

Francis Burrows, of Yatley, in Hampshire, dealer

Wm Cooper, sen. and Wm Cooper, jun. of Nottingham, hosiers

William Rogers, of Bath, jeweller

Henry Squire, of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, shipwright

William Frost, of the Strand, taylor

Brobolt Cleveland, of London, mariner

James Lowe, of Bradbury, Cheshire, dealer

Lewis Diedrick Hesius sen, of Manchester, manufacturer of tape

William Preston, of Monkgate, York, common brewer

William Cabell, of Southwark, woolen-draper

George Owen, of St Catherine's, victualler

William Coffins, of St. Martin's-lane, coach maker

Jos. Lister, of Bermondsey, leather-factor

Richard Berrow, of Bell-buildings, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, leather merchant

John Street, of Liverpool, cooper

John Cripps, of Watlington, in Oxfordshire, tanner

Wm Boddington, of London, hardwareman

Edmund Archer, of Orby, in Lincolnshire, dealer in wool

William Flack, of Reading, innholder

John Truepenny, of Gloucester, coach-maker

Michael Greenough, and James Greenough, of Wigan, in Lancashire, check-manufacturers

Thomas Ludge, jun. of Dogmersfield, in Hampshire, brewer

James Marks, of St Martins in the fields, stationer

Andrew Kray, of Broad street, taylor

John Pound, of Duke's-court, Bow-street, dealer in horses

Joseph Graham, sen. John Graham, and Joseph Graham, jun. late of Hugh, in Cumberland, chapman

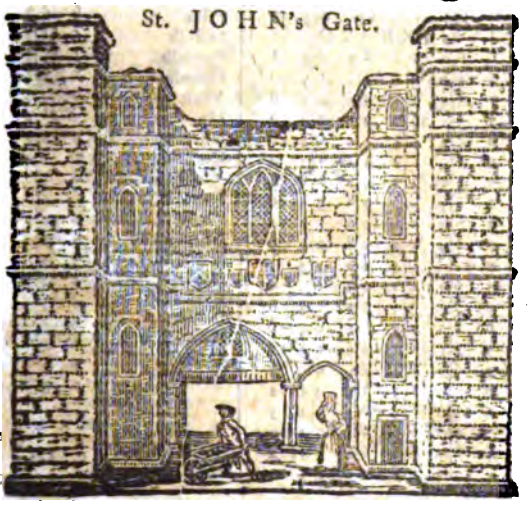
The Road from L

Burnham
to Stoke
Farnham
Stoke
Wexham
to Langley
Langley
to Iver
to Uxbridge
Colnbrook
Buckingham Sh.
R. Colne
Longford
Harmsworth
to Uxbridge
Stanwell
to Uxbridge
Hoop Arbor
to Islington
Powder Mills
Cranford Br.
Heston
to Staines
to Feltham
Hounslow
to Twickenham
Spring Grove
to Hampton Court
to Osterley Park
Isleworth
N Brentford
O Brentford
Ealing
Turnham Gr.
Chiswick
Hammersmith
to Acton
Holland Ho.
Fulham
Kensington
Chelsea
Hide Park
Knightsbridge
WESTMINSTER
Surrey
Middlesex
Buckingham Sh.
London
Long Wittenham
to Oxford
Dorchester
Overy
Shillingford
Warborom
to Berrick
Bensington
to Walling ford
to Eversln
to Reading
Evelm
Golds Heath
to Evelm
to Swincomb Farm
Tiffield
Falk Hill
the Ledge
Hunterton Com.
to Ipsden
to Hunterton end
Nettlebed
to Tame
to the Wood
Anston Hill
Nether Assenton
to Grays
Becks
Assenton Cross
Rother field Gray
to Marlow
to Grays
Henley on Thames
to Reading
Thamesmouth
Oxford Sh.
into Ockingham
to Low Killum
to Up Killum
to the Ferry
to Reading
Hurly Bottom
Hurly Place
Maidenhead
Thicket
to Marlow
to Cookham
to Reading
to Oxford
to Windsor
Maidenhead
Berk Sh.
Bray
Taplow
to Hicham
Mile Hou
Berkshire
Lechlade
enter Glocester
St. John's Bridge
to Highworth
Ruscot
The 2 Mile Stone
to Highworth
Faring don
to Clarfield
to Waidy Farm
to Halford
to Bacon Farm
to Ganvell House
Field Ways
to Stanford
Buckland
Longworth
to Pusar
to Longworth
to Wantage
to Newbridge
to Wantage
to the Moor
Kingston Baptist
Abing don
to Lisford
Fifield
to Oxford
to Wantage
to Drayton
Shipton
to Salisbury
to Oxford
to Wantage
Abing don
to Oxford
re enter Berk Sh.
Cullum
to Newnham
to Tame
Sutton
Lie
Clifton
Burcot
Oxford Sh.
Severn R.
to Bristol
GLOCESTER
to Upton
to Upton
Bye Way
to Copper shill
Burlip
Wytcomb
to Stroud
Brimsfield
to Tetbury
to Winston
to Dursmo
to Busley
to Cirencester
to Dagling worth
Perrots Br.
to Cirencester
to Ciren cester
to Ciren cester
to Cirencester
Fairford
Glocestershire

Dr. Saml. Johnson's Introduction to a Highland Hut.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH, 1775.

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With a beautiful Sea-Piece, copied from a Painting found in the Ruins of Herculaneum: alſo, an humorous Repreſentation of Dr. Johnſon's entering a Highland Hut, the firſt he had ever beheld.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 6, to March 11, 1775.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Bar. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	6	4	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1
Surry	6	9	0	0	3	3	2	5	3	10
Hertford	7	1	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	8
Bedford	7	5	4	10	3	3	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	6	9	3	9	3	2	2	0	2	10
Huntingdon	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	4
Northampton	7	8	5	1	3	9	2	2	3	4
Rutland	7	4	5	4	3	7	2	3	3	0
Leicester	7	7	5	1	3	10	2	0	3	11
Nottingham	6	7	5	0	3	9	2	2	3	9
Derby	7	1	0	0	4	2	2	7	4	3
Stafford	7	6	5	4	4	0	2	1	4	6
Shropshire	7	3	5	3	3	9	2	0	4	6
Hereford	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	0	3	10
Worcester	7	5	5	0	3	11	2	5	3	10
Warwick	7	7	0	0	4	1	2	6	5	2
Gloucester	8	0	0	0	3	8	2	3	4	2
Wiltshire	6	11	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	5
Berks	7	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	9
Oxford	7	8	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	2
Bucks	7	2	0	0	3	4	2	2	3	4
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2
Suffolk	5	11	3	0	2	11	2	0	2	11
Norfolk	5	10	3	4	2	7	1	11	3	4
Lincoln	6	3	4	4	3	2	1	9	2	3
York	6	3	4	11	3	4	2	0	3	3
Durham	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	8
Northumberland	5	6	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	10
Cumberland	6	0	4	3	3	0	2	0	3	11
Westmoreland	6	9	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	4
Lancashire	6	6	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	7
Cheshire	6	10	0	0	4	1	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	7	2	0	0	3	2	1	9	0	0
Somerset	7	2	0	0	3	0	1	11	3	1
Devon	6	8	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	4	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	9	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	7
Hampshire	6	9	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	6
Sussex	6	4	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	4
Kent	6	5	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales	6	5	4	7	3	4	1	8	3	9
South Wales	6	7	4	9	3	3	1	7	3	7

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1774.

April 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E	strong	29 7	48	an exceeding bright day
2	N E to S E	fresh	29 4	48	bright in general, some flying clouds
3	S S E	ditto	29 3½	48	flying clouds in the morning, wet afternoon
4	Ditto		29 4½	46	several showers of hail and rain
5	S W	strong	29 6	46	ditto
6	Ditto	stormy	29 5	46	a very turbulent wet day
7	S	ditto	29 3½	47	a coarse day, rain and sunshine at intervals
8	Ditto	fresh	29 3½	47	ditto
9	N E	little	29 5	46	a very fine bright warm day
10	S W	ditto	29 5½	50	ditto
11	Ditto	fresh	29 6½	50	cloudy day, with slight showers at times
12	Ditto	little	29 8	52	a very bright warm summer's day
13	N E	fresh	29 9½	54	a very bright day, hot sun, cold wind
14	Ditto	strong	30 ½	53	a black cold churlish day
15	E N E	ditto	29 9	51	very cloudy, sharp cold wind
16	N N W	fresh	29 7½	49	ditto
17	W S W	ditto	29 7½	47	ditto, some little sun at times
18	Ditto		29 6	50	a good deal of misling rain, some bright interv.
19	N W	stormy	29 6½	48	chiefly cloudy, some little sun, very cold wind
20	N E	fresh	29 6½	46	dull morning, bright afternoon
21	W N W	ditto	29 9	47	smart frost in night, many flying clouds in day
22	W	ditto	29 9	52	many flying clouds, shews for rain
23	Ditto		29 9	53	ditto
24	Ditto		30	54	ditto
25	S W	strong	29 9½	55	some misling rain early, day chiefly cloudy
26	W	stormy	29 6	54	chiefly bright, but many flying clouds, cutting wind
27	S W to N E	little	29 5½	51	smart frost in the night, exceeding bright day
28	N N E	fresh	29 6	50	a black cold misling day
29	Ditto	little	29 7	50	smart rain early, heavy morn. & ev. bright mid d.
30	N E	ditto	29 8	52	a black cloudy day

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 25, 1775, to March 27, 1775.

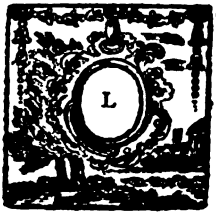
Christened.			Buried.			Between				
Males	846	1708	Males	873	1786	2 and 5	169	50 and 60	156
Females	862		Females	913		5 and 10	69	60 and 70	103
						10 and 20	69	70 and 80	100
Whereof have died under two years old 652						20 and 30	135	80 and 90	30
						30 and 40	149	90 and 100	6
Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.						40 and 50	148		

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For MARCH, 1775.

Continuation of the Debate in the House of Lords on the address to his Majesty respecting the situation of affairs in America.



LORD Rockingham observed, that, as he could not now enter into a regular discussion of the main question, he would nevertheless, in this stage of the business, assure the House, that there was *one* paragraph in the address which he totally disclaimed, and desired to be understood neither to have act or part in; that was, where both Houses were to assure his Majesty, they would, in support of the measures therein recommended, *hazard* their *lives* and *fortunes*; for he now *openly* declared he would neither *risque life* nor *fortune* in such a cause. He said the noble mover adverted to something which he did not perfectly understand, about unanimity. If every man who opposed this address were presumed to be actuated by false notions of popularity or factious motives, he believed four fifths of the nation would fall under that predicament; but this he could answer for himself, at all events, that he should not tread in the steps of his noble, but ill-fated ancestor, (Lord Stratford) who first courted popular favour, and then deserted the cause he had embarked in; for as he had set out by supporting the cause of the people against the tyranny and arbitrary measures of ministers, so he should never, for any temptation that could be thrown in his way, desert or betray them, but would persevere to the very last, in endeavouring to obtain for them a full reparation for all the injuries they had sustained.

Lord Pomfret contended, that the sea was our proper element; was against a land war, and strenuously urged the necessity of sending a naval force sufficient to block up their harbours, and by that means to cut off their communication with all other powers, and put a total stop to their commerce.

Lord Denbigh united in this opinion on general principles, but insisted that a military force would be necessary for the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects, who would be otherwise exposed to the fury and violence of their merciless persecutors.

Lord Gower spoke to the propriety of entering into an immediate examination of the matter contained in the petitions intended to be presented by the noble Marquis. He said the petitioners were persons who deserved every mark of attention and respect which the House could pay them, consistently with the interests of the empire at large; and although their grievances were imaginary, their complaints nevertheless deserved indulgence. He trusted, however, when they maturely considered that the steps now taken were to prevent the return of such evils in future, they would chearfully acquiesce in the wisdom of parliament, and be gratefully thankful hereafter; for, if the supremacy of the legislature was once established, their trade, commerce, and every possible advantage accruing from either, would stand upon a sure foundation.

Lord Mansfield said, he perfectly coincided in sentiment with those noble Lords, who asserted, that we were reduced to the alternative of adopting coercive measures, or of forever relinquishing our claim of sovereignty or dominion over the colonies; for consider the question in ever so many lights, says his Lordship, every middle way, every attempt to unite the opposite claims of the contending parties, ends, and is ultimately founded in one resolution or the other; either the supremacy of the British legislature must be complete, entire, and unconditional, or, on the other hand, the colonies must be free and independent. His Lp. proceeded to examine very minutely the several

acts of parliament complained of in the Congress which assembled at Philadelphia, any one of which he said, if repealed, would be a total renunciation of the sovereignty; even, if the other proposition were true, that we had no right to tax them. But that claim of non-taxation, it was, he said, that introduced all the rest; if the doctrine was a just one in any instance, it must of inevitable consequence extend to all the rest; for it was to the last degree absurd to allow they had a right distinct from the British legislature in any one particular, and not in all: if they had such a right, the defence of it would justify resistance, and to contend that subjects had a right of resisting the law, was a doctrine he should be glad to hear maintained, on any principle of civil government, reason, experience, or common sense. This led his Lordship to the subject of the petitions; but he contended, that they did not at all come in the way of the present motion. He did not doubt but the petitioners were aggrieved; he did not doubt but they laboured under great and singular distresses; he did not doubt but every degree of men, the landed gentlemen, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, would all heavily feel, in their several situations, the threatened calamities. Nay, he went further, he did not promise certain success from the present measure. The army might proceed to hostilities, it might be defeated, the Americans might prevail, we might be for ever stripped of the sovereignty of that country; but what of that? the question was, allowing all the inconveniences as set forth in the petitions to be precisely just, and taking into full contemplation every possible contingency that human foresight and prudence could suggest, Whether we should relinquish our rights, or resolve at all events resolutely to persist in asserting them? His Lordship again returned to his former argument of the acts they had protested against, and observed, that, though he was not present when a noble Lord on a former occasion (Lord Chatham) had insisted, that, in return for their temporary suspension and constant repeal, he would insist on the most *inequivocal* declaration on the part of America, of the supreme legislative controlling power of the British legislature, in every other case whatever, but that of taxation only, he could not help remarking, that they avoided every declaration equivocal or inequivocal, for all they promised in return was to consent to the act of navigation, while they were boldly contending for the repeal of every one act almost which was to give that great constitutional law the least force or effect. He next proceeded to prove by a variety of arguments, that the colonies were in actual rebellion; insisted on the right of the mother country over the colonies; doubted of the expediency of taxing now, on account of the repeal of the stamp act; but said it was utterly impossible to say a syllable on the matter of expediency, till the right was first as fully asserted on one side, as acknowledged on the other. He loudly condemned the bad policy of laying the taxes on in 1767; and laid all our present troubles and political confusions at that door. He said it was the most absurd measure that could possibly be imagined: for all the purpose it answered was, at once to throw the colonies into a ferment and ill humour, and to hurt the commerce of Britain, by furnishing the Americans with a temptation to smuggle; that is, loading our own manufactures with duties, and permitting other powers to supply the American markets with the same commodities, without paying any. This last part of his speech gave high offence to a noble Duke in administration.

Lord Camden took up the last noble Lord on his assertion, that the Colonies were in rebellion. If rebellion and treason meant the same thing, he would be bold to say the Colonies were not in rebellion. He said he knew no species of treason, but those described by the Statute of the 25th of Edward the Third, which were, levying war within the realm, or compassing or imagining the death of the King. He owned that there were many precedents in the law books of constructive treason, where certain acts of an atrocious nature were adjudged and referred to one or other of those; but he contended that no one act hitherto committed in America came within any of those precedents. He next replied to the noble and learned Lord, as being seemingly involved in the censure passed on the administration which imposed the duties complained of, one of which (that on tea) was now the original cause of the unhappy disputes subsisting between Great Britain and the Colonies. He utterly disclaimed having the least hand in that measure; said he was not consulted in the framing the law which laid on those duties, and that he was at the

time

time closely and laboriously employed in discharging the weighty functions of his office. He next entered into a very full and detailed view of both the previous and main question: he said, he was astonished to hear a noble Lord, in the course of the debate, advise the very extraordinary measure of blocking up the American ports, and thereby preventing them from all commerce whatever. He observed, that sending an army thither in a hostile manner, was insanity the first; but were the present proposed measures adopted, it would indeed be insanity the second. It would be no less than a political felo de se; and would be like a man, who, to be revenged of a person that he supposed had injured him, should sheath a poniard in his own bosom. He concluded generally on the high-sounding unintelligible phrases of legislative supremacy and parliamentary omnipotence; as if there were no medium in a free state between absolute will and non-resisting obedience. For his part, he said, he could see no difference whether this divine attribute was claimed by one or many, if passive obedience is to be the portion of the people.

The Duke of Grafton rose with some warmth; and, after observing that his ideas on this important subject did not coincide with what had been urged from any side of the House, and that he meant to reserve his opinion till the great question, with all its several relations and collateral circumstances, came to be taken into consideration and finally decided on, animadverted with no small degree of acrimony on the conduct of the two learned Lords who preceded him. Of the latter (Lord Camden) he insisted it was mean, and much beneath the dignity of one who acted in the exalted station he did, at the time the duties now mentioned were imposed, to come at this time to screen himself from the disagreeable consequences which that measure had produced, and shift the blame off his own shoulders to lay it on those of others, who he was perfectly convinced, and fully conscious, had no more hand in it than his Lordship. The measure, said his Grace, was consented to at least in the cabinet. The noble Lord acquiesced in it, he sat in that chair (pointing to the Lord Keeper's) while it was passing through this House, in its several stages. The learned Lord was the very person who signified the royal approbation of this law in his official capacity, under the seal of his office; and shall he now come to tell this House, and the public, that it passed without his approbation or participation? He then observed, that matters which had passed in that House were frequently misrepresented without doors; but he was glad of an opportunity of testifying to the public, that it was no measure of his, perhaps it was contrary to his judgment; but he reserved his sentiments on that subject for a future occasion. In reply to the other learned Lord, he said, he totally differed from him as to the commercial effect of that law; for, if the law itself was wise, and the principle it originated from expedient and equitable, the regulation was certainly no less so; for there was no other possible mode left of enforcing the declaratory law, internal taxation being totally abandoned by the repeal of the Stamp Act, but by laying on post duties: and he knew of none, against which the noble Lord's objections would not lie as forcibly as those proposed to be levied by the Act under consideration. He lamented the misfortune, that the administration he was connected with, was the only one which wanted the able assistance of the noble and learned Lord. He was certain that some of the preceding administrations had profited of his great abilities; and, though he was deprived of the support which might be derived from such sage councils, he was happy that the nation experienced the good effects in the aid he had given to some of the administrations which preceded the one in which he was concerned, and perhaps, nay probably, the one that succeeded it.

Lord Mansfield, feeling this as a direct attack, implying an interference in the public councils, endeavoured to exculpate himself from the charge. He said, he had been a cabinet minister part of the late reign, and the whole of the present; that there was a nominal and an efficient cabinet; that for several years he acted as a member of the latter, and consequently deliberated with the King's ministers; that, however, a short time previous to the administration in which the noble Marquis presided at the head of the treasury, and some considerable time before the noble Duke succeeded him in that department, he had prayed his Majesty to excuse him, and, from that day to the present, had declined to act as an efficient cabinet minister. He said, he had lived with every administra-

tration on equal good terms, and had never changed his opinion on the present subject; that, when the repeal of the stamp-act was brought in, tho'he wished to give the measures of government every support consistent with his judgment and public duty, yet foreseeing the consequences exactly in the same light they have since turned out, he voted against it; but assured the House, that he took no other private or ostensible part whatever in that business.

Lord Shelburne hoped the day of enquiry and public retribution would come, when the author of the present dangerous measures, and of that despotic system which has governed our councils for some years past, would be discovered. Candour obliged him to testify to the conduct and sentiments of the noble Duke [Grafton], that he was averse to the measure, and, the day it was brought in, as part of a money-bill from the other House, never rose to support it, as the strongest mark of his disapprobation. He was certain the noble and learned Lord (Camden) equally disapproved of it; and, for his own part, who had then the honour of occupying a very high post in administration, his sentiments were too well known to call for explanation. He said further, that his situation gave him an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of a very high personage; and he could affirm, from his own knowledge, that they were extremely favourable towards America. It was, therefore, a matter highly deserving enquiry, by what over-ruling fatal influence this great empire was brought to the eve of being plunged into all the miseries and horrors of civil war.

Lord Lyttelton was very severe on the noble and learned Lord (Camden) who spoke so fully on the dangerous consequences of constructive treason. He asserted those little evasions were the effects of professional subtility and low cunning; that it was absurd to the last degree to enter into such flimsy observations on this or that particular phrase or word, and thence draw deductions equally puerile and inconclusive, that the Colonies were not in rebellion. For his part, he should not abide by such far-fetched interpretations; he would be guided by common sense, and only consult the papers on the table to prove, beyond question, that America was in rebellion. What, will any noble Lord in this House rise and tell me seriously, that a country is not in rebellion, when it openly disclaims all obedience to the laws, all dependance on the legislature; when they offer to appropriate the public monies to the very means of resistance; when they prevent the courts of justice from assembling, and the counsellors appointed by the crown from acting. Will any noble Lord pretend to say, that any or all of those are not *manifest* acts of rebellion; or that it is not treason in every obvious, substantial, and legal meaning of the word, to attack one of the King's fortresses, make his troops render it up, and seize and convert the King's stores to the direct purposes of openly resisting his legal authority by force of arms? Are these acts of the most flagrant rebellion and treason; or are they, according to the *ingenious* doctrine and legal language of the noble Lord, only to be construed mere misdemeanor or felony? His Lordship next entered into a very spirited defence of his noble and learned friend who spoke on the same side. He bestowed the highest encomiums on his talents, integrity, and political conduct; and charged his accusers with being weak and evil counsellors, no less in their general sentiments than in their personal attacks. He recurred to his former arguments, and contended without reserve for the legislative supremacy of Parliament over every part of the British dominions in America, the East and West Indies, in Africa, in Asia, in every part and quarter of the globe, nay over Ireland itself, if it should become necessary, the right of taxation and legislation being indivisible and unconditional over every place to which our sovereignty extended.

The Duke of Richmond condemned, in the most pointed terms, the inflammatory and ill-grounded representations of the learned and noble Lord (Mansfield). He said it was very unbecoming the gravity and dignity of his situation, and of the several high relations he stood in to the state, to endeavour to inflame and mislead at so alarming a crisis. He observed, that the noble and learned Lord had laboured all in his power to prove the Colonies in rebellion; but for his part, he did not perceive that he used one solid argument in proof of this very cruel assertion, an assertion, in every view of it, big with the most horrible and direful consequences; an assertion which, as soon as sanctified by a vote of both Houses, authorized every species of rapine, plunder, massacre, and

persecution

persecution whatever. This night's debate, he confessed, brought back strongly to his mind what had often been the subject with him of great astonishment and serious consideration. The measure, which had been originally the cause of our present dangerous situation, was now openly disavowed by three cabinet ministers, then occupying the first departments of the state. They had, each of them, he remarked, solemnly declared it was no measure of theirs jointly or separately; one of them (Lord Shelburne) has assured us, from his own knowledge, that it did not seem to be agreeable to the sentiments of a Great Personage. Whence then, says his Grace, are we to suppose it originated? I will not say that the noble and learned Lord knows; but this I will venture to remind his Lordship of, that, when I came into office, I saw several foreign dispatches, on the margin of which were written observations in that noble Lord's hand writing. I need not tell his Lordship, but I shall take the liberty to inform the House, that the correspondence with our foreign ministers, at a convenient time, is sent round in little blue boxes to the efficient cabinet ministers, and that each of them give their opinions on them in writing. These are the opinions and observations I now allude to. His Grace, besides, in the course of his speech, condemned very severely the acts respecting America passed during the last session, particularly that which gave a new power to the sheriffs, unknown to the constitution; that of creating what he called *pocket juries*; and the other, which, if possible, is of a much more dangerous tendency, preventing all meetings, under the penalties of high treason; for, if it be treason to resist an act of the British parliament in the manner now contended for, it must of consequence be treason to assist at the assemblies, which the bill for altering the charter positively prohibits.

Lord Mansfield rose in great wrath; he said he could hardly bring himself to believe the several insinuations thrown out on the other side of the House could be directed at him; yet, on the other hand, if they meant any thing, he knew not otherwise how to interpret them. If they were imputed to him as a crime, they missed their aim; for, in his opinion, they had, perhaps *undesignedly*, done him the greatest honour. What, do their Lordships insinuate, that I have been the author of the present measures, and is it I that direct them? I should be proud to own them if it were, because I think them wise, politic, and equitable; but surely they will permit me to repeat again, that I have been a nominal cabinet minister part of the last reign, and the whole of the present; that I was an efficient cabinet minister during part of both periods; but that, since the time before alluded to in this debate, I have had no concern or participation whatever in his Majesty's councils. Threats are thrown out, and enquiries predicted. I heartily wish they may be speedy; I am prepared for them, and put their intended authors to the most utter defiance. I am *threatened!* I *dare* the authors of those threats to put any one of them in execution. I am ready to meet their charges, and am prepared for the event; either to cover my adversaries with shame and disgrace, or, in the fall, risque the remnant of a life nearly drawing to an end, and consequently not worth being very solicitous about.

Lord Lyttelton rose a second time, to defend his noble and learned friend. And the Duke of Richmond in particular, and one or two other Lords on the same side, having dwelt much on the probable consequences our present civil dissentions might have on the conduct of France and Spain, his Lordship pressed the King's servants to declare what steps they had taken to bring those courts to an explanation on this subject.

Lord Rochford replied, that he had that very day received from the King's minister at Paris, the most full and unreserved assurances, that the French court would prohibit all commerce with the British colonies; and that, should any of the subjects of the crown of France, after such declaration on their part, presume to carry on any trade with America, his most Christian Majesty meant to be understood, that they were to be deemed out of his protection, and that the British court were at liberty to seize the vessels and confiscate their cargoes.

The Duke of Richmond animadverted, in very severe terms, on an expression which fell in the heat of debate from a noble Lord (Lord Lyttelton). He said, no man could impute littleness, lowness, or cunning, to any member of that assembly (alluding to what

what his Lordship had pointed at Lord Camden) for delivering his sentiments freely, unless he drew the picture from something he felt within himself, as, by illiberally charging others with low and sinister designs, the charge could only be properly applied to the person from whom it originated.---His Grace entered into a full consideration of the true purport of what had fallen from a noble Lord in office (Lord Rochford) relative to the present language and disposition of the French court. He said, the assurances now quoted with so much official parade, were, or were not, to be relied on: that they were not to be entirely relied on, the noble Lord partly confessed, by insisting, that we were prepared for the worst: he should be therefore glad to know what those preparations consisted in; what proportion they bore to the strength of those, who in the contest might possibly become our adversaries; and above all, he should be obliged to the noble Lord, who presided at the head of the naval department, to lay before the House a precise state of what our naval force consisted in; because he had observed, that, on a former important occasion, we received the most full and solemn assurances, that our navy was on a very respectable footing, at the time of the dispute about Falkland's Island; yet it was afterwards asserted, that we had not a single ship of war fit to proceed to sea.

Lord Sandwich rose to answer his Grace. He said, when he came to the admiralty board, the navy was in the most ruinous condition; insomuch that, within the last four years, there were no less than forty line-of-battle ships broken up, and even six in the course of the last year; that there was not six months timber of any kind in the yards; and in some, he believed, not 50l. worth; and that he did not impute the least blame to the great and gallant officer, the first in the world in his profession (Sir Edward Hawke), whom he had succeeded, and who had retired purely on account of his age and infirmities. His Lordship next contrasted the present state of the navy. He said, we had now nearly fourscore ships of the line, and several more building in the King's and merchants yards, with a proportionable number of inferior rates, all either stout, clean ships, or vessels newly built; that we had three years seasoned timber in the yards; that the guardships, which formerly were useless, in cases of emergency, were now ready for any service at a few days notice. He next informed the House, that we had, besides, squadrons in America, in the East and West Indies, the Leeward Islands, and Mediterranean; that, after sufficiently providing for those respective services, we should still have 17 men of war of the line at home, in clean sailing order and prime condition, manned by 8000 men, consisting of 7200 seamen and 800 marines; and that he would now pledge himself to the House and the public, that, with an augmentation of 2000 seamen more, he would supply government with such a naval force, as would at once protect us at home, and be sufficient to enforce its measures respecting America.

(To be continued.)

Explanation of Plate XI. of Curiosities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

THIS plate represents a great variety of beautiful objects, painted in a masterly manner, in a sea-piece, four feet six by two feet six. The first figure that attracts the eye is a building on the shore, about which the connoisseurs are divided, some supposing a temple to be intended, others only an ordinary house for the accommodation of a family to attend the *Pharos*, or lanthorn on the top of the column, erected on purpose to give light to mariners at sea, to warn them of their approach to land. At a distance from the shore are four vessels, laden with different kinds of tackle and soldiers. It is remarkable, that all the heads of these vessels have human faces carved upon them; and that the principal vessel nearest the shore has something raised upon it that resembles a goose's neck. Upon the stern a branch or bough of a tree is placed, which seems to be an emblem of peace; and the man upon the rock, standing in a posture of invitation, expresses a desire of speaking with the strangers. Along the netting or waste boards of the vessels, are seen shields, or other instruments of defence, for the preservation of the warriors in time of action.

At a great distance are seen hills, turrets, rural prospects, and buildings variously disposed, and exhibiting a most enchanting landscape. It does not, however, appear to have any allusion to any particular place or action, but to owe its excellence wholly to the painter's invention.

Flight

The Flight of HENRY DE BOURBON, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Continued from p.* 69.

IN the mean time, by the vigilance of the Count de Bucoy, the Archduke was successively informed of all that passed. Condé himself was as yet ignorant of the plot. The Archduke, in hopes that the scheme would drop of itself as soon as the Princess should set her foot in the palace, had concealed it from him, to avoid the consequences which he foresaw would attend the discovery; but, seeing things come to a crisis, he thought it adviseable that Spinola should acquaint him with all that was intended, and advise him, at the same time, to procure a guard to prevent the execution. Condé was astonished at this news, and went directly to the Archduke to prefer his request, who very readily issued his orders for the guard he desired. The Prince, on this discovery, agitated with the wildest imaginations, and transported with the rage that such a perfidious attempt inspired, had scarce quitted the presence of the Archduke, before he began bitterly to exclaim against the King, the Marquis de Cœuvres, and the Ambassador in Ordinary, bewailing his misfortune, as if his wife, already in fact torn from him, was arrived at Paris, and no longer within his power at Brussels.

In an instant the rumour reached the chamber of the Princess, where there were sitting the Marquis de Cœuvres and the Leidger Ambassador, with divers other Frenchmen; and here the astonishment that seized the whole assembly was no less apparent than that which Condé had discovered at the palace of the Archduke. But, as nothing had yet passed to confirm the fact, they quickly concluded to deny it; and, to prevent others complaints, they determined to be themselves the first complainants. With this resolution the Marquis and the Ambassador immediately took leave of the Princess, who remained in the utmost perturbation of mind. But the Prince, when his first sallies of passion were subsided, was prevailed upon by the Prince of Orange, to dissemble the matter with her, appearing to attribute the design he had discovered solely to the French, and seeming to believe that the intention of carrying her away by violence and treachery was entirely a plot of theirs.

It is impossible to describe the scene that followed, or to express the commotion which the events of the night produced in the city of Brussels. That part of the horse-guards which the Archduke had assigned the Prince entered the palace, and there entered likewise five hundred citizens of Brussels, all armed, whom the Prince of Orange had requested of the magistracy. The horror of such an armed force, increased by the darkness of the night, and countenanced by a rumour spread amongst the people, and by them believed, that the King of France himself was at the gates of the city, to carry off the Princess in his own proper person, occasioned one of the greatest tumults that had ever alarmed that city.

While things were in this state, the Marquis de Cœuvres and the Leidger Ambassador, in pursuance of their resolution, posted immediately into the presence of the Archduke, and there complained, in the bitterest terms, of what had been publicly said in relation to the plot*, which, improbable as it was, he said, could spring from nothing but the jealous temper of the Prince of Condé, assisted by some ministers in Flanders, unfavourable to the court of France. And since, by means of this fiction, the honour of the Princess was so greatly affected, and the reputation of the King, their master, so injuriously attacked, they insisted that the Archduke should cause strict enquiry to be made, in order to bring the truth to light, and that the delinquents might be made to feel his Highness's resentment, in proportion to the degree of their criminality.

To which the Archduke replied, that he could not but look upon such a project to be very improbable; that it gave him great uneasiness to see matters carried to such lengths; that he hoped the truth of the fact would in the end be made to appear, and that it would neither bring any sort of stain upon the Princess, nor tend to impeach the honour of the King of France.

With this colourable and specious answer, his Serene Highness dismissed the Ambassadors, who continued, on their part, to repeat their complaints, spreading them every where, and more especially against the Marquis Spinola,

* It is observed, that Monf. Berni, who was not in the secret, was much warmer on the occasion than De Cœuvres. *P. Daniel.*

by whose counsels they saw the Prince of Condé was guided in every thing.

But, however the truth of the fact was, which, amidst prejudices so dissonant, it was certainly very difficult to discover, the Princess entered the palace the very next day, and was thither conducted with a most numerous attendance, to the great joy of the Spaniards, and the no less chagrin of the French, in the eyes of which last the Princess seemed to be conducted like a captive, and, as it were, led in triumph, to be made a prisoner of state.

And now, couriers after couriers were dispatched, to give the King an account of these several occurrences, who, above measure incensed, concluded no longer to proceed in the way of negociation, but to attack the Prince with menaces, and threatened, that, if he did not immediately return to France, he should pronounce him guilty of high treason, since, contrary to the established laws, he had presumed to go out of the realm without his permission. The Prince answered, that his inclination was to live and die in his allegiance to the King; but, if the King, departing from the course of justice, should proceed against him by that of violence, he presumed that every act and measure that should be taken against his person would be invalid and null.

Matters being thus every way inflamed, and the fears of the Prince of Condé for his life daily increasing, he resolved to leave Flanders, but was quite undetermined what rout to take, whether, by embarking at Dunkirk, to proceed to Spain by sea, or, by travelling through Germany, to reach Milan by land.

The difficulties attending these different routs being well weighed, it was finally determined that he should take the road of Germany; and his journey proving very prosperous, he arrived in a few days at Milan, where he was received by the Count de Fuente*, the governor, with all imaginable honour.

As soon as the departure of Condé was made known, that of the Marquis de Caruvres immediately followed. His negociation had totally miscarried, and now that Condé had put himself wholly into the hands of the Spaniards, all mens eyes were intent in observing what course his Most Christian Majesty would take to gratify his desire of seeing the Princess of Condé once more at Paris: and, considering the impetuosity of his temper, and the violence of his passion, many were of opinion that he would commence war with Flanders, in which he would probably be joined by the arms of the United Provinces †, and that thereby the Archduke and the Spaniards, thro' fear, would be compelled at last to restore the Princess, and to do that by force which before they were so unwilling to do in an amicable way. But there were others who thought differently on this subject: they considered that the most violent and impetuous passions were generally, in us mortals, the soonest calmed; that his Majesty, being quickly restored, would give way to more sage and prudent counsels; and that, instead of involving all France in a war for the sake of a hopeless amour, he would rather think of cultivating a good understanding with Spain, and quieting the commotions in all other parts of Europe.

This reasoning, how forcible soever it might seem to common sense, was yet very far from being verified by the event; for it may be observed, that, after God, in his providence, has determined that certain grand revolutions shall take place in the kingdoms of the world, he first of all deprives Princes of their wisdom, and, by abandoning them to their own blind pursuits, so brings it to pass, that they themselves shall be the instruments of their own and their countries ruin.

And thus desperate measures prevailing, the King determined to levy

* See the character of this nobleman in P. Daniel, VI. p. 599, 819.

† Notwithstanding the armistice subsisting at that time between the States General and the governing powers of the Netherlands, the former had great reason to continue their jealousy of the Spanish branch of the House of Austria, and to counteract, every way, any accession of power that was likely to accrue to it; and for this reason, as it was natural for them to take part with the French King, in opposition to the Spanish interest, so it appears, that, in pursuance of the same views, they had themselves taken possession of the city of Juliers, namely, for fear of any designs the Spaniards might have upon the succession of the House of Cleves. See our author's relation of the movements in Flanders, on occasion of the Dutch having taken possession of the city of Juliers.

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an army, under pretence ‡ of assisting the Elector of Brandenburg and the Palatin of Newburg, to support their claims to the succession of the estates of the House of Cleves: for, as I mentioned at the beginning of this narrative, the Emperor Rodolph had, the year before, sent the Archduke Leopold to Juliers, with a view to sequester those estates, in his name, till such time as the cause concerning them should be juridically decided. Leopold, apprehensive of being driven from thence by the two above-mentioned Princes, who were openly favoured by the United Provinces, had levied a considerable number of soldiers; from which circumstance there arose a strong suspicion, not only in Brandenburg and Newburg, but also in the United Provinces and in the King of France, that his coming thither was by the privity and counsel of the Spaniards. It was therefore determined, by the junction of these states, as soon as the spring advanced, to drive away Leopold from Juliers, and to force him to abandon the possession of those countries entirely. And in this situation were the affairs of Cleves, when the Prince of Condé left Flanders, and arrived in Italy. The King, therefore, thought it better to avail himself of this pretext of the affairs of Cleves, for the raising and forming an army, than, by declaring open war against the Archduke and the Spaniards, to give them an opportunity of preparing themselves in time, and thereby of opposing his arms the more vigorously.

(To be continued.)

‡ Father Daniel asserts, in opposition to Bentivoglio, that neither this nor the reduction of the Prince and Princess of Condé were the true motives of the King's extraordinary armament, but a certain grand project, which had been long in agitation, of humbling the House of Austria.

THOUGHTS *on relieving the* POOR, *addressed to the* BENEVOLENT.

"THOU shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." This is a christian duty commanded by the highest authority, and abundantly inculcated in holy writ: but it is impossible either thus to love our neighbour, without sympathising with him under his affliction, or truly to sympathize with him, without affording him such assistance as may be properly in our power. "Whoso hath this world's good," says the apostle (*John* iii. 15), "and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Herein the sacred penman shews, that where this love to our fellow-creature is wanting, the love of *God* is wanting; for, indeed, the true love of God, shed abroad in the heart, necessarily expands itself to all his rational creation, and renders the possessors of it the children of him "who maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." *Matt.* v. 45.

Wouldst thou be glad of relief in thy distress? Afford it to thy afflicted neighbour, according to his need, and thy own ability, whether his case be that of grief, pain, sickness, or want. To the last of these I would confine our present consideration, that is, to the due relief of the poor and needy.

Without question, it is the duty of persons who are of ability, to be proportionably open-hearted and liberal-handed; yet, if their liberality be not directed by prudence, hurt may be done where good was intended. Regard, therefore, ought to be had to a judicious choice of objects, a right measure in the gift, and a proper manner in the conveyance of it.

So far as my observation has reached, there has generally appeared an humble modesty attending *worthy* objects, which often requires they should be sought after: and towards some, whose former situation may have been respectable, a delicacy is requisite to be observed in the *mode* of assisting them. It would border upon cruelty to cast these as common paupers upon a *parish* assistance; or to refer them for relief to those similar *public* provisions, which the liberality of the more able and benevolent members of the several communities, to which they stand related, may have made for their necessitous brethren.

If *present* help be all that their case requires, suffer them not to go a-begging for *themselves*; but let a kind friend, or a neighbour or two, save them that pain, by collecting what is necessary for them. This, I apprehend, is no more than doing for others as we would be done by under the like circumstances.

If the case be such as calls for a continued relief, a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual subscription, should be raised among the benevolent,

as

as humanity and prudence may lead them to contribute.

When the season is severe, employment scarce, or provisions dear, it is both more equal, and more effectual, that general subscriptions be promoted for the relief of the poor in each parish, ward, or other proper division, than to suffer a few beneficent and chearful givers to be over-burdened, whilst many of equal, or superior ability, meanly save their purses.

It may not be improper for those kindly-disposed persons, who distribute money, bread, coals, &c. at certain periodical times, to consider whether this practice doth not create an undue dependence upon them in the minds of the craving receivers, and occasion such of them as are capable of labour, to lose more in the article of their own earnings, by waiting for those donatives, than the value of them amounts to. And it may not be amiss, also, for those charitable dispensers to reflect, that, if they are too indiscriminate in their distributions, they may, undesignedly, nourish the idle and unworthy in their vices, and proportionably deprive themselves of assisting the really deserving. Permit me also to observe, that, though true gospel-love cannot but exercise itself in doing good according to its measure, it will always discharge its duty in as *private* a manner as may be, in order to avoid an ostentatious appearance of exceeding others, agreeable to that divine precept, "When thou doest alms, let not thy left-hand know what thy right hand doeth." *Matt.* vi. 3.

A heart filled with christian benevolence feels for all, and cannot deny relief to any in absolute want; yet there is certainly a prudential difference to be made between worthy and unworthy objects, and also between the less and the more worthy, particularly in private charities, which must be left to the discretion of the donors.

Subscriptions and donations to hospitals, and houses for the relief of the sick, the wounded, persons disordered in their senses, &c. are undoubtedly very serviceable and commendable; especially where the contributors spare what they give from their own possessions in their life-time, rather than from their successors, when themselves can hold it no longer. This observation, however, is not intended in the least to discourage bequests to the charitable institutions above-mentioned; but only to recommend what appears to me the most eligible method for answering the end proposed in the most effectual manner, both to the givers and receivers.

Contributions for the relief of such pitiable objects as are immured in prisons for small debts, and procuring their liberty by compounding with their creditors, after the manner of the societies generously associated for that purpose in London and Norwich, are approveable charities. By these means the immediate objects are rescued from those infectious sinks of vermin, vice, and corruption, the common jails; husbands are restored to their wives, parents to their children, and many useful hands to the service of the community.

Respecting common beggars, with whom the streets of the metropolis, and too many towns and road-villages are illegally and shamefully infested, it is scarcely to be doubted, that many, if not most of them, are rather objects of punishment than of charity. The bold and pressing importunity of some, and the self-commiserating tone and incessant teazing of others, sufficiently denote that their applications arise more from idleness and artifice than casual necessity. The laws style these *vagrants*, and provide properly against them. The grand defect is in not putting these laws in execution, which it is in the power of any one inhabitant to do, and penal for constables, headboroughs, &c. to refuse, upon application.*

* By an act passed in the 17th of George II. it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for one Justice of Peace to commit vagrants (being thereof convicted, either by his own view, confession, or the oath of one witness) to the house of correction: and that ANY person may apprehend, and carry before a justice, any such persons as go about from door to door, or place themselves in streets, highways, or passages, to beg alms, in the parishes or places where they dwell; and if they shall resist, or escape from the person apprehending them, they shall be punished as rogues and vagabonds. And the said justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may order any overseer where such offender shall be apprehended, to pay 5s. to any person in such parish or place so apprehending them, for every offender so apprehended.

This reward of 5s. is ordered to be paid by the parish, for suffering their poor to beg, although within their own parish, for if they are apprehended begging o

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Giving to common beggars enables them to support the practice, and encourages them to continue a burdensome imposition upon the public; while such as have a juster claim to its beneficence, may be starving at home, for want of confidence openly to apply to others, or for want of friends to apply for them: and when such are impelled by hard necessity to crave the charity of passengers, they seldom appear before twilight, and then with so much modesty and diffidence, that they easily take a denial, and sometimes have been seen to withdraw in tears, and with such piercing marks of anguish as have induced their refusers to follow and relieve them.

Great abuse is committed by the common run in this *trade* of *begging*, as it hath long been carried on under various pretences.

Some present you with written petitions, signed with respectable names, frequently obtained by imposition, or forged, to deceive those to whom they apply. But in order to put an effectual stop to this mode of begging, I would propose, that no persons whatever should at any time be encouraged, who solicit charity in their *own names*, either verbally, or by written petitions.

Others pretend to be ruined by fires, by inundations, by being taken captive and carried into slavery, or by other casualties of the most distressing kinds.

Abandoned females will accost you with infants at their backs or in their arms, frequently not their own, but borrowed of their associates, or stolen from others, and taught to cry most vehemently at pleasure, to move your compassion.

Some lurk about your premises to see what they can steal; and if you surprize them where they should not be, they instantly fall to begging, to cover worse designs.

These, and many more impostures, are too often practised, and ought to put the benevolent upon their guard; for though such may possess considerable affluence, and have much to spare, it is greatly to be regretted that their well-intended donations should be lost in such unworthy channels, whilst the number of applications from the *really* necessitous is so great, as to render the relief of each individual almost impracticable.

The reader will easily perceive that these cautions are not intended for those who are so void of bowels, as to add hundred to hundred, and thousand upon thousand, instead of dutifully dispensing to the afflicted, poor, and needy. Rules and reasons are thrown away upon such; their ear is deaf to distress; their hearts are closed in the earth, and seared against sympathetic tenderness: these act as if they accounted their money better worth saving than their souls. And to what end do they gather it by piece-meal, but to lose it in the lump, when undeniable death shall part them and their treasure, and exhibit the large and long-useless heap as a monument of their folly?

Very different are such who consider themselves as stewards, entrusted by, and accountable to, the great Creator and sovereign owner of all things; and who therefore avoid superfluities, luxuries, and excesses of every kind, contenting themselves with a plain and wholesome sufficiency, and even refraining from what many would esteem conveniences, that they may have it more in their power "to do good, and to communicate." Such are those who "love their God with all their hearts, and their neighbour as themselves;" and such ought every christian to be.

PHILOPAUPER.

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of it, they incur a farther degree of guilt, becoming thereby rogues and vagabonds, and the reward for apprehending each is 10s. to be paid by the county.

See *Burn's Justice*, vol. iv. p. 300.

And by the said statute it is farther enacted, That, if any constable, or other person charged by any justice so to do, shall refuse or neglect to use his best endeavours to apprehend, or convey to some justice, such offender, he shall (being convicted thereof on view, or by the oath of one witness before one justice) forfeit 20s. to the poor, by distress.

Ibid. p. 304.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Life of the famous Dr. Francis Cheynel, by Dr. Johnson, (noticed by your correspondent Academicus, Vol. XLIV. p. 627) being omitted in the "Miscellaneous and Fugitive pieces," and only preserved in "The Student," which is in few hands, you will oblige many of your readers by inserting it in your Mag. as the Life of Admiral Blake (also omitted) was, I think, originally published by you.

The LIFE *of Dr.* FRANCIS CHEYNEL, *by Dr.* Samuel Johnson.

THERE is always this advantage in contending with illustrious adversaries, that the combatant is equally immor-

immortalized by conquest or defeat. He that dies by the sword of a hero, will always be mentioned, when the acts of his enemy are mentioned. The man, of whose life the following account is offered to the public, was indeed eminent among his own party, and had qualities, which, employed in a good cause, would have given him some claim to distinction; but no one is now so much blinded with bigotry, as to imagine him equal, either to HAMMOND or CHILLINGWORTH, nor would his memory, perhaps, have been preserved, had he not, by being conjoined with such illustrious names, become the object of public curiosity.

Francis Cheynel was * born in 1608 at *Oxford*, where his father Dr. John Cheynel, who had been Fellow of Corpus Christi college, practised physic with great reputation. He was educated in one of the grammar schools of his native city, and in the beginning of the year 1623 became a member of the University.

It is probable that he lost his father when he was very young; for it appears, that before 1629 his mother had married Dr. Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, whom she had likewise buried. From this marriage he received great advantage; for his mother being now allied to Dr. Brent, then Warden of Merton college, exerted her interest so vigorously, that he was admitted there a probationer, and afterwards obtained a fellowship *.

Having taken the degree of master of arts, he was admitted to orders according to the rites of the Church of England, and held a curacy near Oxford, together with his fellowship. He continued in his college 'till he was qualified by his years of residence for the degree of bachelor of divinity, which he attempted to take in 1641, but was denied his grace †, for disputing concerning predestination, contrary to the king's injunctions.

This refusal of his degree he mentions in his dedication to his account of Mr. Chillingworth: "Do not conceive that I snatch up my pen in an angry mood, that I might vent my dangerous wit, and ease my overburdened spleen; no, no, I have almost forgot the visitation of Merton college, and the denial of my grace, the plundering of my house, and little library: I know when, and where, and of whom, to demand satisfaction for all these injuries and indignities. I have learnt *centum plagas Spartana nobilitate concoquere*. I have not learnt how to plunder others of goods, or living, and make myself amends by force of arms. I will not take a living which belonged to any civil, studious, learned delinquent; unless it be the much neglected *commendam* of some lordly prelate, condemned by the known laws of the land, and the highest court of the kingdom, for some offence of the first magnitude."

It is observable that he declares himself to have almost forgot his injuries and indignities, though he recounts them with an appearance of acrimony, which is no proof that the impression is much weakened; and insinuates his design of demanding, at a proper time, satisfaction for them.

These vexations were the consequence, rather, of the abuse of learning, than the want of it: no one that reads his works can doubt that he was turbulent, obstinate, and petulant, and ready to instruct his superiors, when he most needed instruction from them. Whatever he believed (and the warmth of his imagination naturally made him precipitate in forming his opinions) he thought himself obliged to profess; and what he professed he was ready to defend, without that modesty which is always prudent, and generally necessary, and which, though it was not agreeable to Mr. Cheynel's temper, and therefore readily condemned by him, is a very useful associate to truth, and often introduces her by degrees, where she never could have forced her way by argument or declamation.

A temper of this kind is generally inconvenient and offensive in any society, but in a place of education is least to be tolerated; for, as authority is necessary to instruction, whoever endeavours to destroy subordination, by weakening that reverence which is claimed by those to whom the guardianship of youth is committed by their country, defeats at once the institution; and may be justly driven from a society, by which he thinks himself too wise to be governed, and in which he is too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn.

This may be readily supposed to have been the case of Cheynel; and I know not how those can be blamed for censuring his conduct, or punishing his disobedience, who had a right to govern him, and who might certainly act with equal

* Vide Wood's Ath. Ox.

† Vide Wood's Hist. Univ. Ox.

equal sincerity, and with greater knowledge.

With regard to the visitation of Merton college, the account is equally obscure; visitors are well known to be generally called to regulate the affairs of colleges, when the members disagree with their head, or with one another; and the temper that Dr. Cheynel discovers, will easily incline his readers to suspect that he could not long live in any place without finding some occasion for debate; nor debate any question without carrying his opposition to such a length as might make a moderator necessary. Whether this was his conduct at Merton, or whether an appeal to the visitor's authority was made by him, or his adversaries, or any other member of the college, is not to be known; it appears only, that there was a visitation, that he suffered by it, and resented his punishment.

He was afterwards presented to a living of great value, near Banbury, where he had some dispute with Archbishop Laud. Of this dispute I have found no particular account. Calamy only says he had a ruffle with Bishop Laud, while at his height.

Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in greatness and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opposite; for they were both, to the last degree, zealous, active, and pertinacious, and would have afforded mankind a spectacle of resolution and boldness not often to be seen. But the amusement of beholding the struggle would hardly have been without danger, as they were too fiery not to have communicated their heat, tho' it should have produced a conflagration of their country.

About the year 1642, when the whole nation was engaged in the controversy about the rights of the church, and necessity of episcopacy, he declared himself a presbyterian, and an enemy to bishops, liturgies, ceremonies, and was considered as one of the most learned and acute of his party; for having spent much of his life in a college, it cannot be doubted that he had a considerable knowledge of books, which the vehemence of his temper enabled him often to display, when a more timorous man would have been silent, though in learning not his inferior.

When the war broke out, Mr. Cheynel, in consequence of his principles, declared himself for the parliament; and as he appears to have held it as a first principle, that all great and noble spirits abhor neutrality, there is no doubt but that he exerted himself to gain proselytes, and to promote the interest of that party which he had thought it his duty to espouse. These endeavours were so much regarded by the parliament, that, having taken the covenant, he was nominated one of the assembly of divines, who were to meet at Westminster for the settlement of the new discipline.

This distinction drew necessarily upon him the hatred of the cavaliers; and his living being not far distant from the king's head-quarters, he received a visit from some of the troops, who, as he affirms, plundered his house, and drove him from it. His living, which was, I suppose, considered as forfeited by his absence, (though he was not suffered to continue upon it) was given to a clergyman, of whom he says, that he would become a stage better than a pulpit; a censure which I can neither confute nor admit, because I have not discovered who was his successor. He then retired into Sussex, to exercise his ministry among his friends, in a place where, as he observes, there had been little of the power of religion either known or practised. As no reason can be given why the inhabitants of Sussex should have less knowledge or virtue, than those of other places, it may be suspected that he means nothing more than a place where the presbyterians discipline or principles had never been received. We now observe, that the methodists, where they scatter their opinions, represent themselves as preaching the gospel to unconverted nations; and enthusiasts of all kinds have been inclined to disguise their particular tenets with pompous appellations, and to imagine themselves the great instruments of salvation: yet it must be confessed that all places are not equally enlightened; that in the most civilized nations there are many corners which may yet be called barbarous, where neither politeness, nor religion, nor the common arts of life, have yet been cultivated; and it is likewise certain, that the inhabitants of Sussex have been sometimes mentioned as remarkable for brutality.

From Sussex he went often to London, where, in 1643, he preached three times before the parliament; and, returning in November to Colchester, to keep the monthly fast there, as was his custom, he obtained a convoy of sixteen soldiers,

soldiers, whose bravery or good fortune was such, that they faced and put to flight more than two hundred of the king's forces.

In this journey he found Mr. Chillingworth in the hands of the parliament's troops, of whose sickness and and death he gave the account, which has been sufficiently made known to the learned world, by Dr. Maizeaux, in his life of Chillingworth.

With regard to this relation, it may be observed, that it is written with an air of fearless veracity, and with the spirit of a man who thinks his cause just, and his behaviour without reproach: nor does there appear any reason for doubting that Cheynel spoke and acted as he relates; for he does not publish an apology, but a challenge, and writes not so much to obviate calumnies, as to gain from others that applause, which he seems to have bestowed very liberally upon himself for his behaviour on that occasion.

Since, therefore, this relation is credible, a great part of it being supported by evidence which cannot be refused, Dr. Maizeax seems very justly, in his life of Mr. Chillingworth, to oppose the common report, that his life was shortened by the inhumanity of those to whom he was a prisoner; for Cheynel appears to have preserved, amidst all his detestation of the opinions which he imputed to him, a great kindness to his person, and veneration for his capacity: nor does he appear to have been cruel to him, otherwise than by that incessant importunity of disputation, to which he was doubtless incited, by a sincere belief of the danger of his soul, if he should die without renouncing some of his opinions.

The same kindness which made him desirous to convert him before his death, would incline him to preserve him from dying before he was converted; and accordingly we find, that, when the castle was yielded, he took care to procure him a commodious lodging; when he was to have been unseasonably removed, he attempted to shorten his journey, which he knew would be dangerous; when the physician was disgusted by Chillingworth's distrust, he prevailed upon him, as the symptoms grew more dangerous, to renew his visits; and, when death left no other act of kindness to be practised, procured him the rites of burial, which some would have denied him.

Having done thus far justice to the humanity of Cheynel, it is proper to enquire how far he deserves blame. He appears to have extended none of that kindness to the opinions of Chillingworth, which he shewed to his person; for he interprets every word in the worst sense, and seems industrious to discover in every line heresies, which might have escaped for ever any other apprehension; he appears always suspicious of some latent malignity, and ready to persecute what he only suspects, with the same violence as if it had been openly avowed; in all his procedure he shews himself sincere, but without candour.

About this time, Cheynel, in pursuance of his natural ardour, attended the army under the command of the Earl of Essex, and added the praise of valour to that of learning; for he distinguished himself so much by his personal bravery, and obtained so much skill in the science of war, that his commands were obeyed by the colonels with as much respect as those of the general. He seems, indeed, to have been born a soldier, for he had an intrepidity which was never to be shaken by any danger, and a spirit of enterprize not to be discouraged by difficulty; which were supported by an unusual degree of bodily strength. His services of all kinds were thought of so much importance by the parliament, that they bestowed upon him the living of Petworth, in Sussex. This living was of the value of 700*l.* per annum, from which they had rejected a man remarkable for his loyalty, and therefore, in their opinion, not worthy of such revenues. And it may be enquired, whether, in accepting this preferment, Cheynel did not violate the protestation, which he makes in the passage already recited, and whether he did not suffer his resolution to be overborn by the temptations of wealth.

In 1646, when Oxford was taken by the forces of the parliament, and the reformation of the University was resolved, Mr. Cheynel was sent, with six others, to prepare the way for a visitation; being authorised by the parliament to preach in any of the churches, without regard to the right of the members of the University, that their doctrine might prepare their hearers for the changes which were intended.

When they arrived at Oxford, they began to execute their commission, by possessing themselves of the pulpits; but, if the relation of Wood * is to be

* Vide Wood's Hist. Antiq. Oxon.

be regarded, were heard with very little veneration. Those who had been accustomed to the preachers of Oxford, and the liturgy of the church of England, were offended at the emptiness of their discourses, which were noisy and unmeaning; at the unusual gestures, the wild distortions, and the uncouth tone with which they were delivered; at the coldness of their prayers for the King, and the vehemence and exuberance of those which they did not fail to utter for *the blessed councils* and actions of the parliament and army; and at, what was surely not to be remarked without indignation, their omission of the Lord's Prayer.

But power easily supplied the want of reverence, and they proceeded in their plan of reformation; and thinking sermons not so efficacious to conversion as private interrogatories and exhortations, they established a weekly meeting for *freeing tender consciences from scruple*, at a house, that, from the business to which it was appropriated, was called the *Scruple-shop*.

With this project they were so well pleased, that they sent to the parliament an account of it, which was afterwards printed, and is ascribed by Wood to Mr. Cheynel. They continued for some weeks to hold their meetings regularly, and to admit great numbers, whom curiosity, or a desire of conviction, or compliance with the prevailing party, brought thither. But their tranquility was quickly disturbed by the turbulence of the independents, whose opinions then prevailed among the soldiers, and was very industriously propagated by the discourses of William Earbury, a preacher of great reputation among them, who one day gathering a considerable number of his most zealous followers, went to the house appointed for the resolution of scruples, on a day which was set apart for a disquisition of the dignity and office of a minister, and began to dispute with great vehemence against the presbyterians, whom he denied to have any true ministers among them, and whose assemblies he affirmed not to be the true church. He was opposed with equal heat by the presbyterians, and at length they agreed to examine the point another day, in a regular disputation. Accordingly they appointed the twelfth of November for an enquiry, *Whether, in the christian church, the office of minister is committed to any particular persons.*

On the day fixed the antagonists appeared, each attended by great numbers; but when the question was proposed, they began to wrangle, not about the doctrine which they had engaged to examine, but about the terms of the proposition, which the independent alleged to be changed since their agreement; and at length the soldiers insisted that the question should be, *Whether those who call themselves ministers have more right or power to preach the gospel, than any other man that is a christian.* This question was debated for some time with great vehemence and confusion, but without any prospect of a conclusion. At length, one of the soldiers, who thought they had an equal right with the rest to engage in the controversy, demanded of the presbyterians, whence they themselves received their orders, whether from bishops or any other persons. This unexpected interrogatory put them to great difficulties; for it happened that they were all ordained by the bishops, which they durst not acknowledge, for fear of exposing themselves to a general censure, and being convicted from their own declarations, in which they had frequently condemned episcopacy as contrary to christianity; nor durst they deny it, because they might have been confuted, and must at once have sunk into contempt. The soldiers seeing their perplexity, insulted them; and went away boasting of their victory: nor did the presbyterians, for some time, recover spirit enough to renew their meetings, or to proceed in the work of easing consciences.

(To be continued.)

An Account of THE RIVALS, *a new Comedy, performed at* Covent-Garden *Theatre. Written by Mr.* Sheridan, *jun.*

Persons of the Drama.

MEN—Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Shuter;—Captain Absolute, Mr. Woodward;—Faulkland, Mr. Lewis;—Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. Clinch;—Acres, Mr. Quick;—Fag, Mr. Lee Lewes;—David, Mr. Dunstal.

WOMEN.—Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Green;—Lydia Languish, Miss Barsanti;—Julia Melville, Mrs. Bulkley;—Lucy, Mrs. Bellingham.

SCENE, *Bath* and its *Environs.*

SKETCH.

MISS Lydia Languish, a young lady of 30,000l. fortune, is addressed by Capt. Absolute, the son of Sir Anthony, under the fictitious title of Ensign Beverley,

verley, a character he conceives better suited to her flighty disposition for elopements, &c. than his real one, which might prove a bar to their union. Two thirds of her fortune, however, are settled upon another branch of the family, if she marries without the consent of her aunt, Malaprop, which causes no small hesitation on the part of the Captain with regard to an expedition to Scotland.

In this situation the lovers are found at Bath, when Sir Anthony unexpectedly arrives, with a slight fit of the gout, who is surprised to find his son there: however, he presently informs the Capt. that he has a wife in his eye for him, and insists on his assent, without so much as his seeing the lady. This he positively refuses, and his father leaves him with threats to disinherit him.

The Capt. soon discovering that the choice his father had made for him was no other than that which he had made for himself, pleads his penitence for his past offence, and promises to obey him, be the lady who or what she may. In consequence of this, he is introduced, by Sir Anthony, to Mrs. Malaprop, as Capt. Absolute, in order to be presented to her niece as her admirer: the old lady, in a tête-a-tête with the Capt. informs him of a young illiterate ensign, to whom Lydia was a little partial, but that there was no great danger now, as she had discovered the plot by a letter she had intercepted, which she begs him to read, in which the old lady is greatly abused.

Lydia being now called down, is much astonished in finding her Beverley in Capt. Absolute; he tells her, however, that he assumed the name of the latter only to gain admission to her, with which she is perfectly satisfied: but on his father's entrance the deceit is discovered, and the consequence is, that Lydia's romantic hopes of an elopement, &c. being all cut off, she treats the idea of this union, by general consent, with great indifference, and they part with no very favourable impressions of each other.

Acres arrives also at this time at Bath, on a visit of courtship to the same lady; but is refused admittance. He is visited by Sir Lucius O'Trigger, to whom he relates his grievance. Sir Lucius immediately advises him to call the favourite lover out; to which Acres consents, by writing a challenge, and sending it to the lover of Miss Languish, on the South Parade, "insisting on his meeting him in King's-Mead-fields." Sir Lucius, himself, through the artifice of Lucy, Lydia's maid, is taught to believe that her mistress is dying for him, from a letter she carried to him, written by the old aunt, who, it seems, had fallen in love with this athletic fortune-hunter. In consequence of his supposed pretensions to Lydia, he designedly quarrels with Capt. Absolute, whom he meets on the North Parade, supposing him his rival, and insists on his meeting him in King's-Mead-fields, where he has a little affair of the same kind on his hands.

Acres's servant, soon after the parting of these gentlemen, arrives with his master's challenge, and supposing Sir Lucius to be the rival, delivers it to him, who mistaking it for a note from the Captain, posts away to the field. By the time the combatants are supposed to have arrived at their ground, David alarms the whole town, where Mrs. Malaprop, Lydia, Sir Anthony, Faulkland, and Julia Melville, (who compose a kind of underplot,) with constables, &c. soon after arrive, and prevent the fatal effects of a duel, by a general eclaircissement.

The dialogue of this comedy is, in general, natural and pleasing: as to the plot, though we have often heard of younger brothers, and fortune-hunters assuming fictitious titles and estates, as credentials to rich heiresses, it seems very unlikely that real rank and fortune should be deemed an objection, and therefore disclaimed, as in the piece before us. Here the marvellous and romantic seem to lose sight of the natural and probable; as they also do in Lydia's indifference to the man of her choice, as soon as she discovers his real character, and that there are no impediments to their union.

For the Prologue and Epilogue see p. 95. The former, though novel, was not much relished: the latter, however, made amends.

There were three new scenes, one of which, a perspective view through the South Parade, at Bath, to the late Mr. Allen's delightful villa, was universally admired.

The following scene between Sir Anthony and his son, may serve as a specimen.

"*Enter Sir Anthony.*

Abs. Sir, I am delighted to see you here; and looking so well!—your sud-

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N. XI of Curiosities found in the Ruins of HERCULANEUM.

den arrival at Bath made me apprehensive for your health.

Sir Anth. Very apprehensive, I dare say, Jack—what you are recruiting here, hey?

Abs. Yes, Sir, I am on duty.

Sir Anth. Well, Jack, I am glad to see you, though I did not expect it, for I was going to write to you on a little matter of business.—Jack, I have been considering that I grow old and infirm, and shall, probably, not trouble you long.

Abs. Pardon me, Sir, I never saw you look more strong and hearty; and I pray frequently that you may continue so.

Sir Anth. I hope your prayers may be heard with all my heart. Well then, Jack, I have been considering that I am so strong and hearty, I may continue to plague you a long time,—Now, Jack, I am sensible that the income of your commission, and what I have hitherto allowed you, is but a small pittance for a lad of your spirit.

Abs. Sir, you are very good.

Sir Anth. And it is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some figure in the world.—I have resolved, therefore, to fix you at once in a noble independence.

Abs. Sir, your kindness overpowers me—such generosity makes the gratitude of reason more lively than the sensations even of filial affection.

Sir Anth. I am glad you are so sensible of my attention—and you shall be master of a large estate in a few weeks.

Abs. Let my future life, Sir, speak my gratitude; I cannot express the sense I have of your munificence.—Yet, Sir, I presume you would not wish me to quit the army?

Sir Anth. O, that shall be as your wife chooses.

Abs. My wife, Sir!

Sir Anth. Aye, aye, settle that between you—settle that between you.

Abs. A wife, Sir, did you say?

Sir Anth. Aye, a wife—why, did I not mention her before?

Abs. Not a word of it, Sir.

Sir Anth. Odd so!—I mustn't forget her tho'.—Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is saddled with a wife—but I suppose that makes no difference.

Abs. Sir! Sir!—you amaze me!

Sir Anth. Why, what the d——l's the matter with the fool? Just now you were all gratitude and duty.

Abs. I was, Sir,—you talked to me of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife.

Sir Anth. Why—what difference does that make? Odd's life, Sir! if you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands.

Abs. If my happiness is to be the price, I must beg leave to decline the purchase.—Pray, Sir, who is the lady?

Sir Anth. What's that to you, Sir? Come, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly.

Abs. Sure, Sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my affections for a lady I know nothing of!

Sir Anth. I am sure, Sir, 'tis more unreasonable in you to object to a lady you know nothing of.

Abs. Then, Sir, I must tell you plainly, that my inclinations are fix'd on another.

Sir Anth. They are, are they? Well, that's lucky—because you will have more merit in your obedience to me.

Abs. Sir, my heart is engaged to an angel.

Sir Anth. Then pray let it send an excuse,—it is very sorry—but business prevents its waiting on her.

Abs. But my vows are pledged to her.

Sir Anth. Let her foreclose, Jack; let her foreclose; they are not worth redeeming; besides, you have the angel's vows in exchange, I suppose; so there can be no loss there.

Abs. You must excuse me, Sir, if I tell you, once for all, that in this point I cannot obey you.

Sir Anth. Hark'ee Jack;—I have heard you for some time with patience—I have been cool—quite cool;—but take care,—you know I am compliance itself—when I am not thwarted;—no one more easily led—when I have my own way;—but don't put me in a phrenzy.

Abs. Sir, I must repeat it—in this I cannot obey you.

Sir Anth. Now, d—n me, if ever I call you Jack again while I live!

Abs. Nay, Sir, but hear me.

Sir Anth. Sir, I won't hear a word—not a word! not a word! so give me your promise by a nod—and I'll tell you what, Jack—I mean, you dog—if you don't, by——

Abs. What, Sir, promise to link myself to some mass of uglinesses! to——

Sir Anth. Z——ds! sirrah! the lady shall be as ugly as I choose; she shall have a hump on each shoulder; she shall be as crooked as the crescent; her one

eye

eye shall roll like the bull's in Cox's museum;—she shall have a skin like a mummy, and the beard of a Jew;—she shall be all this, sirrah;—yet I'll make you ogle her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.

Abs. This is reason and moderation indeed!

Sir Anth. None of your sneering, puppy! no grinning, jackanapes!

Abs. Indeed, Sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life.

Sir Anth. 'Tis false, Sir! I know you are laughing in your sleeve; I know you'll grin when I am gone, sirrah!

Abs. Sir, I hope I know my duty better.

Sir Anth. None of your passion, Sir! none of your violence! if you please.—It won't do with me, I promise you.

Abs. Indeed, Sir, I never was cooler in my life.

Sir Anth. 'Tis a confounded lie!—I know you are in a passion in your heart; I know you are, you hypocritical young dog! but it won't do.

Abs. Nay, Sir, upon my word.

Sir Anth. So you will fly out! can't you be cool, like me? What the devil good can passion do!—passion is of no service, you impudent, insolent, overbearing reprobate!—There, you sneer again!—don't provoke me!—but you rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you dog! you play upon the weakness of my disposition! Yet take care—the patience of a saint may be overcome at last!—but mark! I give you six hours and a half to consider of this: if you then agree, without any condition, to do every thing on earth that I choose; why—confound you! I may in time forgive you:—if not, z——ds! don't enter the same hemisphere with me! don't dare to breathe the same air, or use the same light with me; but get an atmosphere and sun of your own! I'll strip you of your commission; I'll lodge a five and threepence in the hands of trustees, and you shall live on the interest;—I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you; I'll unget you; and—d—n me, if ever I call you Jack again! [*Exit* Sir Anthony.

Absolute, *solus.*

Abs. Mild, gentle, considerate father—I kiss your hands.—What a tender method of giving his opinion in these matters Sir Anthony has! I dare not trust him with the truth.—I wonder what old, wealthy hag it is that he wants to bestow on me!—yet he married himself for love! and was in his youth a bold intriguer, and a gay companion!

Enter Fag.

Fag. Assuredly, Sir, your father's wrath to a degree; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the bannisters all the way: I, and the cook's dog, stand bowing at the door—rap! he gives me a stroke on the head with his cane; bids me carry that to my master, then kicking the poor turnspit into the area, d—ns us all for a puppy triumvirate!—Upon my credit, Sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly drop his acquaintance.

Abs. Cease your impertinence, Sir, at present.—Did you come in for nothing more?—Stand out of the way!

[*Pushes him aside, and Exit,*

Fag, *solus.*

Fag. Soh! Sir Anthony trims my master; he is afraid to reply to his father—then vents his spleen on poor Fag!—When one is vexed by one person, to revenge one's self on another who happens to come in the way—is the vilest injustice. Ah! it shews the worst temper—the basest——

Enter Errand Boy.

Boy. Mr. Fag! Mr. Fag! your master calls you.

Fag. Well, you little, dirty puppy, you need not bawl so!—The meanest disposition! the——

Boy. Quick, quick, Mr. Fag.

Fag. *Quick, quick,* you impudent jackanapes! Am I to be commanded by you too? you little impertinent, insolent, kitchen-bred——

[*Exit, kicking and beating him.*"

Mr. URBAN,

AS, in the question first proposed in your Magazine for November generally, and in your last more precisely, you have not been pleased to give the list of deaths, in annual order, from May to May, instead of from January to January, I endeavour to do it myself.

I can correct the number of deaths no otherwise than by omitting one member who is still living.

The total of deaths, as in the list, is 78, which, at a medium, for six years and a half, would be 12 annually; also 12 annually, out of 555 members, is about one death every year among 46 persons; but as, in reality, by the list, fewer died the two

first

first years than in the two following ones, that circumstance gives an advantage to the stock more than a general medium of 12 deaths annually would do; therefore, to *give* all possible advantage to the stock, instead of *taking* any from it, it will be necessary to be more particular.

Though from the 11th of May to the 1st of January wants of a year more than one third, yet only the *least* third of deaths in the following year is added to the remainder of deaths in the preceding year, to compleat the number supposed to have died in the full year, commencing and ending on the 11th of May.

In the list 7 died anno 1768, and 6 anno 1769; 2, being one third of 6, are supposed to have died before May, and are added to the 7 who died before, and they make 9 deaths from May to May:— 5, being the least third of 16, who died anno 1770, are added to the remaining 4, anno 1769, and they make 9 deaths from May to May *; and so on for each year, as follows:

Anno	Annual Deaths as in the List.	Annual Deaths from May to May.	Total Deaths, whereby Wives became Widows at the end of each Half Year.	Total Widows dead at each Period.	Total Widows living.
1768	7	9	4 — less	0 equal to	4
			9 —	0 —	9
1769	6	9	13 —	0 —	13
			18 —	1 —	17
1770	16	17	26 —	1 —	25
			35 —	2 —	33
1771	18	16	43 —	2 —	41
			51 —	3 —	48
1772	13	11	56 —	4 —	52
			62 —	5 —	57
1773	8	9	66 —	6 —	60
			72 —	7 —	64
1774	9	6	77 —	8 —	69
Total	77	77			

* If this be not explained, so as to be understood, your readers may, in every year, except the first, of your list, divide, by a stroke of a pencil, the least third of the number from the rest; that is, as the first 2 only out of 8 in 1773; the numbers between such strokes will be the same as in the table supposed to die between May and May, provided that the members for Scotland be added to 1770 and 1771, and one omitted in 1770.

One widow is supposed to die before the end of the second year, whilst the number is increasing to 18; also one more at the end of the third year; after which one is allowed to die every half year, till, at the end of six years and a half, 8 are dead, and 69 remain living, out of 77 widows.

The printed state of the Laudable Society for Benefit of Widows shews, that the members pay 5 guineas on admission, and 2l. 12s. 6d. every *half* year, while they continue such; also most annuities are paid *half* yearly, for which reason the deaths are here given subdivided half yearly, and the *least* half of an odd number is supposed to die in the first half year.

As many wives as husbands may die, whose husbands then withdraw from the society, but leave whatever they may have contributed to the stock; and their number, as well as that of dead members, is supplied by new members, to make the society constantly consist of 555 †.

The members, and, as supposed, their wives also, have died in proportion of one out of 46. A greater allowance of mortality amongst the widows is granted; one death every *half* year, out of a given number, being the same as two deaths in a *whole* year. This is done, that it may not be thought there are left too many surviving annuitants.

Five hundred and fifty-eight members are here admitted, because that number is supposed in Feb. Mag. p. 79, who, on the 11th of May, 1768, subscribed 5 guineas each, to form

	l.	s.	d.
The Capital Stock of	2929	10	0
Half-Year's Interest thereon, at 3½ per Cent. is	51	5	4
	2980	15	4
Second Subscription of 2l. 12s. 6d. each, by same Members —	464	15	0
‡ 8 new Subscribers paying each 2l. 12s. 6d. more, is	21	0	0
	4466	10	4

† Nine members died the first year, and, of them, 4 are supposed to have died the first *half* year, and left 4 widows. By the same chance of mortality, 4 wives of other members may have died also, whose husbands withdrew from the society on that account. *Eight* new members must then be admitted, to preserve the original number entire. The first payment being 5 guineas, those *new* members paid 2l. 12s. 6d. more than the *half*-yearly payments of the others.

‡ See the preceding note.

	l.	s.	d.
Capital Stock brought over	4466	10	4
Interest —	78	3	3½
	4544	13	7½
Third Subscr. May 1769	1464	15	0
20 new Subscribers	26	5	0
	6035	13	7½
Interest —	105	12	6
	6141	6	1½
Fourth Subscr. Nov. 1769	1464	15	0
8 new Subscribers	21	0	0
	7627	1	1½
4 Wives became Widows in the first Half-Year, which being now above a Year since, they receive 15l. Annuity each, in the Course of this last Half Yr	60	0	0
Remaining Stock	7567	1	1½
Interest —	132	8	5½
	7699	9	7
Fifth Subscr. May 1770	1464	15	0
10 new Subscribers	26	5	0
	9190	9	7
9 Widows receive	135	0	0
	9055	9	7
Interest —	158	9	5
	9213	19	0
Sixth Subscr. Nov. 1770	1464	15	0
26 new Subscribers pay	42	0	0
	10720	14	0
23 Widows receive	195	0	0
	10525	14	0
Interest —	184	4	0
	10709	18	0
Seventh Subscr. May 1771	1464	15	0
18 new Subscribers pay	47	5	0
	12221	18	0
17 Widows receive	255	0	0
	11966	18	0
Interest —	209	8	5
	12176	6	5
Eighth Subscr. Nov. 1771	1464	15	0
18 new Subscribers pay	42	0	9
	13683	1	5
25 Widows receive	375	0	0
	13308	1	5
Interest —	232	17	10
	13540	19	3
Ninth Subscr. May 1772	1464	15	0
18 new Subscribers pay	42	0	0
	15047	14	3
33 Widows receive	495	0	0
	14552	14	3
Interest —	254	13	5
	14807	7	8
Tenth Subscr. Nov. 1772	1464	15	0
20 new Subscribers pay	26	5	0
	16298	7	8

	l.	s.	d.
Stock brought over	16298	7	8
44 Widows receive	615	0	0
	15683	7	8
Interest —	274	9	2
	15957	16	10
Eleventh Subscr. May 1773	1464	15	0
22 new Subscribers pay	32	10	0
	17454	1	10
48 Widows receive	720	0	0
	16734	1	10
Interest —	292	16	11
	17026	18	9
Twelfth Subscr. Nov. 1773	1464	15	0
8 new Subscribers pay	21	0	0
	18512	13	9
52 Widows receive	780	0	0
	17732	13	9
Interest —	310	6	5½
	18043	0	2½
Thirteenth Subsc. May 1774	1464	15	0
20 new Subscribers pay	26	5	0
	19534	0	2½
57 Widows receive	855	0	0
	18679	0	2½
Interest —	326	17	7½
	19005	17	10
Fourteenth Subs. Nov. 1774	1464	15	0
22 new Subscribers pay	32	10	0
	20502	2	10
60 Widows receive	900	0	0
Remaining Capital Joint Stock, and Answer to the Question, is	19603	2	10

If the society dissolve at this time, the last subscriptions need not be paid; and it should be remembered, that there were 5 widows who became such between Nov. 1775 and May 1774, who will be entitled to annuities at the next payment, and also 6 more widows who became such between May and Nov. 1774, and who likewise will be entitled to annuities between May and Nov. 1775.

It was meant to keep this calculation as close as possible to the question as proposed in your Magazines for last November, p. 503, and for last February, p. 79. In the first, the duration is expressly mentioned to be six years and six months; though, if that of the parliament had been so, another death should have been included, which is registered Oct. 16, at p. 542 of the same Magazine: but, as you are of opinion, that the calculation "*does not require so great a nicety as to be affected by a mistake of even six deaths in seven years*," that death has not been accounted here.

Neither

Neither has any notice been taken of expences, because no mention is made of them in the question, though they may be presumed to affect the stock in proportion as they may have been: but this omission is easily rectified by the help of a table of interest. It is believed, that there are no printed tables extant of *half-yearly compound* interest *, but those published in Calculations of the Value of Annuities deduced from first Principles †. At p. 64 of the Introduction to them, the table shews, that 1l. paid *half* yearly would, with interest at 1l. 15s. per cent. per *half* year, amount to 14.456 in 13 *half* years. This sum is a multiplier for any expences that may have been, and supposes those expences equal at every half year. If, as in most societies, they have been 100l. half yearly, then 1445l. 12s. should be deducted; but, if they have been *only* 50l. then 722l. 16s. should be deducted from the remaining capital joint stock, in which case 18,379l. 6s. 10d. would be the answer to the question ‡.

When members of a society for the benefit of widows should observe the fund continually increasing in this manner, so as to have so large a capital joint stock as above, at the end of six years and six months, there might possibly be found some few, at least, among them, who might be desirous of increasing the annuities, thinking the fund might be well able to do it, and support it; but, it is to be hoped, that there would be also a few among them who would be so prudent as to enquire first, *Whether the fund be sufficient for the present annuitants? and What would be the overplus of that sufficiency, if any?*

Should Mr. Urban think this calculation correct and intelligible, the answers to those two queries will be at his service, whenever desired from

The Author of Calculations for the Use of Societies for Benefit of Old Age.

Mr. URBAN,

AS on the publication of Mr. Professor WARD's *Dissertations on Several Passages of the Sacred Scriptures*, in 1761, you favoured your readers with some valuable extracts from them at pp. 165-6-7, of your Magazine for that year; I make no doubt but you will *now* admit the following interesting and elegant specimens, copied from a second volume, just published from his original MSS. The late Dr. Lard-

* Mr. Smart's very ingenious Tables of Interest, published anno 1726, in 4to, give *half*-yearly interest, but *not* compounded. The interest is such only as, with interest on itself, shall amount to but 1l. 15s. at the year's end, per rate here spoken of, which, with 1l. 15s. for the next half year, makes 3½ per cent. per ann. Half-yearly interest, compounded as in the calculations, &c. referred to above, gives 1l. 15s. per cent. per *half*-yearly interest, which is nearly 1l. 15s. 7d. per cent. per ann. Although Mr. Smart gives *half*-yearly payment of interest; his tables (as he himself observes, p. 48) are at the ratio of the rate per cent. *per ann.* by which the interest is compounded, not *half*-yearly, but yearly, as may be seen in Dr. Price's Observations, the two first tables in which are given for yearly payments, and are the same as Mr. Smart's second and fourth, excepting errors of the press, the omission of the *half*-yearly payments, and of some other rates of interest.

† Octavo, price 6s, printed for J. Ridley, St. James's street. A work, according to the concurrent opinion of the Reviewers, *well* adapted to answer the purposes for which it is intended, viz. to inform the inattentive, to undeceive the credulous, to caution the unwary, and to detect, expose, and suppress some newly-established scandalous impositions on the public. There is hardly a member of any of the benefit-societies who will not be able to judge for himself, by the assistance of *these* calculations, as to the insufficiency and injustice of the plan on which they were first established. The author has taken immense pains to render this work *universally intelligible*, and it may be considered as a very important and useful performance.

‡ If the number 558 be a mistake, and only 555 was intended, the same table of interest will rectify that error: for, in that case, there have been 3 times 14 subscriptions of 2l. 12s. 6d. too much. The multiplier for 14 half-yearly payments is, in that table, very nearly 15.72, by which multiply 2.625, which is the decimal of 2l. 12s. 6d. and the product will be 41.2375, and 3 times that sum will be 123l. 14s. 4d. Moreover, there have been three payments of 2.625 paid too much, by three who paid 5 guineas each at first, which have acquired 13 half-years interest. The table, at p. 56, shews, that 1l. would increase, by compound interest, to 1.253 in that time, which is the multiplier for 7.875 (that is, 3 times 2.625); and produces 9l. 17s. 4d. to be added to the afore product, when the total sum would be 133l. 11s. 8d. to be deducted out of the remaining stock.

ner, in his remarks upon the former volume, introduces them by observing, that "Dr. Ward's intimate acquaintance with antiquity, and his uncommon skill in all parts of literature, are well known: his sincere piety and respect for the sacred scriptures were as conspicuous; and his Dissertations, though posthumous, have been well received by the public." If any of your readers should be desirous of knowing more particulars of this truly candid and learned person, I must refer them to Dr. Birch's neat account of his life, published (in an octavo pamphlet, printed for Vaillant in the Strand, in 1766) by Dr. Maty, who was Dr. Birch's executor, and found it prepared for the press amongst his papers. I am,

Your Constant Reader, and Occasional Correspondent.

"*The Nature and Kinds of Idolatry.*

"IDOLATRY is paying divine worship either to an improper object, or in an improper manner; and, therefore, it may be committed two ways. First, when divine worship is paid to any being, but the one true God; which is contrary to the first commandment, *Thou shalt have no other gods before me.* Exod. xx. 3. Or, secondly, when the true God is worshipped in a way contrary to his appointment; which is a breach of the second commandment, *Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyselfe to them, nor serve them: for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God,* &c. ver. 4, 5.

"All the heathen nations were guilty of the former, which began very early. Hence it is said, *Your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in old time, even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nachor; and they served other gods.* Josh. 24. 2. Again, *all the gods of the heathen are idols.* 1 Chron. xvi. 26. And St. Paul charges them with having *changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things; and worshipped and served the creature more than the creator,* that is, above the creator. Rom. i. 23, 25.

"Aaron's calf was an instance of the latter sort of idolatry; Exod. xxxii. 4, 5: for when he had built an altar to it, he proclaimed a feast to *Jehovah.* And though it is there said, *These be thy gods*; yet elsewhere, Neh. ix. 18, the expression is in the singular number, *This is thy god, that brought thee up out of Egypt.* And so Stephen calls it *an idol.* Acts vii. 41. Of the like nature was Micah's silver image, which was consecrated to *Jehovah.* Judges xvii. 3, 13. And though in ver. 5, according to our translation, it is said, *Micah had an house of gods*; yet in the Septuagint it is οἶκος Θεῦ. The same may be said of Jeroboam's two calves. 1 Kings, xii. 28. And therefore, chap. xvi. 31, the idolatry of Ahab is aggravated by saying, *As if it had been a slight thing for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam, he went and served Baal.* Which difference, perhaps, may also be intended in those passages, where the worship of Baal is said to be forbidden by other princes; but yet the people were permitted to frequent the high places and groves for religious service. And after we are told, that *Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel,* it is added, *Howbeit, from the sins* of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, *who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them; to wit, the golden calves that were in Bethel, and that were in Dan.* 2 Kings x. 28, 29.

"Of this latter kind of idolatry the papists also are planely guilty in worshiping angels, the Virgin Mary, and other saints; as likewise the cross, with many other pretended relics. Nor does the Bible afford them any foundation for distinguishing religious worship into λατρεία and δουλεία; as if the former denoted a superior degree, which is due only to God; and the latter an inferior, which may be paid to angels or saints: for the verb δουλεύειν, as well as λατρεύειν, is frequently used, both in the Old and New Testament, for serving God. So it is said, *And the people served the Lord all the days of Joshua,* ἐδούλευον. Judg. ii. 7. *And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him,* καὶ δούλευε αὐτῷ. 1 Chron. xxviii. 9. *Ye cannot serve God and mammon,* δουλεύειν. Matth. vi. 24. *For God is my witness, whom I serve,* δουλεύω. Rom. i. 9. And we find, that when St. John fell at the feet of the angel to worship him, he forbad him, saying, *Worship God*; Revelat. xix. 10; which, one would think, might have been a sufficient caution against any such practice afterwards."

"*How*

"*How far might Ignorance excuse St. Paul's persecuting Christians?*

"ST. Paul was bred a Pharisee, which was the strictest and most zealous sect of the Jews. Here he imbibed those early and strong prejudices against christianity, which seem to have been heightened by his own natural temper: so that he not only persecuted them in Jerusalem, but pursued them out of Judæa, being, as he says, *exceedingly mad against them*, περισσῶς ἐμμαινόμενος αὐτοῖς, *outrageous* and *furious*. Acts xxvi. 11. But 1 Tim. i. 13, he says, *I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly, in unbelief*, ἀγνοῶν ἐν ἀπιστίᾳ. So St. Peter ascribes the Jews crucifixion of Christ to their *ignorance*, κατὰ ἄγνοιαν, and therefore incourages them to repent. Acts iii. 17, 19. And our Saviour himself prays his Father to forgive them for the same reason, by saying, *they know not what they do*. Luke xxiii. 34. And elsewhere, speaking of the Jews, he tells his disciples, they would not only put them out of the synagogues, but likewise whosoever killed them would think he did God service. John xvi. 2. But, however, these things are all represented as criminal. St. Paul says, he *obtained mercy*, which is an acknowledgment of guilt; for guilty persons only are the objects of mercy. And tho, during this treatment of the christians, he says, that he had *lived in all good conscience before God*, Acts xxiii. 1; yet elsewhere he calls himself *the chief of sinners* on that account; 1 Tim. i. 15.

"A person, therefore, may, at the same time, act conscientiously and yet criminally: an erroneous conscience does not excuse him, unless he has used all the means in his power to be rightly informed. St. Paul had been trained up under very strong prejudices against christianity, without ever attending to its evidence; which was in itself criminal, and became much more so by his conduct. And though it be said, that an erroneous conscience is binding; yet it is not to be supposed, that the goodness of God will ever permit an honest mind, desirous to know the truth, and using all proper methods for the attainment of it, to remain to the last in any fatal mistakes: which makes it difficult to apprehend how deism can be consistent with integrity, where persons have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the evidence of the christian religion. It seems not to agree with those plane and express denunciations of the damnable state of infidels, declared both by Christ himself and his apostles. If the evidence of christianity was not fully sufficient to convince every honest and impartial enquirer of its truth, and the necessity of its beleif; how comes it to pass, that damnation is denounced against unbelief in as strong and express terms, as salvation is promised to those who do sincerely believe? *He, that believeth not the Son, shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him.* John iii. 36. *He, that believeth not, shall be damned.* Mark xvi. 16. *If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost.* 2 Cor. iv. 3."

P. S. In your Volume for 1743, at pp. 528, 529, 530, occurs a specimen of the candid spirit of this worthy writer, in his defense of his assertion, in his "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," that the works of the famous Dr. Sydenham were composed by him in English, and translated into Latin by Dr. Mapletoft and Mr. Havers. This piece of his is only to be met with in your valuable Magazine. In that for January, 1742, at pages 30, 31, is also preserved his explanation of a Roman altar.

Dr. Johnson's DESCRIPTION *of a* HIGHLAND HUT. (*See the Plate.*)

A Hut, says he, is constructed with loose stones, ranged for the most part with some tendency to regularity. It must be placed where the wind cannot act upon it with violence, because it has no cement; and where the water will run easily away, because it has no floor but the naked ground. The wall, which is commonly about six feet high, declines from the perpendicular a little inward. Such rafters as can be procured are then raised for a roof, and covered with heath, which makes a strong and warm thatch, kept from flying off by ropes of twisted heath, of which the ends, reaching from the center of the thatch to the top of the wall, are held firm by the weight of a large stone. No light is admitted but at the entrance, and thro' a hole in the thatch which gives vent to the smoke. This hole is not directly over the fire, lest the rain should extinguish it; and the smoke, therefore, naturally fills the place before it escapes. Such is the general structure of

of the houſes in which one of the nations of this opulent and powerful iſland has been hitherto content to live. Huts, however, are not more uniform than palaces; and by the water ſide, from the road near Loch Neſs, we eſpied a cottage, which was very far from one of the meaneſt, and, as our buſineſs was life and manners, we were willing to viſit it. To enter a habitation without leave, ſeems not to be conſidered here as rudeneſs or intruſion. The old laws of hoſpitality ſtill give this licence to ſtrangers. When we entered, we found an old woman boiling goat's-fleſh in a kettle. She ſpoke little Engliſh, but we had interpreters at hand; and ſhe was willing enough to diſplay her whole ſyſtem of œconomy. She had five children, of which none were yet gone from her. The eldeſt, a boy of thirteen, and her huſband, who is eighty years old, were at work in the wood. Her two next ſons were gone to Inverneſs, to buy *meal*, by which oatmeal is always meant. Meal ſhe conſidered as expenſive food, and told us, that in ſpring, when the goats gave milk, the children could live without it. She was miſtreſs of ſixty goats, and there were many kids in an encloſure at the end of her houſe: ſhe had alſo ſome poultry. By the lake we ſaw a potatoe-garden, and a ſmall ſpot of ground on which ſtood four ſhucks containing each twelve ſheaves of barley. She had all this from the labour of her own hands, and for what was neceſſary to be bought, her kids and her poultry were ſent to market.

With the true paſtoral hoſpitality, ſhe aſked us to ſit down and drink whiſky. She was religious, and, tho' the kirk was four miles off, probably eight Engliſh miles, ſhe went thither every Sunday. We gave her a ſhilling, and ſhe begged ſnuff; for ſnuff is the luxury of a Highland cottage.—This, the Doctor ſays, was the firſt Highland cottage he ever ſaw; of which we have attempted to exhibit a repreſentation.

Mr. URBAN,

THE account of the Deans of Briſtol, Vol. XLIV. p. 584, is incorrect. The true liſt of the late Deans is as follows:

Dr. Thomas Chamberlayne, died 1757.
Dr. William Warburton, Dean 1757, Biſhop of Glouceſter 1759.
Dr. Samuel Squire, Dean 1759, Biſhop of St. David's 1761.
Dr. Francis Ayſcough, Dean 1761, died 1763.
Dr. Cutts Barton, Dean 1763, now living.

Elizabeth, Duchess of Albemarle and Montagu, mentioned in the laſt Supplement, p. 625, was the eldeſt daughter of Henry Cavendiſh, ſecond Duke of Newcaſtle, not of Cuthbert Ogle, laſt Lord Ogle, who died in 1603, and was her great-great-grandfather; as appears by the following genealogical table:

Charles Cavendiſh=Catharine Ogle.

William, 1ſt D. of Newcaſtle, died 1676.=Eth. Baſſet.

Henry, 2d Duke, died 1691.=Frances Pierpoint.

Henry, Earl of Ogle, died 1680.

Elizabeth=Chriſtopher, D. of Albemarle, died 1687, 1ſt huſband.
Ralph, D. of Montagu, died 1709, 2d huſband.

This Duchess of Albemarle and Montagu died 1734, aged 90. Her ſiſters were, Frances, wife of John Campbell, 2d Earl of Braidalbin; Margaret, of John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle; Catharine, of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet; and Arabella, of Charles Spencer, 3d Earl of Sunderland.

Sir John Napier, mentioned in January Mag. p. 46, never was Lord Napier: he was the inventor of logarithms, and died in 1622, aged 67. His ſon Archibald was the 1ſt Lord. Archibald, 3d Lord, obtained a patent from Char. II. whereby the title was to remain to the heirs of his own body, and, in failure thereof, to the heirs of his ſiſters. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by Thomas, ſon of his ſiſter Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Nicholſon, of Carnock.

S. W.

A New

A NEW OFFICE *of* INITIATION *for all Youths of the superior Class.*

Lord Chesterfield's *Creed.*

"I Believe that this world is the object of my hopes and morals, and that the little prettinesses of life will answer all the ends of human existence. I believe that we are to succeed in all things by the graces of civility and attention; that there is no sin but against good manners, and that all religion and virtue consist in outward appearance. I believe that all women are children, and all men fools, except a few cunning people, who see through the rest, and make their use of them. I believe that hypocrisy, fornication, and adultery, are within the lines of morality; that a woman may be honourable when she has lost her honour, and virtuous when she has lost her virtue.

"This, and whatever else is necessary to obtain my own ends, and bring me into repute, I resolve to follow; and to avoid all moral offences, such as scratching my head before company, spitting upon the floor, and omitting to pick up a lady's fan: and in this persuasion I will persevere, without any regard to the resurrection of the body, or the life everlasting. *Amen.*"

Q. Wilt thou be initiated into these principles?

A. That is my inclination.

Q. Wilt thou keep up to the rules of the Chesterfield morality?

A. I will, Lord Chesterfield being my admonisher.

Then the Officiator shall say,

Name this child.

A. *A Fine Gentleman.*

Then he shall say,

"I introduce thee to the world, the flesh, and the devil, that thou mayest triumph over all awkwardness, and grow up in all politeness; that thou mayest be acceptable to the ladies, celebrated for refined breeding, able to speak French, and read Italian, invested with some public supernumerary character in a foreign court, get into parliament, perhaps into the privy-council; and that, when thou art dead, the letters written to thy bastards may be published, in five editions, for the instruction of all sober families.

"Ye are to take care that this child, when he is of a proper age, be sent to *Geneva* to be *confirmed.*"

Pluckley, Kent, Feb. 25, 1775.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING for some time past taken much delight in bees, and read the most eminent authors who have written upon that subject, I cannot help taking notice of some opinions published by those authors, and universally believed, that seem to me to be erroneous; and, therefore, I shall esteem it a favour, if, through the channel of your useful publication, you will please to communicate my doubts to the public; which I am the more solicitous for, because it appears to me, that the proper treatment of these industrious insects depends upon the truth and falsehood of the notions above alluded to.

Every person conversant in bees, knows, that there are, in every hive, three apparently distinct sorts of these insects, which are called by modern authors the queen-bee, drone-bee, and common or working or honey bee. Authors also mention, that the queen-bee is the only female in the hive, and consequently the mother of all the rest; that the drones are the male; and, what I shall now confine my objections to, *that the working-bees are all neutral, neither male nor female.* I cannot acquiesce in this opinion, for the following among many other reasons: That we are told in scripture, (and as far as I recollect we find it true through the whole creation,) that "God made "all creatures male and female," without the least hint of any intermediate or neutral animal; nor do I know of an insect or animal, when arrived at maturity, but has a power of propagating its species.

Again: it is extremely contrary to all nature's works (so far as we know of them), that, from the copulation of a male and female of any particular species of creature, three distinct sorts of creatures should be produced; a very few like the mother, some hundreds like the father, and several thousands essentially different from both, like neither one nor the other, who live to labour, and are destitute of the passion and power common to all animals, viz. the propagation of their species; and this not the effect of accident, but the constant and invariable mode of nature's proceedings. Surely, it is highly improbable!

Further, I apprehend it to be a fundamental axiom in natural philosophy, that like creatures always produce and are produced by like; but the above

above opinion militates against both parts of this position; for, say these authors, the common bees produce not at all, and are produced by creatures totally different from them, and which they never will be like.

These and many other reasons induced me to doubt the above-mentioned opinion, and I hope to put some able naturalists upon thinking of and trying experiments upon this matter, and shall be very glad to see the sentiments of others hereon; which, if not convincing to me, I will in a future letter acquaint you with my system; a supposition which I think will remove all the difficulties in this matter, and account for some very strange relations, by a Mr. Schirach, of making queen-bees. And as truth is my only pursuit, I sincerely wish that the above opinion, as well as my supposition, may be confirmed or confuted by experience.

H A A.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN I perufe the entertaining narrative of the discoveries made by Mr. Banks and Capt. Cook, it gives me pain to find my countrymen, whose humanity to enemies is one of their distinguishing characteristics, exercising on the harmless Indians a spirit peculiar, as we hoped, to Spanish invaders. Humanity will justify me, in giving the epithet of *harmless* to men, who, when they brandished their lances, were defending their property and their country against persons who, they had no reason to suppose, came with any other views than their rivals from the adjacent islands. I am shockt when I read, that these boasted discoveries, in three years of the 18th century, made by men, by Britons, and by protestants, cost the lives of many Indians. I shall give the instances in the very words of the historian, who, to do him justice, seems to regret the wanton acts of cruelty occasionally exercised by the common sailors.

Fired, and wounded a man who had fired the grass round the tent. I. 153.

Fired at people who defended an island. I. 159.

On the first landing at Otaheite, "a centinel being off his guard, one of the natives snatcht a musket out of his hand. A boy, a midshipman, was the commanding-officer, and gave orders to fire; which they obeyed *with the greatest glee, as if they had been firing at wild-ducks*, killed one stout man, and wounded several others.—What pity that such brutality should be exercised by civilized people on unarmed, ignorant Indians!" I. p. 25. "Upon this, Mr. Banks expressed displeasure, and said, "If we quarrelled "with these Indians, we should not "agree with angels."

Several shot at (one killed), by mistaking a welcome. I. p. 116.

A man shot in the face with small shot, for throwing a stick at a man in the ship. I. 102.

Mr. Parkinson, who had not so much interest in concealing or palliating these cruelties, has the following instances:

One shot by the cockswain. P. 87.

Three, for one snatching a hanger. 88.

Several, for seizing Tobaiah's boy. 94.

Wounded a young man, because a canoe-full threw stones at the ship, after singing, &c. P. 102.

A young man, for taking cloth offered him for his dog-skin garment, without giving the garment. "What a *severe* punishment for a crime committed, perhaps, ignorantly!" P. 104.

I might add to all the cruelties of discovery that of transporting a simple barbarian to a christian and civilized country, to debase him into a spectacle and a maccaroni, and to invigorate the seeds of corrupted nature by a course of improved debauchery, and then to send him back, if he survives the contagion of English vices, to revenge himself on his enemies, and die possest by seven spirits more wicked than the first.

H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

READING, in your last Magazine, an article extracted from the Philos. Transact. "of the stilling of waves by means of oil," I thought it probable, that Dr. Franklin had overlooked an observation in Martin's Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, (p. 48,) which is much to his purpose. It is as follows:

"The steward of Kilda, who lives in Pabbay, is accustomed, in time of a storm, to tie a bundle of puddings, made of the fat of sea fowl, to the end of his cable, and lets it fall into the sea, behind the rudder. This, he says, hinders the waves from breaking, and calms the sea; but the scent of the grease attracts the whales, which put the vessel in danger."

J. BOERHADEM.

*** *The letter on the uncertainty of astronomical calculations when applied to chronology, shall be inserted in our next: as shall likewise the account of an uncommon excrescence found in the intestines of a horse; the latter addressed to the Archdeacon of Cleveland; the verses signed* J. B. *and other contributions which we want room to enumerate.*

10. *Travels through the Middle Settlements in* North America, *in the Years* 1759 *and* 1760. *With Observations upon the State of the Colonies. By* Andrew Burnaby, *M. A. Vicar of* Greenwich. *4to. pp.* 106. Payne.

A TOUR through the Colonies must, at this time particularly, excite our attention; but, as this was taken before the present unhappy disputes, the grand question of taxation is not discussed, except cursorily in the introduction, and there it is placed in no new point of view. We shall briefly trace our author's route, and then give some idea of his work by a few selected passages.

Mr. Burnaby sailed from Spithead on April 20, 1759, and, without any remarkable occurrence, arrived in York-River, Virginia, July 5, from whence he went next day to Williamsburg, the capital of that province, Omitting his descriptions of the colony, inhabitants, &c. we shall accompany him to Fredericksburg, and the Falls of Rappahannock and Potowmac, and over the Pignut and Blue Ridges, and the river Shenando, to Winchester. Here discovering that he had been robbed by his servant, our traveller was obliged to dismiss him, which would have distressed him much, had not a friend sent a Negro-boy with him as far as Col. Washington's (Mount Vernon), 80 miles farther. There he disposed of his horses, and borrowing the Colonel's curricle and servant, proceeded to Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, where he hired a small schooner, and sailed to the head of the bay, distant 23 leagues, observing with delight the many capacious and navigable rivers that fall into it. From Frederic town, where he hired an Italian chaise, with a servant and horse, he proceeded through Newcastle to Philadelphia, now the object of wonder and admiration to all who consider that the place where it stands was, eighty years ago, an uncultivated desert. His next stages were Trenton in the Jerseys, Prince-Town, Brunswick, Perth Amboy (the capital of the East Jerseys, and generally the place of the Governor's residence), and Elizabeth town, from whence he crossed over to Staten island, in the province of New York, and, at the point opposite New York, embarked, and crossed the bay (three leagues wide) to that city. Long-Island, where the New-Yorkers usually have their villas, he mentions as the richest spot, in their opinion (from which he dissents), of all America. On a large plain there, between 20 and 30 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad, not a tree grows, and it is asserted there never were any. At New-York, Mr. Burnaby embarked for Newport in Rhode Island, sailing up the Sound, and passing through Hell Gate, a shoal and a vortex, which reminded him of Scylla and Charybdis. After describing Newport, he has the following paragraph, which, for particular reasons, we shall quote at large.

"About three miles from town is an indifferent wooden house, built by Dean Berkeley, when he was in these parts. The situation is low, but commands a fine view of the ocean, and of some wild rugged rocks that are on the left hand of it. They relate here several strange stories of the Dean, which, as they are characteristic of that extraordinary man, deserve to be *taken notice of*. One, in particular, I must beg the reader's indulgence to allow me to repeat to him. The Dean had formed the plan of building a town upon the rocks which I have just now *taken notice of*, and of cutting a road through a sandy beach, which lies a little below *it* [the rocks], in order that ships might come up and be sheltered in bad weather. He was so full of this project, as one day to say to one Smibert, a designer, whom he had brought over with him from Europe, on the latter's asking some ludicrous question concerning the future importance of the place, "Truly, you have very little foresight; for, in fifty years time, every foot of land in this place will be as valuable as the land in Cheapside." The Dean's house, notwithstanding his prediction, is at present nothing better than a farm-house, and his library is converted into the dairy. When he left America, he gave it to the college at Newhaven in Connecticut, who have let it to a farmer on a long lease. His books he divided between this college and that in Massachusets. The Dean is said to have written in this place *The Minute Philosopher*."

Several mistakes in this *strange story* we have a particular pleasure in being able to correct, in justice to a man who, though *extraordinary*, was also excellent, and whose zeal, however unsuccessful, in the best of causes, entitles him to much better epithets than *wild and chimerical*. Far from projecting a town, &c. the building, and the only

ly building, which Dean Berkeley had planned, was a tea-room and a kitchen, not even a bed-chamber. For what he said to his designer (or rather painter), Smibert, a painter without imagination, as to the probable value of that ground, there is not the least foundation. Possibly the proprietor of it might conceive that there was some latent scheme in contemplation, which might eventually increase the value; and certain it is, that, influenced by this notion, he demanded a greater price for it than the Dean chose to give, and therefore declined the purchase. The *prediction* not having been made, it is no wonder that what was given to a college as a farm should be used as such. *This*, indeed, was not only *foreseen*, but *intended*; and, surely, such a donation from a church-of-England man to a society of congregationalists, might have been mentioned with some encomium, by a man of a liberal spirit. Had Mr. Burnaby been so disposed, Rhode-Island would have furnished him with some traits of Dean Berkeley as a philanthropist, &c. more pleasing and more true.

But we forbear—and shall now accompany our author to Providence, over Bristol-Ferry, &c. and from thence to Boston, 45 miles distant, where he arrived Sept. 5, 1760. The isthmus which joins this town to the continent [that neck of land which we have heard so much of Gen. Gage's fortifying], he says, is half a mile in length, the breadth he does not mention. The town is in length nearly two miles, and in breadth half a one, and is supposed to contain 3000 houses, and 18,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. The number of souls in the province are about 200,000, and 40,000 of them are capable of bearing arms. As an instance of the persecuting spirit of the Congregationalists, Mr. Burnaby mentions their obliging Mr. Apthorp, a minister of the church of England, "a very amiable young man, of shining parts, great learning, and pure and engaging manners," to resign his cure, and to quit the colony; and that he "has since lived in England, upon a living in Surry, given him by Archbishop Secker." This Mr. Apthorp (as we remember) took an active part in the controversy with the late Dr. Maynew, in which he was said to be assisted by his Grace; the reward of his zeal was the vicarage of Croydon, which he now enjoys.

Embarking on board the Winchester man of war Oct. 12, our traveller arrived next day in the river of Piscataqua, in New Hampshire; and here, before he quits this continent, he combats the idea (which he stiles "illusory and fallacious") of "empire travelling westward," and "the expectation of America giving laws to the rest of the world," America (he says) being formed for happiness, not for empire, and having no beggars indeed, but insuperable causes of weakness, which will prevent its being a potent state, particularly the southern colonies, whose inhabitants he describes to be as indolent and inactive as those of Bengal. Add to this, the planters gradually retiring westward, the mode of cultivation by slavery, and the constant alarm and danger of the neighbouring Indians. And, though the northern colonies have stronger stamina, he thinks, their mutual jealousy and emulation, their manners, religions, and languages being different, and also their religious zeal, which, he says, borders on persecution, are difficulties and disadvantages no less insurmountable. If left to themselves, a civil war, in his opinion, would soon ensue, from one end of the continent to the other. Besides, he adds, this vast extent of coast can never be defended but by a maritime power; and, without her fisheries, and her commerce with the West Indies, America cannot subsist. By framing the late fishery bills, our ministers seem to have the same idea.

Oct. 20, 1760, our author sailed in the Winchester for England, and arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 21.

(Some Extracts in our next.)

II. TAXATION NO TYRANNY: *an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the* American *Congress.* 8*vo.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Cadell.

COMMON fame attributes the merit of this performance to the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and every page of it confirms the truth of the report. That gentleman has been charged, in his former political productions, with writing by compulsion; in this it is plain he has written from the heart. The fundamental principle he endeavours to establish is, "That the supreme power of every community has the right of requiring, from all its subjects, such contributions as are necessary to the public safety,

safety, or public prosperity;" a position, he says, considered, by all mankind, as comprising the primary and essential condition of all political society, till it became disputed by those zealots of anarchy, who have denied to the parliament of Britain the right of taxing the American colonies.

In favour of this exemption of the Americans from the authority of their lawful sovereign, and the dominion of their mother country, very loud clamours have been raised, and many wild assertions advanced: sometimes the nation is to be mollified by a tender tale of men who fled from tyranny to rocks and deserts, and who, having worked hard for bread in a cold country, and obtained, by a slow progression of manual industry, the accommodations of life, are now invaded by unprecedented oppression, and plundered of their properties by the harpies of taxation. At other times our veneration is to be excited with accounts of their greatness and their opulence, of the fertility of their lands, and the splendour of their towns. We then begin to consider the question with more evenness of mind, and are ready to conclude, that those oppressions cannot be very grievous, which have been found consistent with this speedy growth of opulence; and that it is but reasonable, that they, who thus flourish under the protection of government, should contribute something towards its expence: when all at once the tone is changed; and we are told, that the Americans, however wealthy, cannot be taxed; that they are the descendants of men who left all for liberty, and that they have constantly preserved the principles and stubbornness of their progenitors; that they are too obstinate for persuasion, and too powerful for constraint; that they will laugh at argument, and defeat violence; that the continent of North-America contains three millions, not of men merely, but of *Whigs*, of *Whigs* fierce for liberty, and disdainful of dominion; that they multiply with the fecundity of their own rattle-snakes, so that every quarter of a century doubles their numbers. But men, adds the Doctor, accustomed to think themselves masters do not love to be threatened. This talk is, he hopes, commonly thrown away, or raises passions different from those which it is intended to excite. Instead of terrifying the English hearer to tame acquiescence, it disposes him to hasten the experiment of bending obstinacy before it is become yet more obdurate, and convinces him that it is necessary to attack a nation thus prolific while we may yet hope to prevail. When he is told through what extent of territory we must travel to subdue them, he recollects how far, a few years ago, we travelled in their defence. When it is urged that they will shoot up like the Hydra, he naturally considers how the Hydra was destroyed.

Dr. Johnson goes on to contrast the pitiful spirit of the merchants and citizens of London, with the manly recommendation to parliament of the traders of Birmingham. He compliments the latter for being able to distinguish *real* from *seeming* good; of being able to see, through the cloud of interposing difficulties, to the lasting and solid happiness of victory and settlement.

The colonies, says he, differ no otherwise from those of other nations, than as the English constitution differs from theirs. All government is ultimately and essentially absolute, but subordinate societies may have more immunities, or individuals greater liberty, as the operations of government are differently conducted. An Englishman, in the common course of life and action, feels no restraint. An English colony has very liberal powers of regulating its own manners, and adjusting its own affairs. *But an English individual may, by the supreme authority, be deprived of liberty; and a colony divested of its powers, for reasons of which that authority is the only judge.*

[It is somewhere said, that, in whatever shape the Fiend appears, he never fails to shew his cloven foot. If these positions are admitted, we have profited little by the boasted revolution; and the British nation have shifted sovereigns to very little purpose, if only to change their names.]

The Doctor says, that *to be prejudiced is always to be weak.* Whether the Doctor may or may not partake of this imbecility of human nature let the reader judge from his late Journey to the Western Islands, and from the following short specimens from this pamphlet: If the Americans murmur, he says, at being carried from their own country to be tried for certain offences, he advises them not to offend, and then they will be safe. If they complain of a law made expressly for their punishment, he tells them that tumults and seditions were always punishable, and that the new law prescribes only the mode of execution. When it is said, that the whole town of Boston

Boston is distressed for the misdemeanor of a few, he wonders at their shamelessness; for *we know*, he says, that the town of Boston, and all the associated provinces, are now in open rebellion, to defend or justify the criminals. If frauds in the imposts are tried without a jury, they are tried here in the same manner. If they are condemned unheard, it is because there is no need of trial: somebody has observed, that no man desires to hear what he has already seen. If their assemblies have been suddenly dissolved; their deliberations were indecent, and their intentions seditious. If it be lamented, that the same vengeance involves the innocent and guilty; he answers, to bring misery on those who have not deserved it, is part of the aggregated guilt of rebellion. That they may sometimes have had bad governors, and corrupt judges, is not their case alone; we may have had the same. If they complain of not being represented, they may buy estates in England, and without innovation represent their native colonies. If they plead exemption from taxation by custom, having never been taxed till lately, the answer is, the longer they have been spared the better they can pay.

Though we have selected some few instances of this kind of reasoning, we are far from intimating, that the Doctor's arguments are all of the same kind. Many of the resolutions of the American congress he has refuted by solid argument, and some he has held forth in a most ridiculous light. The legislature of a colony he has likened to the vestry of a large parish, which may lay a cess upon the inhabitants for their immediate and particular use; but have no power to exempt themselves from taxes laid by a superior power.

Their charters, he supposes, to be now all legally forfeited, and may be modelled as shall appear most commodious to the mother country: he wishes, however, that the present commotion may end without bloodshed, and that the rebels may be subdued by terror, rather than by violence; and therefore recommends such a force to be employed against them, as may take away, not only the power, but the hope of resistance, and, by conquering without a battle, save many from the sword.

12. *Poetical Amusements at a Villa near* Bath. 8vo. *pp.* 50. Hawes.

THIS little collection consists of what the French call *bouts rimés*, and other *jeux d'esprit* on given subjects, contributed by several friends of both sexes, most of whom visited weekly at Batheaston, near Bath, at the house or villa, we suppose, of J. Miller, Esq; whose lady seems to have been the muse that inspired them, or, in the editor's word, "the institutress" of this society.

Prefixed is a representation of an elegant ancient vase on a modern altar, decorated with laurel branches, &c. which was found by a labouring man in 1769 at Frascati, near the spot where is supposed to have stood the Tusculanum of Cicero, and by its workmanship seems not unworthy of such an owner. It is at present the receptacle of all the contending poetical morsels which every other Thursday are drawn out of it indiscriminately, and after being read aloud by the gentlemen present, prizes are assigned to those three which are thought the most deserving, and the authors, when announced, are presented publicly by the institutress with wreaths of myrtle.

The profits of this publication are destined to the assistance of *the pauper scheme*, a most deserving and important establishment at Bath, by which advice and medicines are yearly administered gratis to more than 1200 of the industrious poor. The writers whose names we can decypher, are the Hon. Mr. Phipps, J. Miller, Esq; and Mrs. Miller (the institutress), the Marquis of Carmarthen, George Pitt, Esq; Sir Charles Sedley, the Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Monsr. du Tems, Mrs. Laroche, Edw. Drax, Esq; Admiral Keppel, Hans Stanley, Esq; Rev. Mr. Jenner, Hon. Master Fielding (11 years old), C. W. Banipfylde, Esq; George Ogle, Esq; Miss Burgess (10 years old), Rev. Mr. Greaves, Hon. Mrs. Greville, and Master Schomberg (16 years old). Among these, not to detract from the merit of any, the compositions of Lord Palmerston seem to us distinguishably excellent. One by his Lordship on a given subject has already been inserted in our poetical article (p. 94). We shall here add one of his *bouts rimés*.

"While Flora's sweet treasures enamel the ground,
And the woodlands and hedges with music resound,
In crowds on the green see the villagers gay
For a garland contend in their innocent play:

Bu-

But taught, my dear girl, by the birds as they sing,
What softer enjoyments the season can bring,
We'll shun the loud tumults, and steal to the grove,
Where the prize shall be beauty, the sport shall be love.

Another. By her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland.

"The pen which I now take and brandish,
Has long lain useless in my standish.
Know, every maid, from her in pattin,
To her who shines in glossy satin,
That, could they now prepare an oglio,
From best receipt of book in folio,
Ever so fine, for all their puffing,
I should prefer a butter'd muffin.
A muffin Jove himself might feast on,
If eat with Miller at Batheaston."

Subject, First of May. *Mrs.* Greville.*

"Pale April, with her childish eye,
Alike prepar'd to laugh or cry,
All unlamented flies away,
And leaves the world to Love and May.
Maia comes, fair queen of blooms,
Scattering round her choice perfumes;
Lo! she comes and leads her train
With songs and dances o'er the plain.
Cupid there, the wanton boy,
With every grace and every joy;
And rosy youth and gay desire,
And zephyrs breathing amorous fire;
See, they frolic—hark! they say,
"Mortals, mortals, hail the May."
Time and pleasures fly too fast,
Catch the blessings whilst they last;
Maia soon shall quit the plain,
Winter soon resume his reign.
Alas! when once you leave the May,
All the sweets of these decay.
But see! no more, no more complain,
Hymen comes to join our train;
The god descends—sweet sounds declare
The god of heart-felt bliss is there.
Hymen, hail! celestial boy!
Source of every virtuous joy;
Life and love, by heaven's decree,
Owe their choicest charms to thee.
Thou, for such thy pow'r divine,
Canst every earthly bliss refine;
Improve the pleasures that are past,
And, by reflection, make them last.
SPENCER, DEVON, join the throng,
To you these rapturous truths belong;
Your hearts shall feel, your tongues shall say,
That henceforth every month is May."

We canot close this pleasing Miscellany without remarking, that Master Schomberg's *On the Beauties of Nature compared with those of Art* are much beyond his years; that Mr. and Mrs. Miller also display evident marks of genius, tho' we wish the latter was a little more attentive to her rhymes; and that we are so dull that we cannot unriddle the reason why Admiral Keppel "desires the reader of his enigma (a watch) to begin at the last line."

* Author of the *Prayer for Indifference.*

13. *Thoughts upon Slavery. By* John Wesley, *M. A. Price* 1 *s. pp.* 28. Hawes.

OUR author here discusses the nature of slavery, and the beginning of Negro slavery in America; describes the country from which the Negroes are brought, their good temper and inoffensive behaviour, and the manner in which they are generally procured, carried to, and treated in America. He then shews, most irrefragably, that such proceedings cannot be defended on the principles of even heathen honesty, and are irreconcileable (setting the Bible out of the question), with any degree of either justice or mercy; and concludes with a particular application to those who are more immediately concerned, whether captains, merchants, or planters. On the whole, it is difficult to conceive how any men who think and feel, can continue this barbarous traffic of buying and selling, and torturing their fellow-creatures; a traffic which is equally a disgrace to our nature, our nation, and our religion; and Mr. Wesley is highly laudable in thus endeavouring to extend that *liberty with which Christ hath made* us all *free*, to so large and miserable a part of the rational creation.

14. *Village Memoirs: in a series of Letters between a Clergyman and his Family in the Country, and his Son in Town.* 8*vo*, pp. 180. Davies.

THE correspondents in this *petite piece* are, the Rev. Mr. Paulet, a worthy intelligent divine; his son, who is tutor to a Sir William Russel, in Cavendish-square; and his daughter, an unintelligent and not very worthy female. The first letters communicate, from the father to the son, the dying scenes of a Mr. Arlington, whose *Miscellaneous Remarks* and *Strictures on Landscape Gardening* are some of the most readable parts of the volume. On the whole, though there is some very good advice in the father's epistles, yet there is nothing very new or striking in these memoirs, which conclude with the son's

son's taking orders, and the daughter's taking flight with a young officer; and in consequence dying miserably, in the true novel style. The following letter, however, deserves the perusal of all young clergymen, though, we must premise, the writer of it is a Lindseyan, and thinks "no other test should be required than the Apostles Creed."

"*To Mr.* PAULET.

"*Dear Charles,*

"According to your desire, I shall now endeavour to point out to you some *minutiæ*, as they are called, which may serve as proper hints, before you go into holy orders; *minutiæ*, which, not being sufficiently attended to, always confirm me in the opinion that a minister is either ignorant of, or indifferent to, the service he is to perform.—By the rubrick before the Common-Prayer of the second of Edward VI. it was ordered, that the priest, being in the choir (that is, in his own seat there), should begin with the Lord's-prayer; but early in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, reading-desks were set up in the body of the church, and there the sentences, exhortation, confession, and absolution, were generally introduced.—In regard to the sentences, I shall only observe that any of them are proper; but, if you begin with "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us; but, if we confess our sins, He, &c."—you must here supply the word *God*, for *He* has no reference. The exhortation, which must be read with dignity and earnestness, should close, I think, at "heavenly grace," and the words "saying after me" should be pronounced as you are kneeling down.—The absolution should not be given, as I have frequently heard it, as if the minister had power to forgive sins, but the voice must be carefully kept up till you come to "He pardoneth and absolveth," &c. The *Venite*, which must now be considered as another exhortation, was formerly used to hasten people into church; and Durandus, I think, mentions that some lazy christians had always used to lie in bed till they heard the *Venite* sung. The psalms* have been objected to by many, as being composed for particular occasions, and not general enough in their use; but they contain such energy, such simplicity and elegance, that the finest fervour of devotion must be borrowed from them: the stops, you know, are calculated for the chaunt, and much absurdity will arise, if you do not minutely consider the sense, and keep up your voice at the end of those verses where the sense is not complete:—nor is this all—the manner must be particularly attended to—a penitential psalm should be read very differently from that of an exultation.—In regard to the lessons, there is a still greater scope—the manner of reading them should be as various as the matter; for what can be more opposite than the commands of Pharaoh, and the supplication of Judah—this is scarce ever attended to, for most divines, I am sorry to say, read even the threatenings of Goliah with the meek voice of David. The New Testament demands, that in the gospel you should plainly recite a narrative—in the 15th of Corinthians, that you should triumph in your redemption. In the belief, I confess that I am much hurt that most congregations should bow at the name of Jesus, and not at that of God the Father—this, if it has any meaning, exalts the son above the father, which is unnecessary in a protestant country—but the custom has crept in from taking a text in St. Paul, in the literal sense, "at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow," &c. Then follow the collects—and here I must particularly take notice of that on Advent Sunday, which I hope you can repeat with the propriety it deserves:—when you come to that passage, "that, at the last day, when He shall come again in his glorious majesty," &c. your own feelings will prompt you to throw in a suitable degree of solemnity;—weigh the whole of it, I intreat you, for it is one of the finest models of petitionary composition. When the order for morning and evening prayer began with the Lords-prayer, it ended with the third collect for grace; the litany was then a separate service, and I could almost wish that it had either remained so, or that more prayers were omitted on those days that it is appointed to be read; the recital of it, however, requires particular attention. Oh! how frequently has it offended both my ear and understanding, when a minister has made a full-stop at "all uncharitableness," as if he should no need to be delivered from it. In regard to the communion-service, I shall at present only observe, that you should not give the commandments from the altar; this is making the old law of more weight than the new,—

* In point of composition, the 114th psalm is a better ode than any in Horace, "When Israel came out of Egypt," &c.

the code to be amended more sacred than the law explained; in short, if it must be read at all, it should be read at the beginning, not at the end: but I need not inform you, that this likewise was originally a separate service. These are the chief remarks which immediately occur, and which, being weighed, may add propriety to the fervency of your devotion: the subject will improve upon you by attention; for, though I am not so zealous as some divines, who assert that our service is perfect in the beauty of holiness, yet I am fully convinced, that, upon the whole, it is a reasonable and a holy service.—In regard to sermons, let me ask you the following questions: Have you studied Dr. Jeremy Taylor for matter, and not for style? Have you read Dr. Clarke for fine arguments, and nice distinctions? Sherlock for strength and persuasion, and Jortin for plain reason and sober sense?—Have you felt the sublimity of Warburton, and admired the concise elegance of Hurd?—You can answer, I hope, all these questions in the affirmative—let me then advise you to buy all the sermons that Manwaring has ever published—would his pamphlets were folios! but for more common use attend to, study Bourdaloue.—The length of your discourses should not exceed twenty minutes (few hearers can keep up their attention so long); but should you be dull, heavy, uninstructive, nay, I will say unentertaining, half that time will be estimated an hour: a good sermon, delivered with propriety and earnestness, always attracts—even the infidel keeps his snuff-box in his pocket, and the ladies are silent about their fans; but once lose their attention, the whole air distils the dews of Morpheus; the 'prentice recollects his Saturday's fatigue, and his mistress is forced to pinch her husband to prevent a snore—in short, though I hate [illegible], I think volatile essence is a better ingredient in a sermon than a draught opiate. But what subjects shall you chuse for discourses? Here I should hesitate:---by no means introduce party; never preach at any body; [illegible] the fruit of private resentment, [illegible] of christian zeal. Don't pretend to expound very difficult texts; expositions of this kind become the press [illegible] than the pulpit; such disquisitions should be read, not heard. Address the fancy and the heart: quote not chapter and verse, but give the substance, and, if you could, the manner of St. Paul; for I am convinced that he preached not like ——— or ———, but like Hinchliffe, Porteus, or Hurd. Now and then take subjects from the Bible, but most frequently from the New Testament: a good comment on any sentence in our Saviour's sermon on the mount is of itself a full discourse, but you may make excursions. I have read excellent discourses against gaming, and very lately a most useful sermon against inhumanity to brutes †. But where are you to preach? By no means for a constancy in a village, where your principal auditors will be only a few overgrown farmers: it is scarce possible to do much good amongst them: they will not regard you for your reasoning, but for your revenue; and I declare, I would almost as willingly see you transported to live amongst the New Zealanders, as (after the education that I have given you) that you should at last fall a prey to gross ignorance and low conceit. The soldier is brave, and the sailor is generous; the mechanic, in the course of his traffic, has bad opportunities of enlarging his ideas; but the farmer, having never burst the web, thinks himself as wise as the parish-clerk, who is convinced of his own omniscience, because he has never met with any one but the parson to tell him the contrary. I allow that I speak here with some degree of acrimony; but I am clearly convinced, that these men have greatly augmented the distresses of the inferior clergy, and it is chiefly owing to them, in conjunction with attornies, that there is so much "leading into captivity, and such complaining in our streets." . . .

Your affectionate father,

ROBERT PAULET."

"P. S. Let me give you one more caution in regard to sermons: never introduce any thing ludicrous in them. It may be called preaching in the manner of South or Sterne, but it is a bad manner, and I pray you avoid it. Atterbury has frequently disgusted me beyond measure with vulgar allusions; and even the Bishop of Glocester, when he talks of hocus-pocus tricks, in a sermon on the resurrection."

15. *The Life of* Agricola, *by* Tacitus; *with a Translation, by* J. Aikin. *Printed at* Warrington. 8vo. pp. 141. Johnson.

THIS small volume is intended to give a specimen of an elegant edition

† By Mr. Granger, the biographical historian.

of a classic (the Latin being prefixed), as well as a translation of the Life of Agricola; and it must be owned, that, in the goodness of the paper, and neatness of the type, this Warrington press is not inferior to those of Glasgow. But this is the least of our translator's commendation, as he has, in our opinion, done ample justice to an author whose spirit it is very difficult to transfuse without evaporation. Mr. Aikin seems, indeed, to be thoroughly acquainted with Tacitus, and has given him an English dress, which becomes him much more than those stiff and affected robes in which he was cloathed, or rather disguised, by Gordon. We therefore wish that this may only be a prelude to a translation of all the works of Tacitus, by the same hand. To an English reader this piece of biography is peculiarly interesting; as it contains a curious description of the ancient state of our island, in which Agricola commanded. As a specimen, we shall quote the celebrated panegyric with which it concludes:

"Happy, O Agricola! not only in the splendor of your life, but in the seasonableness of your death *. With resignation and chearfulness, from the testimony of those who were present in your last moments, did you meet your fate, as if striving, to the utmost of your power, to make the Emperor appear guiltless †. But to myself and your daughter ‡, besides the anguish of losing a parent, the aggravating affliction remains, that it was not our lot to watch over your sick bed, to comfort your decay, and to satiate ourselves with beholding and embracing you. With what attention should we have received your last instructions, and engraved them on our hearts! This is our sorrow, this is our wound: to us you were lost four years before, by a tedious absence. Every thing, doubtless, Oh best of parents! was administered for your comfort and honour, while a most affectionate wife sat beside you; yet fewer tears were shed upon your bier, and, in the last light which your eyes beheld, something was still wanting.

"If there be any habitation for the shades of the virtuous, if, as philosophers suppose, exalted souls do not perish with the body, may you repose in peace, and reclaim your surviving household from vain regret and feminine lamentations, to the contemplation of your virtues, which allow no place for mourning or complaining! Let us adorn your memory rather by a fixed admiration, and, if our natures will permit, by an imitation of your excellent qualities, than by temporary eulogies. This is truly to honour the dead; this is to shew the piety of a near relation. I would also recommend it to the wife and daughter of this great man, to shew the veneration of a husband's and a father's memory, by revolving his actions and words in their breasts, and endeavouring to retain the idea of his fame, and the features of his mind, rather than the image of his person. Not that I would intimate a disapprobation of those resemblances of the human figure which are engraved in brass or marble; but, as the originals are frail and perishable, so likewise are they: while the form of the mind is eternal, and not to be retained or expressed by any foreign matter, or the artist's skill, but by the manners of the survivors. Whatever, in Agricola, was the object of our love, of our admiration, remains, and will remain, in the minds of men, transmitted in the records of fame, throughout an eternity of years. For, while many great personages of antiquity will be involved in a common oblivion with the mean and inglorious, Agricola shall survive, thus represented and conveyed to future ages."

It is scarce necessary to add, that the translator is brother to Mrs. Barbauld, and, like her, distinguished by his ingenuity.

16. *Essays in Prose and Verse; partly collected, and partly original. For the Improvement of younger Minds.* 1s. 6d. Buckland.

THE writers, whose pieces are here inserted are Drs. Young, Watts, Parnell, Grosvenor, Doddridge, and Gibbons, Sir Richard Blackmore, Bishop Sherlock, &c. Both verse and prose seem to be selected with great judgment, for the improvement of children and youth, and even candidates for the ministry. The originals too have a degree of merit which is seldom found in compilations of this kind, and which we hope will recommend them to the

* Before Domitian destroyed the vitals of the commonwealth.

† He was supposed to be poisoned by order of Domitian.

‡ The wife of Tacitus.

for whose use they are peculiarly designed.

27. *The Birth-Place, or, Thoughts on a Visit made to it. A Poem, in the Manner of Dr.* Young. 1s. Buckland.

THIS poem owes its origin to a visit which the author, who has been 30 years a minister, made to his native place. The incidents of his life are represented both faithfully and pathetically, and these "fragments of his time, which (as he expresses it) he has gathered up, that nothing might be lost," will administer spiritual food and comfort to all who *hunger and thirst after righteousness*. In particular, "the change of time and waste of death," in the towns and villages where the author passed his childhood, are painted with a warmth of colouring that must strike the most insensible. We could, with pleasure, add a large extract, but our present limits will not permit.

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THE

THE TIPPLING PHILOSOPHERS.

I.

DIOGENES, ore severo,
Qui Macedonem oblatravit,
Gratiâ veritatis in mero,
Se sæpe mero recreavit;
Donec Iro pauperior factus,
Cyathique repulsus honore,
Pro sede cadum sibi nactus,
Dolii requievit odore.

II.

Heraclitus amystide plenâ
Cor extulit exhilaratus,
At deficiente lagenâ,
Lachrymavit inebriatus.
Ineptias hominum flebat,
Ut inique percrebuit rumor;
Græcarier atqui solebat
Dum ocellis erumperet humor.

III.

Democritus usque gavisus
Placuit sibi vina bibendo;
Movitque ad pocula risus,
Furentis ad instar agendo:
Cum sacro liquore profusus,
Insanire libebat affatim,
Iteraret hilariter lusus
Siccorum in sobrietatem.

IV.

Copernicus item agnovit
Acumen in arte bibendi,
Quæ fides ingenii movit,
Modulos variatque nitendi;
Venasque Lyæo inflatus,
Cum ingenio titubanti,
Simul orbem est vertere ratus,
Rotæ pariter volutanti.

V.

Hebes Aristoteles artium,
Si vinum fuisset negatum;
Quodque damus luxuriæ partium
Vincæ referatur enatum;
Ventrem ille (si famæ credatis)
Vel gurgitis instar habebat,
Utque potûs suppeteret satis,
Se pronum in æquor agebat.

VI.

Cum Pyrrho negantia modum
Sua labra mero proluisset,
Nil cerneret udus eodem
Quo sobrius ante vidisset;
Hilarique scyphorum usurâ
Sentiens modo fixa movere,
Nihil iade in rerum naturâ
Statuit veritatis habere.

VII.

Solon, omen Achaiæ gratum,
Qui legibus auxit Athenas,
Crœsum abnuit esse beatum,
Tagi licet inter arenas.
At in orbem pocula movit
Celer, abstinuitque loquendo,
Sapiens, quoniam bene novit
Madidis profuisse tacendo.

I.

DIOGENES, surly and proud,
Who snarl'd at the Macedon youth,
Delighted in wine that was good,
Because in good wine there was truth;
But growing as poor as a Job,
Unable to purchase a flask,
He chose for his mansion a tub,
And liv'd by the scent of the cask.

II.

Heraclitus would never deny
A bumper, to cherish his heart,
And when he was maudlin would cry,
Because he had empty'd his quart:
Though some are so foolish to think
He wept at mens folly and vice,
'Twas only his custom to drink
Till the liquor flow'd out of his eyes.

III.

Democritus always was glad
To tipple, and cherish his soul,
And would laugh like a man that was mad,
When over a good flowing bowl:
As long as his cellar was stor'd,
The liquor he'd merrily quaff,
And when he was drunk as a lord,
At them that were sober he'd laugh.

IV.

Copernicus too, like the rest,
Believ'd there was wisdom in wine,
And thought that a cup of the best
Made reason the brighter to shine;
With wine he replenish d his veins,
And made his philosophy reel,
Then fancy'd the world, as his brains,
Turn'd round like a chariot-wheel.

V.

Aristotle, that master of arts,
Had been but a dunce without wine,
And what we ascribe to his parts
Is due to the juice of the vine:
His belly, most writers agree,
Was as big as a watering trough;
He therefore leap'd into the sea,
Because he'd have liquor enough.

VI.

When Pyrrho had taken a glass,
He saw that no object appear'd
Exactly the same as it was
Before he had liquor'd his beard;
For, things running round in his drink,
Which sober he motionless found,
Occasion'd the sceptic to think
There was nothing of truth to be found.

VII.

Wise Solon, who carefully gave
Good laws unto Athens of old,
And thought the rich Crœsus a slave,
Tho' a King, to his coffers of gold,
Delighted in plentiful bowls,
But, drinking, much talk would decline,
Because 'twas the custom of fools
To prattle much over their wine.

VIII.

Socrates quoque nectare mulsit
Se juxta lætitiæ morem,
Ebrioque rogatus indulsit
Sapientiæ Phœbus honorem:
Sua gaudia sera solebat
Producere noctis in horas;
Hinc conjugis rixas horrebat,
Resonantis in aure sonoras.

IX.

Theophrastus, eloquii decus,
Provocare in vina sodales
Suevit; utque moveret Bacchus,
Lusitaret ut impiger ales.
Facilisque redire, jocari
Fabulas crepitaret aniles,
Ratus usque facete nugari
Cætus animare viriles.

X.

Seneca probitatis honestæ
Monuit venerandé Neronem,
Furtimque fuligine testæ
Tulit acre scientiæ donum.
Neque vates inania finxit,
Quippe, fato instante, securus,
Suo sanguine balnea tinxit,
Quasi fonte meri moriturus.

XI.

Non discipulos imbuisset
Pythagoras arte tacendi,
Nisi sæpe potu meminisset
Sibi vim periisse loquendi;
Tum, nescia mens otiari,
Premeret licet amphora vocem,
Malesanâ cœpit meditari
Vertigine metempsychosim.

XII.

Animi, Cato fortis, austeri
Scrutarier improba morum,
Bene gestiit addere, meri,
Virtutibus, igne, calorem.
Hic si nepos arte bibisset,
Superasset amystide sortem,
Neque dextra superbe dedisset
Temerariâ cuspide mortem.

XIII.

Plato, Philosophiæ Princeps,
Nisi plenius ore bibisset
Nectareo, scripta deinceps
Cœlestia nemo legisset.
Hoc supra mortalium leges
Animas docet esse facetas,
Hinc est quod habuimus Reges,
Philosophos, atque Poetas.

VIII.

Old Socrates ne'er was content,
Till a bottle had heighten'd his joys,
In his cups to the oracle went,
Or he ne'er had been counted so wise:
Late hours he certainly lov'd,
And made wine the delight of his life,
Or Xantippe would never have prov'd
Such a damnable scold of a wife.

IX.

Theophrastus, that eloquent sage,
By Athens so greatly ador'd,
With a bottle would boldly engage,
When mellow, was brisk as a bird;
Would chat, tell a story, and jest,
Most pleasantly over a glass,
And thought a dumb guest at a feast
But a dull philosophical ass.

X.

Grave Seneca, fam'd for his parts,
Who tutor'd the bully of Rome,
Grew wise o'er his cups and his quarts,
Which he drank like a miser at home:
And, to shew he lov'd wine that was good
To the last, (we may truly aver it)
He tinctur'd his bath with his blood,
So fancy'd he died in his claret.

XI.

Pythagoras did silence enjoin
On his pupils, who wisdom would seek,
Because he tippled good wine
Till himself was unable to speak;
And when he was whimsical grown,
With sipping his plentiful bowls,
By the strength of the juice in his crown,
He conceiv'd transmigration of souls.

XII.

XIII.

Old Plato was reckon'd divine,
Who fondly to wisdom was prone,
But had it not been for good wine,
His merits had never been known.
By wine we are generous made,
It furnishes fancy with wings,
Without it we ne'er should have had
Philosophers, Poets, or Kings.

PROLOGUE *to the new Tragedy of* Cleonice.

Written by Thomas Vaughan, *Esq;*

Spoken by Mr. Bensley.

TELL me, ye Gods, ye Arbiters of Wit,
Who rule the Heav'ns, or who lead the Pit, [*Addressing the Gallery and Pit.*
Whence comes it, in an age refin'd by Taste,
By Science polish'd, and by Judgment chaste,
We see the Muse, in dignity sublime,
Led on by Prologue, aping Pantomime?
Whose sportive fancy, and whose comic skill,
All must applaud—where Roscius guides the quill:
Yet, when Melpomene in grief appears,
Her suff'ring Virtue bath'd in Sorrow's tears,
From tyrant laws, or jealous love oppress'd,
Swelling with silence in her tortur'd breast;
How can the heart her genial impulse shew,
Feel as she feels, or weep another's woe,
When gay Thalia has so late possess'd
The laughing transports of the human breast?

Le:

Let each her province keep, let jocund Mirth
To Epilogue alone give happy birth;
Ease the struck soul from ev'ry anxious fear,
And wipe from Beauty's cheek the silent tear.
Twice Metastasio's wings have borne our Bayes,
And safely brought him o'er the critic seas;
Fir'd with success, he dares, this awful night,
Cheer'd by your smiles, to take a bolder flight;
Nor longer stoop beneath a foreign shade,
Like Dian, shining from a borrow'd aid,
But comes, impregnate with Icarian pride,
To stretch his pinions, and forsake his guide;
Yet doubtful flies, lest vapours damp his force,
And one black cloud should stop his airy course.
To awful flights his proud ambition soars,
And the dread regions of applause explores;
No sun he fears, but courts its warmest ray—
'Tis yours to raise—or sink him in the sea.
Let Candour, then, proceed to try the cause,
That Magna Charta of dramatic laws.

EPILOGUE *to the same.*

Spoken by Mrs. Bulkley.

OUR author, all submission, sends me here,
To make excuses for your simple cheer;
And I, that have no interest in his scenes,
Must bear the train of tragic kings and queens.
Shall I support the weakness of his muse?—
Egad—if so—I'll fit him with abuse—
I'll soon dissect his fine-spun work, and show
That all his plot has more of farce than woe.
For, after all, the creature's much deceiv'd,
If e'er he thinks his tale can be believ'd.
So tame and so inanimate his maid is—
How very different from our modern ladies!
What, could a blooming lass, with ripen'd charms,
Be held so long from her admirer's arms?—
If such were truths in prudish heathen climes,
Examples vary in our later times.—
Then for theatric play—how poor! how cold!
A heroine's language should be nobly bold,
Outstrip the decency of vulgar life, [strife—
Mouth at the heavens, and set the gods at
Time was, indeed, an antiquated bard
Paid to a beldame, Nature, some regard,
And drew his females with such simple features,
That all, who saw, believ'd them humane crea-
Plain Desdemona bore no trace of art, [tures.
And Portia play'd a wife's domestic part;
While Constance shew'd but what before we
And only griev'd as *real* mothers do.—[knew,
Shall this stale poet give the drama law,
Who poorly copied only what he saw?
Nay, stole from life, in every clime and age,
The characters that fill his boasted page?—
Well! as I live! 'tis he!—*(looking out)*—
O, are you come?
Does all go well?—poor devil!—seal his doom,
This live-long night he watches every eye,
Talks like his heroes, in soliloquy—
Then starts aside—What! something goes amiss?
"Sure 'tis the distant murmur of a hiss!"
Alas! kind soul!—I pity his condition,
And will, in his behalf, this House petition—
To you, good folks above, for ever ready
To serve a friend, all English hearts, and steady;
To you, ye men of candour, sense, and wit,
Who fill the circle of this awful pit;
To you, ye ladies, ever prone to spare
The bard who love and beauty makes his care;
I here commend him—take him to your favour,
And I'll be surety for his good behaviour.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following elegant lines, *In Somnum*, have given great pleasure to many readers. It was wished to see their spirit preserved in an English dress.—A few leisure moments gave rise to the following attempt. If you do not think it unworthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at your service, Y.

IN SOMNUM.

SOMNE levis! quanquam certissima mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori.
Alma quies, optata veni! nam sic sine vita
Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori!

Imitated in English.

GEntle Sleep! tho' the form of the dead,
Awful image! thou constantly wear,
Yet I never lie down on my bed,
But I constantly wish for thee there.
Then come to my wishes, and give
Its extent to my fondest desire;
Thus with thee without life to survive,
Thus with thee without death to expire!

To Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP,

On reading his late instructive and excellent Book, intitled, * "A Declaration of the People's "natural Right to a Share in the Legisla-"ture, as the fundamental Principle of the "British Constitution of State."

WISE, learned, meek,—with reverential love
Of God's just laws, and love of man, inform'd—
O! may thy labours by the midnight lamp
Pour day's effulgence on thy country's darkness—
Teach lawyers rectitude, teach statesmen truth,
Teach tyrants justice, and the village-hind,
Lord of his little freehold, teach to prize
His personal importance, and to deem
His own rights sacred as the rights of monarchs.
But, should the voice of warning not be heard—
Should this devoted nation, left of God,
Worship Hell's blackest demon, Lawless Pow'r;
And, driven by pride and wrath, precipitate,
Thro' streams of kindred blood, her hasty strides
To the dark gulph of dissolution—then,
O! then, may thy just spirit, self-approv'd
In its past efforts, with the eye of faith,
Awful, yet calm, behold the signal vengeance;
And, on the spotless wing of Liberty,
Rise uncorrupted to its native Heav'n!

* See Jan. Mag. p. 38.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill. Continued from p.* 97.

Hertford, in Connecticut, Jan 9.

GOvernor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, has published a proclamation for apprehending the people who lately carried away the arms and ammunition from the castle there. (See p. 97.)

At a town-meeting held at Barnstable (in New-England), Jan. 4, Edward Bacon, Esq; Moderator, among other questions it was debated,

Whether the town would order any sum of money to be paid to Henry Gardiner, of Stow, (appointed by the Provincial Congress), as Receiver General of this province?—Passed in the negative.

Whether the town will purchase any number of small arms for the use of said town?—No.

Whether they will order any new supply of ammunition for said town's use?—No.

Whether the town will encourage the minute-men, agreeable to the recommendation of the Provincial Congress?—No.

Whether the town will choose a committee to see the association of the Continental Congress carried into execution?—Voted, That a committee be appointed for said purpose, so far as relates to imports and exports only.

Whether the town will choose one or more persons to attend a provincial congress recommended to be held at Cambridge in February next, and to give them instructions, &c.?—Passed in the negative, by a very great majority.

A detachment of 100 men, drafted from the several regiments in Boston, and commanded by Major Balfour, embarked on board a vessel bound to Marshfield, Jan 23; which occasioned many conjectures.

The Hon. House of Assembly at New-York have unanimously agreed to state the complaints of the colony, and have ordered a petition to his Majesty, a memorial to the House of Peers, and a representation and remonstrance to the House of Commons, to be forwarded to England.

At Brookhaven, Suffolk county, Major-general Floyd found, on a strict enquiry 100 good men in the confederacy of that township, to support the King and his government.

At a special town-meeting held at Ridgefield, in Connecticut colony, Jan. 30, Mr. Nathan Olmsted Moderator, the question was put, Whether this town will adopt and conform to the resolves contained in the association of the continental congress, or not?—Resolved in the negative (nine dissentients only).

Resolved, nem. con. that we do acknowledge his Most Sacred Majesty King George the Third to be our rightful sovereign.

That the King, Lords, and Commons, concurring and acting together, have a constitutional right of governing over the whole and every part of the British empire.

That the Governor, Council, and Representatives of this colony, being indulged with, and having, an established right of legislation (though restricted) in and over this colony, we do avow their right of government and legislation in and over this colony, and are confident that they are the rightful and constitutional rulers, directors, and guardians, of our persons, properties, rights, liberties, and privileges; and we hereby protest against any congress, and the measures by them directed to, as unconstitutional, as subversive of our real liberties, and as countenancing licentiousness.

The New-York Gazette of Jan. 23, takes notice of the meeting of the General Assembly of that province, and of the conciliatory addresses of his Majesty's Council, and of the Lower House of Assembly, to his Excellency Cadwalder Colden, Esq; their Lieutenant-governor.—"Gladly," say the former, "shall we seize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whose interests are so inseparable, that the true patriot of either must be a real friend to both: and while the means to this desireable end employ the councils of the nation, our most vigorous efforts shall be steadily exerted to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion."—"It affords us," say the latter, "the highest satisfaction to hear, from your Honour, *that our most gracious Sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderness, to grant us relief.* Anxious for the interest and happiness of our country, and earnestly solicitous for the re-establishment of harmony with Great-Britain, we shall discountenance every measure which may tend to encrease our distress; and, by our conduct, shew ourselves truly desirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom."

The Lower House of Assembly then proceeded to business, and took into consideration the regulations agreed upon at the grand congress respecting commerce, when many of the regulations were greatly objected to, and others totally disapproved of.—They concluded with a motion put by one of their members, Whether they should approve of the regulations in general, and recommend them to be adhered to by their constituents, or reject them? After some debate and a division, it was carried to reject the regulations.

Williamsburgh

Williamsburgh, Virginia, Dec. 22. At a meeting of the officers under the command of the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, Nov. 5, 1774,

Resolved, That we will bear the most faithful allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, while his Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expence of life, and every thing dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of the honour of his crown, and the dignity of the British empire. But, as the love of liberty, and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America, outweigh every other consideration, we resolve, That we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges, not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. At the convention for the province of Pennsylvania, held Jan. 23, Joseph Reed, Esq; President,

Resolved, That, if the humble and loyal petition of the Continental Congress to his Most Gracious Majesty should be disregarded, and the British Administration, instead of redressing our grievances, should determine by force to effect a submission to the late arbitrary acts of the British Parliament; in such a situation, we hold it our indispensable duty to resist such force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

February 4.

THE weather suddenly changed in Saxony from severe frost to incessant rain for two days and two nights; and, there being a deep snow on the ground, the Elbe swelled to an immoderate height, and every-where overflowed its banks, insomuch that it is feared the grain stored on both sides that river will be totally carried away.

Other parts of Germany have suffered severely by the inundations that succeeded the hasty thaw, but in Hungary the damage sustained is almost incredible. Among other dreadful relations, it is said, that of the inhabitants of 17 villages in the island of Raczkover, surrounded by the Danube, only one person escaped. The citizens of Pest had nearly shared the same fate: the whole suburb was destroyed, several streets reduced to ruins, and not a house escaped without injury.

February 12.

Between four and five in the morning, the inhabitants of St. Columb, in Cornwall, were alarmed by the most dreadful clap of thunder that ever was heard in this part of the country. The lightning fell on the eastern pinnacle of the church, by which stones of more than 300 weight were driven to a considerable distance, and others of less weight scattered in all directions. Four houses were much damaged, but no lives lost.

February 15.

His Sardinian Majesty declared the intended marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Piedmont, with the Princess Royal of France.

February 16.

An order of government, countermanding the embarkation of the 17th regiment of light dragoons for America, arrived in Ireland.

February 18.

Cardinal Braschi was unanimously chosen Pope. He is born of a noble family at Cesena, is 58 years of age, bears an irreproachable character, and assumes the name of Pius VI.

February 24.

A petition was this day presented to the H. of Commons from the Corporation of London against the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, and Providence-Plantation, in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West-Indies, and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, on the ground of its being an unjust, cruel, partial, and oppressive bill, injurious to the trade of Great-Britain, and tending to increase the wealth and strength of her rivals and enemies.

The H. of Peers heard council in a cause brought before their Lordships by appeal from the High Court of Chancery. The case was remarkably curious, the question to be decided being, Whether Thomas Sansam, to whom an estate was bequeathed as soon as he should arrive at the full age of 21, did accomplish that age, or not, being born between the hours of five and six in the morning of the 16th of August, 1725, and dying about eleven in the forenoon of the 15th of August, 1746, when he was killed by a fall from a waggon? The heir at law to Thomas Sansam claimed upon the presumption that he had attained to the full age, according to the will of the testator, and Lord Camden had so decreed; but the family that was to inherit, in case the said Thomas did not arrive at the full age of 21, appealed from this decree, insisting that more than 16 hours were wanting to complete the full term: but that plea was over-ruled by their Lordships, and the decree affirmed, because he was living on the day that completed the period.

Lord Effingham complained of the licentiousness of the press, and produced a pamphlet, entituled, The Present Crisis with

with respect to America considered, published by T. Becket, which his Lordship declared to be a most daring insult on the King, and moved, that the House would come to resolutions to the following effect:

That the said pamphlet is a false, malicious, and dangerous libel, subversive of the principles of the glorious revolution, to which we owe our present invaluable constitution, and of the rights of the people.

That one of the said pamphlets be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in Old Palace-yard, and another at the Royal Exchange.

That these resolutions be communicated to the House of Commons at a conference, and that the concurrence of that House be desired.—Which resolutions, being read, were unanimously agreed to.

The same day the cause of Macklin against Clarke, Aldys, Lee, James, and Miles, came on to be tried by way of indictment in the Court of King's Bench. The indictment consisted of two counts: the first specifying, that, on the 18th of November, 1773, the defendants had been guilty of a riot; the other, that they had been guilty of a conspiracy. The Judge, after hearing the evidence, and summing it up with accuracy and impartiality, desired the Jury to exercise their own judgment; and, if they thought the defendants guilty of both counts, they were to find a verdict generally; if only of one count, they should find accordingly. The Jury withdrew, and in a few minutes brought Clarke in guilty of the riot, and the others of the conspiracy. Judgment was deferred till next term.

Feb. 27.

A conference was held between the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the pamphlet published by T. Becket, when the concurrence of the Commons with the resolutions of the Lords on the 24th was agreed, and the pamphlet ordered to be burnt accordingly.

A second conference ensued, arising from a complaint of the Earl of Radnor in the Upper House, and a like complaint in the Lower House preferred by Lord Chewton, against a periodical paper called the Crisis, No. 3, published for T. Shaw, &c. In the Lower House the paper in question had been voted a false, malicious, and seditious libel; in the Upper House, the word *treasonable* was added, but, upon re-considering the matter, that word was omitted, and the paper ordered, like the other, to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.—The principles of these offensive publications, were diametrically opposite; the pamphlet asserted a right in the Sovereign to levy taxes without consent of Parliament, provided that consent was with-held; the other, that every attack upon the fundamental principles of the constitution was treason against the people.

The birth-day of the Marquis of Granby, who then came of age, was celebrated at Belvoir Castle, the seat of his grandfather, with uncommon magnificence. The neighbouring towns and villages were all illuminated, and every demonstration of joy expressed, upon the occasion.

Mr. Alderman Oliver presented a petition to the House of Commons, from the society of Quakers, against passing the fishery-bill.

Another petition from Pool was presented in favour of it.

Evidence was heard at the bar of the House in favour of the merchants petition against it: by which it appeared how ruinous such a vindictive law would prove to the trade of this nation, how injurious to the creditors of the devoted colonies, and how distressful to many thousands of innocent inhabitants, who, by being restricted from an employment which God and Nature had pointed out to them for their support, must, by the operation of this bill, be reduced to this sad alternative, of either perishing for want at home, or removing to some other less rigorous government for protection and support. It is remarkable, that the first law that ever was made to starve a numerous body of useful, industrious, and peaceable subjects, was devised by a British Minister, approved by a British Parliament, and assented to by a British King. Pity that so gracious and so mild a prince should not have found one friend honest enough to have advised him to withold his royal hand from so cruel an act; that so the triumph of the patrons of it might have been complete, by having it all their own, and passing it by commission!

Wednesday, March 1.

Lord Balmerino, son of the late Earl of Balmerino, executed for being concerned in the rebellion, in 1745, was presented to his Majesty, and very graciously received.

This day the society of Antient-Britons held their anniversary festival, when the collection amounted to 56*l.* 1*s.* and 9*d.*

A farmer at Merton-bank, in Yorkshire, making a drain in his field, very fortunately discovered a copper chest containing nearly a hundred weight of Roman silver money coined at 15 different periods, some of them as early as the time of Julius Cæsar. They are all fresh and fair, and no doubt will prove a valuable acquisition to the antiquaries.

Thursday 2.

The House of Peers heard council on

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an appeal brought by James Nicol, and Thomas Davis, Esqrs; against Governor Verelst, for cruel treatment in India. The appellants had sued the Governor in his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; but proceedings were stopt by an injunction from chancery, on the ground of appointing a commission from that Court to examine witnesses in India, in justification of the Governors proceedings; to remove which injunction the present appeal was lodged: but their Lordships, after hearing council on both sides, were pleased to affirm the injunction.

The tragedy of Cleonice, written by Mr. Hoole, author of Cyrus and Timanthes, was performed, for the first time, at Covent Garden theatre, to a crouded audience.

Friday 3.

A petition from the city of Waterford, in Ireland, presented this day to the House of Commons, states, that the differences between Great-Britain and the American colonies, if not speedily terminated, will be productive of the following consequences:

1. That the petitioners, being cut off from their usual supplies of American flax-seed, will be rendered unable to carry on the linen manufacture.

2. That, not having the means of raising flax, their linen manufactures must consequently be annihilated.

3. That, though they should obtain flax from other countries, the commerce with America being stopped by the non-importation agreement, their manufactures must instantly fall to decay.

4 That, being deprived of staves to make casks, their export provision trade must be destroyed, and both the navy of Great-Britain and West-India islands be deprived of the means of subsistence, with many other great and manifest inconveniences.

And That, on the whole, such a train of consequences must be destructive to the landed property, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, and must occasion a very sensible diminution of his Majesty's revenues.

Tuesday 7.

"The Crisis, No. III." and a pamphlet entitled "The Present Crisis with respect to America," were both burnt at the Royal-Exchange gate, by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourse of people, some of whom were at first very riotous; they seized and threw about the first brush faggots which were brought, and treated the city marshal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being sent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical paper were soon consumed. Both the said publications were burnt in like manner at Whitehall the day before.

Mr. Nuthall, Solicitor to the Treasury, on his return from Bath, was attacked by a single highwayman on Hounslow heath, whose demands not being readily complied with, fired into the carriage, in which were Mr. Nuthall, a young lady, and a little boy, who happily received no other injury than being much frightened. Mr. Nuthall returned the highwayman's fire, and it is thought wounded him sorely, as he rode off precipitately. When they arrived at the inn at Hounslow, Mr. Nuthall wrote a description of the fellow to Sir John Fielding, but had scarce closed his letter, when he suddenly expired.

Wednesday 8.

The appeal to the House of Peers, in one of the most important tythe causes that ever came before any court, was heard, and referred to the courts of law. Mr. Chaplin, of Rysom, in Lincolnshire, being in possession of an old monastical estate, which, for 174 years before the induction of the present rector, had paid a modus of 15l. a year in lieu of tythes, had tendered the said sum to the present incumbent, Mr. Bree, who had refused to accept of the same, and insisted on tythes in kind, as by law intitled; on which a lawsuit commenced, and the cause was heard before Judge Blackstone, and a verdict given in favour of the defendant, Mr. Chaplin: but the Judge being dissatisfied with that verdict, and making his report accordingly, the Court of Exchequer ordered a new trial; to prevent which the present appeal was made to the House of Peers, who, notwithstanding there was no church at Rysom, that the rector neither preached nor prayed there, and seldom or never was seen in the parish; that the dead might bury the dead, and the inhabitants baptize and marry one another; yet the Law Lords were of opinion, that, by law, the tythes were his maintenance, and must be paid; and, as it was a law case, the Lords affirmed the order of the Court of Exchequer for a new trial.

Thursday 9.

A motion was made in the House of Commons, that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations, which as nobody expected such a motion, no body opposed it, and the House broke up early.

Friday 10.

A discovery was made of a very uncommon kind of forgery, carried on for some time past, by Robert and Daniel Perreau, twins, the former an apothecary in high practice in Golden square; the other living in genteel life in Pall-mall.

These

These two, in confederacy with a Mrs. Rudd, who cohabited with Daniel, and generally passed for his wife, have, from time to time, raised considerable sums by means of bonds forged in the name of the well-known Agent, William Adair, Esq; which they have imposed upon several gentlemen of character and fortune, as collateral securities with their own notes for the payment of the said sums. The occasion that led to the discovery was as follows: Robert Perreau, the apothecary, who bore an irreproachable character, applied to Mr. Drummond, the banker, for the loan of 5000l. and offered a bond, which he said Mr. Adair had given to his brother for 7500l. as a pledge for the payment. It should, however, be remarked, that to give colour to these bonds, it had been artfully given out, that Mrs. Rudd, the pretended wife of Daniel, was nearly connected with Mr. Adair, and even insinuated that she was his natural daughter; but Mr Drummond, who was well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Adair, on examining the signature, doubted the authenticity of it, and with the utmost delicacy asked Mr. Perreau if he had seen Mr. Adair sign it, who frankly answered that he had not, but added, that he could not entertain the least doubt, considering the connection, but that it was authentic. Mr. Drummond replyed, that he could not venture to advance so large a sum without consulting his brother, and therefore desired him to leave the bond, with a promise of either returning it the next morning, or supplying him with the sum he wanted to borrow upon it. With this answer Mr. Perreau departed, leaving the bond as requested, and next morning called as directed. In the mean time Mr. Drummond had more narrowly examined the bond, and Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty, calling in, was asked his opinion of it, who having letters of a recent date from Mr. Adair in his pocket, on comparison, gave it as his opinion that the bond was a forgery. Being now confirmed in his suspicion, Mr. Drummond entered upon the subject of the bond with greater freedom, told Mr. Perreau frankly, that he believed he had been imposed upon; but added, that, to remove all doubt, if he would go with him to Mr. Adair, and procure from that gentleman an acknowledgment of its validity, he would then immediately advance the money: to this Mr. Perreau readily consented. They went, found Mr. Adair at home, asked the question, and were answered in the negative; on which Mr. Perreau put on an affected smile, and told him he jested. But Mr. Adair accosting him with a very different air, told him, it was no jesting matter, and that it behoved him to clear it up. Mr. Perreau then said, if that was the fact, he had been sent upon a fine errand indeed! desired to have the bond, and added that he should make the proper enquiries. This request, however, was refused; and it was thought advisable not to lose sight of Robert, till he had produced Daniel and his pretended wife.

On his return home, it is probable that he had acquainted the parties with what had happened, and that, in their first agitation, it had been consulted either to make their escape, or, in case that should be found impracticable, that Mrs. Rudd should acknowledge the signature, as most likely to escape punishment, and procure for the two brothers their liberty. Be that as it may, they all three took coach together; and it should seem, by the evidence of Mrs. Rudd, that she had taken with her what money and other moveables she could conveniently carry; and that the brothers had taken her money, her gold watch, and her jewels, into their possession, on what pretence does not appear. Instead, however, of escaping, an information was laid against them; and they were obliged to appear before Sir John Fielding, by whom they were committed to different prisons for further examination. In the mean time, their story had taken air, and, as they were all three well known, the concourse of people was so great on the day appointed for hearing them, that the Justices were obliged to adjourn from Bow-street to Guildhall, Westminster; where the facts already related were attested by Mr. Adair, Mr. Drummond, and others, with several additional charges, particularly by Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, from whom they had obtained 4000l. on the first application, which they honestly repaid before the money became due; afterwards 5000l. and lastly 4000l. upon similar bonds, all signed with the name of Mr. Adair; of which bonds a Mr. Watson, money-scrivener, said, he had drawn to the number of eight, all of them by order of one or other of the brothers, but which he could not, he said, be certain, they were both so much alike. Being pressed to make a positive declaration, he at last fixed upon Daniel.

Dr. Brooke likewise charged them with obtaining from him 15 Bank of Air bonds, each of the value of 100l. upon the security of a similar bond with the rest for 3100l.

The facts being made appear, the brothers were remanded to prison, and the parties bound to prosecute. But Mrs. Rudd, being advised by her council to become King's evidence, was afterwards admitted to bail. On her future examination, she declared, that she was the daughter of a nobleman in Scotland; that she married, when young, a Mr. Rudd, an officer in the army, against her friends

friends consent; that she had a very considerable fortune; and that upon some disagreement, when her husband and she determined to part, she made a reserve of money, jewels, and effects to the amount of 13,000l. all of which she gave to Daniel Perreau, whom she loved, she said, with the tenderness of wife; that she had had three children by him; that he had returned her kindness in every respect till lately, when having been unfortunate in gaming in the alley, he had become uneasy, peevish, and much altered towards her; that he cruelly constrained her to sign the bond now in question, by holding a knife to her throat, and swearing he would murder her if she did not comply; that, being struck with remorse, she had acquainted Mr. Adair with what she had done, and that she was now willing to declare every transaction with which she was acquainted, whenever she should be called upon by law so to do.

Wednesday 15.

A petition of American Merchants against the bill for restraining the trade of New England, &c. was presented to the House of Lords.

Thursday 16.

The people called Quakers presented a petition to his Majesty in favour of the Americans, since which some of that persuasion have been in conference with Lord Dartmouth.

Saturday 18.

The coal trade is totally stopt at Newcastle, owing to the coal owners advancing a shilling a chaldron on the first cost of coal. Riots have already commenced, and serious consequences are expected to follow this stoppage.

About one in the morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Hopkins, hosier, in Newgate-street, by which the maid, and a child in bed with her, were both burnt. Mrs. Hopkins jumped out of a window, and died in a few minutes, though visibly not much hurt. It is imagined that the fright and the thoughts of her child being involved in the flames, occasioned her death. Her eldest daughter, aged 19, threw herself from her window also, and was much bruised; as was likewise another of the maids who fell from the eaves of the house. All possible assistance was given to extinguish the flames, notwithstanding which the house and stock in trade were wholly consumed, and two other houses were much damaged. Mr. Hopkins was in the country with two of his children when he received the melancholy account of the accident, which happened by the maids lighting a fire in the copper for the purpose of preparing for washing, and leaving it burning when they went to bed.

Wednesday 22.

The Lord Mayor of London gave notice, the House being full, that he intended, early in the next sessions, to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for a fair and equal representation of the people.

Mr. Burke produced a plan for reconciling the differences that now unhappily subsist between the mother country, and her colonies; but it was not approved.

At a quarterly general meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, the company was given to understand, by an official letter from the treasury, that they had nothing farther to expect from government for their expences incurred in taking the Manillas. At the same time another letter informed them, that, as the act which obliges the company to export annually a certain quantity of woollen-cloth, was just expiring, their Lordships intended to apply to parliament for a renewal of that act. These advices occasioned warm debates.

Thursday, 23.

A petition from the American merchants was presented to the King, praying his Majesty to withold the royal assent from an act which is no less repugnant to good policy than justice, the act to restrain the trade of Massachussetts-bay, &c. and to prohibit such provinces from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Monday 27.

Sir George Savile moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the circulation of notes for small sums in Yorkshire, where notes are circulated among the manufacturers from 5s. down as low as 6d. to the shameful abuse of the poor.

About eight in the evening a fire broke out at a rope warehouse in Narrow-street, Limehouse, which in five hours destroyed 27 houses and two deal yards, together with the furniture, and every thing else on the premises. The same premises were burnt down about eleven years ago, when more than forty houses were destroyed.

Friday 31.

Two gold medals given annually by the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of Cambridge University, for the encouragement of learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Hall, of St. John's College, and Mr. Hewet, of Caius.

On the 21st of January the rebel Puggatschef, who had a long time maintained a civil war in the extreme parts of Russia, was executed at Moscow, where by a singular mistake his head was first severed from his body, and then his hands and feet, which were first shewn to the spectators, and then his head. He suffered with undaunted resolution, as did likewise three others, companions in his treason. It is generally believed the executioner will lose his tongue for mistaking his orders, and cutting off the rebel's head, before he cut off his limbs.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of Thomas Pitt, Esq; member for Old Sarum, of a son

Dec. 3. Lady Dunmore, of a daughter

March 9. The Lady of H. Vernon, Esq; of a son and heir

MARRIAGES.

SIR Philip Hales, Bart, member for Downton, Wilts, to Miss Smith, of Shrewsbury

John Grey, Esq; brother to Sir Henry Grey, Bart, to Miss Wickett of Dorset-court, Westminster

Feb. 28. Percival Beaumont, Esq; steward of Chelsea hospital, to Miss Smith, of Richmond

— Esdaile, Esq; son to Sir James Esdaile, alderman, to Miss Hadfield, of Manchester

March 1. Rev Mr R Green, to Miss Fuller, of Golden-square

2. Alex. Leith, Esq; member for Tregony, to Miss Cope, of Grafton street, only daughter of the late Sir John Cope, KB

7. Tho. Frankland, Esq; member for Thirsk, to Miss Smelt, niece to Leonard Smelt, sub-gov. to the Prince of Wales

Rev. John Cayley, Rect. of Terrington, Yorkshire, to Miss Fanny Cayley, youngest daughter of Sir Geo. Cayley, of Brompton, Bt

DEATHS.

EDw. Denny, Esq; member for Tralee, in Ireland

Rev. Oliver Naylor, of Morpeth, of the small-pox. The living (700l. a year) is in the gift of the Earl of Carlisle

John Sydenham, Esq; only surviving grand-child of the celebrated Dr. Sydenham

Thomas Lehunte, Esq; member for Newtown, in Ireland

Capt. John Murray, Lieut. Governor of the garrison at Portsmouth

Rev. Dr. Richardson, late Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge

Mrs. Potter, widow of the Rev. John Potter, D D. late Dean of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury

Feb. 6. Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq; at Nice, in Italy, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and knight of the shire for the county of Worcester.

15. Gabriel Maturin, Esq; at Boston, Captain in his Majesty's 31st reg. of foot, and Secretary to his Excellency General Gage

23. Lady Christian Bruce, at Balgonie, in Scotland, daughter of the late Earl of Kincardine

24. Henry Clive, Esq; in St. James's-street

25. Alexander Sharp, Esq; aged 80. at Edinburgh

Jn. Meadman, Esq; Essex-street } 82
William Small, M.D. } 85

26. Countess of Leicester } 61

27. Rev. Mr. Johnstone [illegible] 82 apoplexy

Rev. Mr. Ellison, Rector of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland

March 1. Henry Longland, Esq; Hatton Garden

Arthur Connell, Esq; late Lord Provost of Glasgow

2. Sir John Rushout, Bart. Bloomsbury-square, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council

Rev. Mr. Henry Roberts, Rector of Wolverton, in Warwickshire

4. Dame Elizabeth Twisden, relict of the late and mother to the present Sir Roger Twisden

6. William Reynolds, Esq; of Beenfield, Berks

William Lowndes, Esq; one of the Auditors of his Majesty's Exchequer

7. Malcolm M'Neill, Esq; Captain in the royal navy

8. Rev. Dr. Ashton, at Bath

Rev. Mr. Thorpe, at Catherine-hall, Cambridge

12. Rob. Proctor, Esq; Holyport, Berks

14. Princess Carolina Augusta Maria, youngest daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Glocester, aged 8 months

John Sigismund Sauner, Esq; in David-street, formerly engraver to the Tower.

18. Rev. Jos. Goodwin, near 50 years Vicar of Shipton-under wood, Oxfordshire

20. George Wilmot, Esq; at Bristol, father to Sir Robert

21. John Newman, Esq; Banbury, Oxfordshire

24. John Cawne, Esq; Mayor of Bedford

27. Nat. Joice, Esq; Little Chelsea

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. George Greaves, chaplain to the Duke of Athol, to Stanton R, Derbyshire, with Allstonfield V, Staffordshire

Rev. Matthew Panting, to Brockall R, Northamptonshire

Rev. James Dowbery, M.A. chaplain to Earl Bathurst, to hold Stratton R, with Preston V, both in Gloucestershire

Rev. R. Gee, of St. John's, Cambridge, to North Cave V, with Leven R, Yorkshire

Rev. Jervas Jones, chaplain to Earl Northesk, to Holwell R. with Offley V. Lincoln diocese

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Ferrers to Hinton R, in Hampshire

Rev. Mr. Mounsey, to Thornsby R, Lincolnshire

Rev. John Hallam, Prebend. of Windsor

Rev. Dr. Jn. Warren to the archdeaconry of Worcester

Rev. Wm Cropley to Westham vicarage

Rev. Hen. Waring, to St. Luke's, Middl.

Rev. Jn Stephens, to Ashburton R, Essex

Rev. Wm. Layton, to Hesmely, Suffolk

Rev. Wm. Foster, to Lesbury V, Northumb

Rev. Jn. Land, to Heniyok R. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Ekins, to Morpeth L, 700l. a ear

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea Annuit.	New S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E.I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.
Feb. 27	145	92¼a⅛	88⅝a⅛	88¼a½	88⅜a⅞	84⅞a85	25⅝a⅞	98¼	87a⅞	86a⅞	85¼	155½	80¼	57a58s.	⅞
28	145⅛a¾	92¼	Ditto	88⅝a½	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56a57s.	do
March 1	144⅞	92⅜	Ditto	88¼	88⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	Ditto	156¼	Ditto	Ditto	do
2	145a144⅞	92⅞a⅝	89a¼	88⅛a⅛	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	86 a 2⅞	85⅝a86	157⅛a158	Ditto	Ditto	do
3	144¼a½	92¼	89⅛a¼	88¼a¼	89a88⅝a89	Ditto	Ditto	98	87⅝a¼	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	158a½	80⅞	57s.	do
4	Shut.	92¼a⅞	Ditto	88¼a⅞	89a⅞	85⅜a⅞	25⅝	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	86¼a⅞	Ditto	158¼	Ditto	58a59s.	do
5	Sunday.														
6	Shut.	93a⅝a93	90	89⅝a¼a½	89⅝a¼a¼	Ditto	25⅛a¼	99	88⅝a87⅞	87	Ditto	160½a61½	81¼a½	Ditto	do
7	Ditto	93a92⅛a⅞	89¼⅞	89⅛a⅛a89	89⅛a¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a86⅞	86⅛a¼	160a159	Ditto	Ditto	do
8	Ditto	92¼a⅞	89⅛a⅞	88⅞a⅝a⅞	88⅞a⅝a⅞	85¼a⅝	25⅝	Ditto	87⅝a⅞a½	Ditto	Ditto	157¼	81⅛	Ditto	do
9	Ditto	92⅞a93	89¼	89	88⅞a89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a⅞	86⅛	159a158	Ditto	Ditto	do
10	Ditto	Shut.	89⅛a⅜	88⅛a⅞	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	81½a¼	Ditto	do
11	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅞	88⅞a89	Ditto	85¼a⅞	25⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	58	do
12	Sunday.														
13	Shut.	Shut	Ditto	89a¼	Ditto	Ditto	25⅝	Ditto	87⅝a¼	87a⅛	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	58a59s.	do
14	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
15	Ditto	Ditto	90a89⅛a⅞	89⅛a89a⅛	Ditto	85⅛a86	Ditto	Ditto	87⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
16	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅞	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	86⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	59a60s.	do
17	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	87a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88a	Ditto	86a¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
Cap. Lord. Order. 19	Sunday.														
20	Shut.	Shut.	Ditto	89⅛a¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
21	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	89a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
22	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89⅛	Ditto	86¼a¼	25⅛a⅞	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
23	Ditto	Ditto	90a⅛	89⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a88	87⅛a¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
24	Ditto	Ditto	90⅛a¼	89¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do
25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	⅛a⅞
26	Sunday.														
27	Shut.	Shut.	Ditto	89a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	do
28	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a¼	88⅞a¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	86¼	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	60a61s.	do
29	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	88¼	Ditto	85⅛a¼	25⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3.

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Inſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
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Mancheſter
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For APRIL, 1775.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 3, to April 8, 1775.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Bar. s.	Bar. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	6	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	1
Surry	6	9	4	0	3	4	2	5	4	0
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	9
Bedford	7	2	4	11	3	3	2	2	3	2
Cambridge	6	11	3	8	3	1	1	11	2	8
Huntingdon	7	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	10
Northampton	7	4	5	6	3	11	2	2	3	3
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	3
Leicester	7	7	5	1	4	0	2	1	4	0
Nottingham	6	8	5	1	3	8	2	3	3	8
Derby	6	11	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	0
Stafford	7	4	0	0	3	10	2	0	4	5
Shropshire	7	6	5	9	3	9	1	11	4	5
Hereford	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	0	3	7
Worcester	7	5	5	0	3	7	2	6	3	10
Warwick	7	5	0	0	4	0	2	6	5	2
Gloucester	7	8	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	4
Wiltshire	6	9	0	0	3	1	2	7	4	5
Berks	7	6	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	9
Oxford	7	7	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	1
Bucks	7	2	0	0	3	5	2	3	3	9
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	8	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Suffolk	6	5	3	0	2	11	2	0	2	10
Norfolk	6	0	3	4	2	9	2	0	3	4
Lincoln	6	4	6	6	3	2	1	9	2	2
York	6	4	6	11	3	4	2	2	3	4
Durham	5	11	3	9	3	6	2	1	3	8
Northumberland	5	6	3	11	3	2	2	1	3	9
Cumberland	6	2	4	4	3	3	2	4	3	9
Westmoreland	7	0	5	0	3	2	2	6	0	0
Lancashire	6	6	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	7
Cheshire	7	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	6	11	0	0	3	3	1	10	4	0
Somerset	7	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	1
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	2	2	9	0	0
Cornwall	6	8	0	0	3	11	1	11	0	0
Dorset	7	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	10
Hampshire	6	10	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	5
Sussex	7	5	0	0	4	11	2	2	3	4
Kent	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	3	2	11
WALES.										
North Wales.	6	5	4	4	3	5	1	9	3	8
South Wales	6	9	6	5	3	4	1	7	3	6

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MAY, 1774.

May 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N E	fresh	29 8½	52	very bright, cold wind, lightning in the even.
2	N to S	ditto	29 5	54	very heavy day, with a little rain
3	S W	little	29 3½	54	a fine day in general, some trifling rains
4	N E	strong	29 5½	56	a cloudy coarse day
5	N E to S E	fresh	29 5	53	turbulent night, several showers in the day
6	E N E	strong	29 5	53	violent thund. lightn & rain, most part the day
7	N E to S W	little	29 7½	51	clouds and sunshine alternately, a pleasant day
8	S S W	ditto	29 9	51	ditto
9	S S W to N E	ditto	29 9½	54	very heavy hazy morn. bright warm afternoon
10	E	strong	29 8½	56	a very bright warm day
11	Ditto	fresh	29 7½	58	very wet morning, cloudy afternoon, but fair
12	Ditto	little	29 8½	57	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon
13	N N E	ditto	29 9	56	black cold morning, bright afternoon
14	N E	fresh	29 9½	57	a bright day, hot sun, cold wind
15	Ditto	strong	29 9½	58	exceeding bright, hot sun, cold wind
16	Ditto		30	58	very bright times, flying clouds, cold blighting wind
17	N E	little	29 9½	55	a very black cold disagreeable day
18	N N W	ditto	30	51	chiefly cloudy, a little rain, very cold and churlish
19	Ditto		30	52	chiefly cloudy, rather milder
20	N E	fresh	30	54	chiefly cloudy, cold wind
21	Ditto	strong	29 7	55	heavy black morning, wet afternoon, cold wind
22	S W	fresh	29 3½	57	fair morn. very wet aftern. mid day very warm
23	S	ditto	29 3	56	showers and sunsh. aftern. fine growing weather
24	Ditto		29 4	58	some little sunsh. a good deal of rain, cold & damp
25	N to S	little	29 6	55	cloudy chilly day, but no rain
26	N N E	strong	29 8	54	turbulent night, cloudy cold day, but no rain
27	N N W	ditto	29 8	51	ditto, except some sunshine at times
28	N W	little	29 9½	51	cloudy morning, very wet afternoon, very cold
29	Ditto		29 9	52	a very wet cold day
30	W S W	little	29 7½	50	cloudy morning, wet afternoon, air milder
31	S S W	ditto	29 7	52	many flying clouds and a little rain, warmer

Bill of Mortality from March 27, 1775, to April 25, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	679	1372	Males	786	1549
Females	693		Females	763	

Whereof have died under two years old 563

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Between				
2 and 5	146	50 and 60	178
5 and 10	56	60 and 70	98
10 and 20	54	70 and 80	86
20 and 30	118	80 and 90	34
30 and 40	148	90 and 100	9
40 and 50	124		

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For APRIL, 1775.

Continuation of the Debate in the House of Lords on the Address to his Majesty respecting the Situation of Affairs in America.

THE Duke of Richmond controverted several of the positions laid down by the noble Earl [E. of Sandwich], both respecting the disposition of the French and Spaniards; and the force sufficient to resist them. He again commented very ably on the answer of the French minister. What does this answer import, says his Grace, supposing it to be literally kept on their part? that if you detect any of their ships trading with our American subjects, we shall be at liberty to seize them, and confiscate their cargoes. Does the noble Earl pretend to interpret this explanation generally, so as to authorise our taking their vessels at sea? If he does not, what can such a vague deluding promise avail? If he does, then I will venture to assure his Lordship, that he is miserably deceived; and that the first attempt to prevent French or Spanish ships from navigating the American seas, will furnish them with an opportunity of asserting their maritime freedom, of making reprizals, and of justifying their conduct to the other great states of Europe, who are known to be long jealous of what they are pleased to call our despotic claim to the sovereignty of the ocean.

Lord Sandwich assured the noble Duke, let the consequences be what they might, they would not wait for the French ships being in port, or even in with the land; but would seize them without ceremony in the first instance; and trust to the event, be it what it might; administration being determined to abide, and if necessary, to enforce the true terms of the explanation in the sense only it was desired and given.

The Bishop of Peterborough insisted, strenuously on the legislative supremacy of the mother-country, and the omnipotence of the British parliament; and contended, that we were called upon, in the most urgent terms, to assert both the one and the other, on the fullest and most comprehensive ground; or submit for ever to relinquish them. He entered into a full defence of the charter bill, and that for the trial of offenders, passed last session. He said, the glorious deliverer of these kingdoms, that professed friend to freedom, King William, took away from the Bostonians their first charter, and gave them the one they now hold. And shall it be asserted, in this House, says his Lordship, that the King and parliament cannot do what a King without a parliament has done? and that, with advice and approbation of as great and good men as this nation ever saw; men who were the chief instruments in bringing about a revolution, to which we owe all the liberties and blessings we now enjoy. As to the trial of the offenders, he said, it was not framed on the principles of injustice, as had been urged in the debate, but upon motives of the highest justice and humanity; for what could be more proper, more indispensably necessary, than to protect from the resentments of a factious and enraged mob, those who had acted in the due execution of the laws? His Lordship concluded with recommending vigorous measures, till America recognised the power of the supreme legislature in the most ample and unconditional manner; when that event took place, he was sure parliament would be ready to receive them with open arms, and grant them every reasonable indulgence that was consistent with the general interests of the British empire.

The Duke of Richmond observed, that he thought it was extremely improper for the right Rev. bench to take any part on the present occasion, or to be at all accessary to the shedding of the blood of their fellow-creatures, and fellow-subjects. It would be much fitter, if they interfered at all, to act as mediators, than as persecutors: more consistent with the principles they professed to teach; but much more particularly suited to the sacred functions they were called to discharge. He said, that, by the specimen now given, he should not be surprized to see the lawn sleeves upon those benches, stained with the blood of their innocent and oppressed countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Duke of Manchester animadverted, with great energy, on the very indecent and unprecedented attack made by a noble Lord, early in the debate, (Ld. Lyttelton,) on all those who happened to differ with him. He said, it was a pretty method of convincing an adversary, to tell him that his opposition to measures was founded on the worst motives; and that all who entertained contrary sentiments to his own, were weak and wicked counsellors. Such language had been always discountenanced, and he hoped would always meet with the strongest marks of discouragement and disapprobation in that House, as it would otherwise banish all sober deliberation and free discussion from within those walls; and introduce, in their stead, the most improper personalities, and disgraceful altercations.

Lord Lyttelton endeavoured to exculpate himself from the charges of the two noble Dukes. He said, any thing severe he might have dropped respecting a noble and learned Lord, on the other side, was only upon certain suppositions. He had not, however, changed his opinion relative to the true interpretation of treason; nor could he bring himself to subscribe to his Lordship's definition of it; as the more he thought on the subject, or heard it argued, the fuller he was satisfied that America was in rebellion. He said, he had a very high authority to support him, (Lord Chief Justice Forster) and a real friend to liberty, who enumerates several species of treason, besides those expressly defined by the statute of the 25th of Edward the Third: and lays it down as law, though a consultation to levy war, in which the person of the King is not meant to be injured, may appear not to be treason within the statute of Edward the Third, yet, that an overt act of one species of treason may be good evidence to prove an intention to commit the other.

Lord Camden still retained his former sentiments; he entered into a warm eulogium on the learned Judge alluded to; insisted the doctrine now imputed to him was not his; offered to meet the noble and learned Lord on the other side on that ground; and remarked, that the intended object of the language held this day, was to bring the unhappy Americans to England to be tried, under the act of Henry the Eighth, and have them butchered in the King's-Bench.—Early in the debate, Lord Mansfield having said, that the ministers of the church of England were persecuted by the fanatics of Boston, and other parts of New-England, Lord Camden reprehended him very severely, for using such inflammatory language.

Lord Dartmouth closed the debate: he said, that he approved of the measure; that America would be tenderly and gently treated, if they would return to their obedience; that he was directed by his own judgment, not by Lord Mansfield's; and that he believed Lord Mansfield was totally unconnected with the present administration.

At the close of this long and interesting debate in the House of Peers, the question being put for agreeing with the Commons in their address, it was carried, as already related at p. 64, by a majority of 104 to 29. And now nothing remained, as was imagined, but for the Lower House to receive and agree to the report, and then to proceed and present the address; but, on the Speaker's preparing to put the question, a motion made by Lord John Cavendish for a recommitment, gave rise to one of the warmest debates that had happened during the sessions.

Young Lord Lumley seconded the motion, and Mr. Grenville opposed it.

The Lord-Mayor [Mr. Wilkes] supported it. He said, the very principle of the address was treasonable, because it tended to convey false information to the throne. He said, that, when the rights of a people are invaded, resistance becomes a virtue. He said, the address charges the particular province of Massachusetts-bay as being in a state of actual rebellion, & the other

provinces

provinces are considered as aiding and abetting them; and that much had been said, by some learned gentlemen to involve them in all the consequences of a declared rebellion, and to engage our officers and troops to act against them as against rebels: but whether their present state is that of rebellion, as these gentlemen argue, or of fit and proper resistance to unlawful acts of power, as the Americans affirm, he said, he would not take upon himself to determine; but this he would affirm, that a successful resistance is a revolution, not a rebellion. "Who can tell, said he, whether, in consequence of this day's violent and mad address to his Majesty, the scabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us? and, should success attend them, whether, in a few years, the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of the revolution in 1775, as we do that of 1688? Success crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom, else they had died on the scaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our history, which does us most honour, would have been deemed a rebellion against lawful authority, not a resistance authorized by all the laws of God and man, not the expulsion of a tyrant. Sir, this address is founded, not only in falsehood and misrepresentation, but in injustice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the sound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring principle of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the spirit of freemen. An address of so sanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to despair. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of reconciliation will vanish. The whole continent will revolt. But I hope, concluded his Lordship, that the just vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of these pernicious counsels; and that the loss of the first province to the empire will be speedily followed by the loss of the heads of those Ministers, who advised these wicked and fatal measures."

Capt. Harvey opposed Lord Cavendish's motion with equal spirit as the Lord Mayor had supported it. He said, that, on this important crisis, every man should speak out. He said, we were not only indebted for our present critical situation to the refractory spirit of some of those ungrateful subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, but to some no less restless ones on this side of it; that, till a stop was put to the sedition that is so constantly, so artfully, so shamefully propagated from hence, we can never hope, without the last extremities, to bring the wicked leaders of those deluded people to a sense of their duty and obligations to this country.

To acknowledge the supremacy of the legislative power of this kingdom, and to dispute the right of that power to exert it for the good of the whole, involves an absurdity so glaring, as not to admit of argument. That America, by every tie that human nature can devise, ought to be subordinate to the authority of Great Britain, is beyond a doubt. At what expence of blood and treasure to this kingdom have the colonies been brought to that excess of greatness and riches, as to enable them vainly to contest their right of independency? And shall we now desert our duty, and suffer them to triumph in our disgrace? Shall we meanly shake off the task of asserting our sovereignty? or shall we leave it to posterity to struggle as they can? "For my part, said he, I will never consent to the rescinding, the discharging, or the repealing, of any one resolution, order, or act, that either the last, or any former Parliament has passed, for the declaring, maintaining, and enforcing, the legislative authority of Great Britain over all its colonies. But, added he, let me not be understood to wish the carrying execution through all the colonies with fire and sword. God forbid! I flatter myself, that other means will be found out to effect a reconciliation; and that, when they find a determined resolution in us to do our duty, they will be brought to a sense of theirs. With this hope, I most heartily concur with the proposed address, and give my vote against the recommitment."

Sir William Mayne.] "I should not rise to trouble you this day, could I reconcile to my own breast the giving a silent vote on a question, upon which depends not only the existence of this country, but the happiness of millions. The vote I shall give will be free from the smallest tincture of that prejudice which the Americans have been taught to expect from every Member of this House who drew his first breath on the other side of the Tweed:—no, Sir, I will give my vote this day, uninfluenced by party, and undictated to by power; I will

I will give it like an honest member of parliament, who considers the approbation of his own mind his best parliamentary reward, and who acknowledges no dictator but that of his own conscience.

"Some time ago, I gave my support to the address to his Majesty, holding myself at full liberty to decide upon every point relating to America when they came specially before this House. Since that time, I have taken all the information from the papers upon your table, as well as from the proceedings in America, by which I regulate my judgment upon this great and arduous situation of this country. And it is with sorrow I say it, that so very violent has been, and still is, the conduct of the Americans, that there is scarce any opening left for British justice and British humanity to interfere for their relief, or to give protection to those loyal and faithful subjects, of which I trust many are yet to be found in that continent.

Strong suspicions have been thrown out, that the Americans have been heated to their present frenzy by incendiaries from home. If there are Catalines in this country, (I am sure there are none of them within these walls, for we are all honourable men) who have been plotting treasons in the dark against the state, let them be dragged to light; let them be offered up a sacrifice to the just resentments of the people and the violated rights of their country; let their names be handed down with infamy to posterity, and let ages yet to come execrate their memory.

If a universal resistance to the civil government of America, as by law established; if denying a free and reciprocal interchange of British and American commodities; if resisting every act of the British legislature, and absolutely, in word and deed, denying the sovereignty of this country; if laying a strong hand on the revenues of America; if seizing his Majesty's forts, artillery, and ammunition; if exciting and stimulating, by every means, the whole subjects of America to take arms and to resist the constitutional authority of Great-Britain, are acts of treason, then are the Americans in a state of the most flagrant rebellion; a state, that every good man must lament, and none more than myself, as I sincerely wish every moderate and constitutional method to be taken to bring these unhappy and deluded people to a sense of their duty. But if, after all, conciliating measures shall fail, this country has no alternative left, but to make use of that power they enjoy, under heaven, for the protection of the whole empire; and to shew the Americans, that as our ancestors deluged this country with their blood, to gain this constitution for us, we, like men, in defiance of faction at home, or rebellion abroad, are determined, in glorious emulation of their example, to transmit it perfect and unimpaired to posterity, or perish in the attempt.

"These, Sir, are my sentiments on this great question, flowing from the purest dictates of an uninfluenced and unbiassed conscience, supported by a heart ready to bleed for the rights and liberties of the people, indifferent to me where I meet the invaders of them, whether on the cultivated plains of Britain, or the more wild uncultivated deserts of America; so shall give my hearty negative to the motion for a recommitment."

The Right Hon. T. Townshend insisted the imputation for causing a civil war was misplaced; called upon the Hon. Gentleman to point out those Catalines who had fomented civil dissentions; said, every one else thought the imputation and description belonged to another set of men; said, you are in the last moment wherein there can be any possibility of a pause that may suggest any measure of reconciliation. The address cries *havoch!*

Mr. Joliffe said, his ideas differed so widely from the noble Lord, [Lord North] he could not give his assent to measures his soul shuddered at; disapproved of the plan, and was for considering it in every light, lest resistance should be made justifiable.

Mr. Stanley approved of the proposed address; remarked on the papers; said he wanted nothing but the Americans to submit; would then hang out the olive branch, propose an amnesty, an act of grace and oblivion, a compact; but thought some examples ought to be made.

Lord Irnham, considering the question in a political light, "Is it possible," said he, "to conceive that any thing on earth could give that heart-felt pleasure to France and Spain that this unfortunate system of oppressing America has done! You had become the masters of all warlike America, which

which they term *bold* America; and with that assistance you bid fair to crush their power in every part of the globe, whenever they dared to provoke you; and now you weakly, impolitically, and dangerously, contrived to irritate, injure, and inflame all America against you; and if we are not blind to our own interest, we might easily perceive this by the conduct of the French and Spaniards, on your applying to their respective courts for orders to stop their merchants from supplying America with goods or warlike stores. They immediately (apparently against every motive of their interest and policy) comply with your demands; and for what end, but plainly to urge you on, and incite you to your own destruction? For, depend on it, that, notwithstanding all this courtesy and *politesse*, the Americans will receive from them every ounce of powder and ball that they can pay for, as well as all other goods in abundance. This is, therefore, a measure of confiding in our new friends and old enemies, the French and Spaniards, instead of our old friends and brethren, the Americans. This kind of policy is insecure in private concerns, but must be ruinous, fatal, and destructive, in this great, this important, and this decisive one.

"Let us, therefore, at length, return back to those glorious maxims of universal liberty established by our great deliverer, King William III.—that friend to mankind; to whom we owe that this nation, by adhering heretofore to those maxims, had become the most powerful and illustrious on earth; and by whose wisdom the sceptre of this empire has been placed in the hands of the family who now wield it, which may they ever do, with honour and perfect safety, whilst they remain enthroned in the hearts of all the loyal, free-born, independent, and whiggish subjects throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and America!"

Mr. Adam spoke against the motion; recurred to first principles; said he was a Whig; declared his readiness to support the constitution of Great Britain, in which America was included; spoke of the doctrine of resistance; declared the Americans never had a legal power of resistance in their constitution.

Mr. Scott represented the dangers of a civil war, but pressed the expediency and necessity of violent measures on the present occasion.

Col. Campbell spoke for the address, but not warmly.

Gov. Johnstone.] "Before you pronounce this dreadful sentence upon a meritorious, sober, and industrious people, I hope the House will indulge me with a few words, in discharge of the duty I owe myself, and likewise with a view of transmitting my character fair to posterity, when these black scenes shall be examined without prejudice.

"The real question before us is upon the proper measures to be pursued respecting our fellow subjects in America. In order to judge of this, we must consider the real cause of dispute. I say, the substantial difference turns upon the right of taxation. Most of the advocates on the other side have endeavoured to slur this point, and allege, that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the act of navigation itself is in danger. But it is impossible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to see that this is illusory. The congress has expressly told us, they are willing to acquiesce in those laws which secure to us the monopoly of their trade, as necessary in the mutual connection; and the instructions from Philadelphia, on which the proceedings of the congress are chiefly formed, avow these doctrines in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by inference and conjecture, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve. I shall, therefore, bend the whole force of my argument to the original cause of quarrel—taxation.

"The great and only secret yet found out, for preserving the liberties of mankind from the incroachments of that power which is necessary for the executive, in large kingdoms, is the power of the purse. This was the subject of contention in the civil wars of Charles I. It is this privilege alone which makes the House of Commons respectable: this is the point which Hampden obtained for us! And I leave every one acquainted with the history of those memorable times, to determine in his own mind, "Whether we should ever have enjoyed this blessing, if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not resisted?" From this power we derive the certainty of assembling the representatives of the people; by this, redress of grievances may precede supplies; and the security that

that the exercise will not be abused is derived from hence, *that the House cannot impose on others what they are not to feel themselves.* By the principles of the constitution, every man should be represented; but the deviation from a rule too nice for practice is safely borne, because the interest of every particular member remains as a pledge that no individual can be overburthened: when this security is removed, there is no longer any safety for those to whom the fact does not apply. What is the case respecting the Americans? Does any member feel himself affected by the impositions he shall lay on them? Nay, does not the contrary principle prevail? The more he shall burthen America, the more he will relieve himself. Judge Hobbert says, "If an act of parliament was made, constituting a man a judge in his own cause, it would be void by the law of nature." Yet such is the precise situation in which we contend we ought to be placed respecting the Americans, and for the denial of which we are ready to condemn our fellow subjects to all the tortures enacted by the laws of treason.

"Let us look round, and view the fate of different states that have yielded or preserved the privileges for which the Americans contend. So soon as the Cortes lost this power, their slavery was compleat. Portugal has now no vestige of this palladium—Here is tyranny supreme! In France, where the traces are left (as in the *pays d'etat*), their happiness is distinguishable from the misery of other parts. In Britain we are yet free, because we retain it. In Holland, Switzerland, and the other states of Europe, they are more or less so, as they preserve it.

(To be continued.)

Description of the Plate.

THE picture here represented is one of twelve of exquisite beauty, found in a room in the souterrains of the Torre dell' Annunciata, at a place called *Civita*, near which the ancient Pompeii may be supposed to have been situated. These twelve pictures are said to have all an equal degree of beauty, and are all supposed to have been painted by the same matter. The picture here selected cannot, say the editors, be sufficiently admired, whether we consider the masterly skill of the design, the beauty of the colouring, or the airyness of the gesture; each circumstance obliges one to acknowledge the charms of the art, and the perfection of the work. As all the twelve figures are represented in the attitude of dancing, it is not improbable that the artist intended to represent the most graceful movements commonly practised in that art.

It appears, moreover, to have been the custom among the Romans to have musicians and dancers at all their banquets; the dancing women, some in the habit of Nereids, others dressed like Nymphs; and it is not improbable, that from thence minstrels and dancers came to be introduced into England, where they were highly caressed at wakes, and other public festivals, to which the common people had free resort. The Nymph here represented is habited in the most becoming manner, but most of the others have garments so thin and transparent, as scarce to conceal the beauties they were intended to cover. It seems generally agreed, that the Romans were not overnice with respect to decency in the dresses of their performers, and that they sometimes carried their indelicacy to such a height, as to admit naked figures at their entertainments; and this continued till the time of the elder Theodosius, who, shocked at the brutality of such a practice, forbad it. Macrobius says, that, in his time, under the younger Theodosius, it was no longer the custom to admit dancers or singers at banquets naked, or immodestly habited; which proves that such was the custom in former times. By the insignia with which this figure is distinguished, some have been led to suppose, that she was only a servant, and that the salver with the figs in her right hand, and the vessel in her left, denoted her a waiter at the banquet.—But enough of this. We shall have occasion to speak more at large on this subject, in describing some other figures that we have selected.

*** *It is with concern, that many curious Letters and Papers, communicated to us during the course of the month past, must unavoidably be postponed, though we have given Eight Pages of Letter-Press extraordinary, to give room to register the temporary articles of the month. Our correspondents, however, may be assured, that their pieces shall have place the first opportunity.*

Mr.

No. 12 of Curiosities found in the Ruins of Herc

Mr. URBAN,

I Am a country rector, in a retired part of the world, with a small parish. Over and above the time taken up in the duties of my calling, which I would willingly fulfil by taking care both of the souls and bodies of my parishioners, I have some to spare for the reception of such friends as call upon me; the residue of it I happily fill up by looking into my books, and by indulging my thirst of seeing the modern productions, especially such as relate to my own profession. This thirst has led me to peruse the repeated editions of the *Confessional*, with the laboured additions to each, both in the text and notes, and sometimes the beautiful supplement of notes upon notes, which the author has added, no doubt, to keep up that perspicuity, which he is so eminent in preserving through the whole of his labours. There are just now published four discourses, on important subjects, delivered to the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Cleveland, by Francis Blackburne, M. A. Archdeacon of Cleveland. I found my old thirst come instantly upon me, and immediately sent for these discourses. More desirous was I of seeing them, as I had some-how taken it into my head, that there was a fellow feeling between the author of the *Confessional* and the Archdeacon. I soon obtained the discourses, and have been looking them over with great attention; but, unfortunately, I am stopped in my progress at times by difficulties, which I meet with both in the text and notes. No one is so capable of solving these difficulties, as the learned Archdeacon himself; and his benevolence, I know, is so great in this way, that he will have no objection to writing notes upon his own performance, in order to remove the stumbling-blocks out of the way of a brother. With this view, Mr. Urban, I must beg the favour of conveying a letter to the Archdeacon through your useful Magazine; in hopes, from his known candour and good nature, of having an answer through the same channel, which will obviate all my difficulties.

I am, Mr. Urban, yours, &c.

Mr. Archdeacon,

THE discourses which you have just now offered to the public, have, from the station you bear in the church, tempted me to give them a careful perusal. I have met with some difficulties in my progress, which I am not able to clear up without your friendly assistance; and, therefore, without farther apology than I have already mentioned to Mr. Urban, I shall proceed at this time to propose some of them to you. The first writer against the *Confessional*, I think, was Mr. Rotheram, the reputed author of the *Essay on Establishments in Religion*. I read it at its first appearance with pleasure. He is a most candid adversary, and appears to me to be a master of his subject: he has treated it with great perspicuity and ability. In short, he is a truly amiable writer, and in all his works he seems to have (excuse me for using the expression after reading your third discourse) the *interest of religion* truly at heart. This work, the *Essay on Establishments*, &c. has twice fallen under your censure in your second discourse. The first instance is at page 80, attended with a note in the next page, in order to make your censure more poignant. The passage quoted by you is this:—"It was not necessary that christianity should always continue in the same circumstances in which our Saviour himself and his Apostles left it." In your note upon it, you say,—"Had the Papists luckily thought of this *no necessity*, they might easily have defended the most absurd of their doctrines, and the most idolatrous parts of their worship, on the pretence that they were necessarily subservient to the greatness and power of government, and that, should christianity disown them, christianity must be injurious to society." Had the Papists argued thus from this passage, with the context included, in favour of their *absurd doctrines* and *idolatrous worship*, I must have charged them with a fallacy, which has been of no small use to some of your fellow-labourers, the fallacy of arguing *a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter*. The whole passage, which is the first in the *Essay*, is this:—"It was not necessary that christianity should always continue in the same *circumstances*, in which our Saviour himself, or his Apostles, left it. It was then necessarily in a *state* of opposition with the civil and religious establishment under which it first arose. It tended directly to the overthrow of that particular establishment, upon the ruins of which itself was to be built. For that establishment was in its very frame and intention temporary, and preparatory to another. And when the

the times were ripe for the erection of that other, Judaism had then obtained its whole effect, and was of course to give way to that better dispensation which it was intended to introduce. But mens passions and interests were still concerned to support it. And this occasioned some convulsions in its dissolution, whilst human endeavours were exerted to maintain and uphold it beyond that period which Providence had assigned to its duration. In struggling for its own support, it naturally strove to oppress that infant religion which threatened its dissolution: and hence christianity was at first in a *state* of persecution." In the next page the author goes on:—"But christianity is by no means in the same *situation*, in respect to other civil institutions. There is nothing in the nature of christianity, or of civil government, which necessarily sets them in opposition to each other; all that it had to fear from other civil establishments, was in the attempt, which it must necessarily make to disengage them from those false religions with which they were then united. If they acted offensively against christianity, it was not for their own sakes, but merely for the sake of the religious system with which they were then in alliance." For, as he begins the next paragraph—"Christianity is a friend to civil government." How from this natural account of the *state* of persecution in which Christ and his Apostles left the church under the Jews, and of the only grounds upon which it could meet with the same from other civil institutions,—how from this account, I say, the acutest Papist could be furnished with a defence of the *most absurd of the doctrines*, and the *most idolatrous parts of the worship*, of his church, I must own is a mystery to me. But I dare say you can make it perfectly clear to me, and therefore I must beg your kind assistance. What you add in the next paragraph (p. 82), where you seem to have a sight of the author's meaning, does but increase my perplexity. You say,—"If this writer had only meant, that it was not necessary that christianity should always remain in the same *circumstances* of persecution in which our Saviour left it, and which the Apostles and their successors experienced at different periods, &c. the proposition might be admitted," &c.—This paragraph, however, serves only to introduce another (in the same page), in which the author of the *Essay* has a more serious charge, if possible, laid against him; it is this:—"But when the same writer proceeds to say, that "Society would be essentially injured, if christianity did not become subservient to the greatness and power of political government, TO AS GREAT A DEGREE as the FALSE RELIGIONS BEFORE IT had contributed to them;" we can consider him no otherwise than an apologist for all those corruptions, in doctrine and worship, which have been introduced into the christian church for political purposes, from the time it was first taken into the protection of the civil magistrate." This passage, thus marked out with inverted commas, and dignified in part with capital letters, made me necessarily conclude, that it was, *totidem verbis*, a quotation from the *Essay*. Your having given no reference to the page from whence you quoted it, gave me an infinite deal of trouble. I was obliged to turn over the *Essay* more than once, and at last to read it through; and I am now perfectly qualified to say, that there is no such passage in the book. How can this be? Was not the book at hand, and so your memory deceived you? or did some treacherous friend impose a false quotation upon you? for certainly it could not be your own, so solemnly set forth, and printed in the very neighbourhood of Mr. Rotheram. For the future, Sir, when I should have an occasion to chastise an author before so respectable an audience, I would desire them to turn to the work itself, that they may be convinced of the integrity of the quotations from it. But, perhaps, this may be too great a condescension for one in your station; therefore I will presume to recommend the same to your readers, that they may see with their own eyes, that you mean every thing fair and honest towards the writer, whom you are obliged to call to an account. In kindness to you, Sir, I will give you the paragraph as it ought to have been quoted; and it is the only one in the book which bears any similitude to that you have given. Indeed, it was only by two or three words that I was able to guess at the passage, for not one of the words so signally marked out in capitals are to be found in it. These are the words as they stand in the *Essay*:

"The alliance between government and religion, is as old as government itself. At the time of the first appearance of christianity, this alliance subsisted every where, having descended, without interruption, from the first ages.

Corrupt

Corrupt as religion then was, yet every government in the known world drew succours from it, without which they could never have attained to any considerable degree of greatness and power. If christianity, then, when it put down these false and corrupt establishments, and thereby deprived government of its ancient ally, had refused itself to associate with the civil power, it would have done the most essential injury to society."

Essay on Establishments in Religion p. 10.

I am afraid, Sir, if you should find yourself obliged, in the second edition of your discourses, to place this genuine passage in the room of the other, you will be obliged to leave out your reflections, which I know will give you pain, and, no doubt, be a great concern to me. I have now done with Mr. Rotheram, but by your leave must still trouble you with another difficulty. At page 87, in the same discourse, you say in the note, speaking of the *immortality* of the *separate* soul, and Dr. Balguy's system of church authority,—" It is, indeed, true enough, that neither of these are to be found in the scriptures; not because the scripture *supposes* them, or *takes them for granted*, but because they are the mere figments of human conceit, manifestly subversive in the one case of the christian doctrine of redemption, and, in the other, of all christian liberty." Good God! Sir, does the soul and body die together? This contradicts every notion I had of the soul after death. What can be the meaning of our Saviour's promise to the penitent thief, or St. Paul's " strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better; nevertheless, to abide in the flesh, is more needful for you?" (Phil. i. 23, 24.) Where can the grounds of the Apostle's strait lie? Surely, it must have been better to have continued with his beloved Philippians, when death was to put a period to the existence both of soul and body. With what propriety can he say, that to be with Christ is far better? To what part of him would you allot that presence with Christ? I am some-how glad that this passage is in a note; it would have alarmed your clergy to have had such words delivered to them in the church; and it is well Anthony Collins is not alive, for he would certainly have enriched his *discourse on free-thinking* with such a sentence, or strengthened his arguments for the materiality and mortality of the soul, by so respectable an authority; as, before, he had availed himself of the reveries of another very learned man. But, without doubt, you can explain this matter to me, and put an end to all my fears on this head.

I have other difficulties that occur to me, but am afraid of trespassing upon your patience. Your friendly answer to these, may embolden me to state the others at large hereafter, some of which I shall now only hint at.

My regard for the character of Melancthon, makes me concerned to see him thrown under a cloud, while Flacius Illyricus is rather brought forward into light (p. 25. n.). My opinion of the two men is as opposite as light to darkness. But, no doubt, we shall see this matter fully cleared up, when you favour us with your promised life of Luther.

I am in suspense about your brother Archdeacon's [*Balguy's*] sermon and charge. I have not had time to look into them, which I certainly will do, for I love to see fair play, when I am reading the works of learned men. Sorry I am that he should be the occasion of any disagreement betwixt you and the *respectable* Dr. Priestley; it is pity any lasting discord should arise from it, as is too often the case, especially as your thoughts and opinions generally run in the same channel.

I cannot say you have quite cleared up my difficulties about the motto you speak of (Pref. p. xvi.), *Let us do evil, that good may come.* To be sure, your note upon it is very ingenious, and it was kind in you to assist a friend in distress; but hang me, if it does not occur to me, when I shut your book, that all is not right yet.

By the by, you mention the *Scriptural confutation*, &c. of *Mr. Lindsey's arguments*, &c. *in his Apology*, (Pref. p. xvi.), and sarcastically call the author by the sturdy name of the Steeled Champion. Have you made proof of his armour, and found it penetrable? If you have not, was it quite fair to reprobate the writer, by quoting a single passage from his work? Would it not have been right to have given the whole sentence? The author, perhaps, may think you should have done it.

By what you say of the reception which Mr. Lindsey's conduct has met with (Pref. p. xii.), you must certainly be in possession of some anecdotes that never came to my ears: I should be happy in receiving them from you

you. All that I have heard mention it, have approved of his resignation, as the only *irreproachable* step he could take: it appears to me, as though the bishops and clergy are as calm and undisturbed about it, as if he was still vicar of Catterick, and by no means grudge him his toleration; and that they esteem the man for the goodness of his heart, though, upon his publishing his Apology, they could not form the same opinion of his head.

I must ask pardon for the length of this letter, both of you and Mr. Urban. I am, Mr. Archdeacon,

With all due respect, yours, &c.

A Country Rector.

Mr. URBAN,

When books are every day multiplying in such numbers, it were to be wished, that, at least, authors of reputation would be cautious in advancing any thing with confidence, which is not well supported by solid arguments; as, otherwise, it necessarily introduces an additional book to refute them, or else their errors must be suffered to gain ground and pass current in the world. I cannot but lament an imperfection of this kind in *Costard's History of Astronomy*, which is now under my perusal; for, when he comes to apply the calculations of eclipses to the improvement of chronology, he says, with great confidence, "that nothing can fix the date of antient transactions with so much accuracy as eclipses of the sun and moon." He proceeds to give us some examples of their pretended great use; but, unfortunately, it may be contended, that the examples he produces are so far from being fixed accurately by him or any others in this method, that I can venture to say he is not mistaken in less than ten years, and possibly fifteen, in his very first example, if not in most of the remaining ones. Nay, I scarcely know of one instance in which the calculation of eclipses has been of any service in chronology, notwithstanding all its boasted pretences; and, if we attend, the reason will appear evident. Not only eclipses of the moon, but even of the sun, visible at the same place, sometimes happen so frequently in the course of half a dozen years, that one is at a loss which eclipse to select as that mentioned by any ancient author to have been coincident with some remarkable event. For instance, M. de la Lande has calculated three solar eclipses, almost central, and visible in the greatest part of Europe, between the years of 236 and 240 inclusively †: how can we judge which of these was the eclipse mentioned to have happened at the accession of Gordian to the empire, unless ancient authors had been more particular, and recorded the season of the year, month, time of day, or other circumstances necessary to identify the eclipse spoken of. We see, then, that we must still have recourse to historic dates, in order to fix on what year Gordian ascended the throne between 236 and 240, and even the very time of year, before we can know which of the above eclipses was the first in his reign; and even then we are not certain, that it happened within the limits of his first year. There seems no reason, then, for Mr. Costard to speak with little reverence of what he calls *technical chronology*, by comparing Olympiads, Consular Fasti, and Athenian Archons (p. 236). On the contrary, if he had attended more to this technical chronology, he would have found he was in an error of 10 years at least in his first example, wherein he says, "the conclusion of the war between the Lydians and Medes is fixed, by the solar eclipse foretold by Thales, to the year before Christ 603." Calvitius, by calculation of eclipses, pretended to have fixed the same event to the year 605, Usher to 601, Petavius to 597, Bunting to 586. What can prove more plainly the futility of pretending to settle chronology by eclipses alone, when within the space of 20 years there were five solar eclipses, each of which has equal pretensions to be that foretold by Thales? Nay, still farther, there are strong reasons to think, that every one of these authors are mistaken, and that the event happened ten or fifteen years more early than the earliest date of these calculators. I wish, therefore, that some of your astronomic correspondents would assist me in the task of proving this, by discovering, whether, between the years 610 and 620, any considerable eclipse of the sun was visible in Asia Minor. This is a point of great importance towards

† Vid. last edition of *L' Art de verifier les Dates par les Benedictins*, wherein is a catalogue of all the eclipses of the sun and moon visible in Europe, Asia, and Africa, since the birth of Christ, all calculated by Mons. de la Lande himself.

settling

settling many dates, not only in prophane chronology, but also in that of the Jewish scriptures, and is a new field of enquiry.

Mr. Costard mentions another event fixed by him, by means of an eclipse, an account of which is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. As I have not seen this tract, I can only say at present, that, by the result of his arguments, I suspect that they are not better founded than those employed in the foregoing one. He mentions also another dissertation, written by him, concerning the eclipse when Xerxes marched against Greece: I should be glad to be informed of the title of this, and where it can be procured.

I shall reserve the proofs of what I have advanced for some other opportunity; and shall only add now, that, besides the obstacles to the application of eclipses to chronology arising from the causes above mentioned, viz. the frequency even of solar eclipses in a few successive years at particular periods, and the want of sufficient circumstances recorded by ancient historians to identify the eclipse alluded to, there are other obstacles arising from the difficulty to ascertain the quantity of the eclipse in such distant times, or even the year in which it happened, on account of the acceleration of the moon's mean motion: but as Mr. Costard is himself sensible of these, I shall leave them to the astronomers; by some of whom I should be glad to be informed, whether the degree of this acceleration, and the uniformity of it, be sufficiently determined, so as not to cause the error of a year in any distant time before Christ in calculating any eclipse. S.

Mr. Urban,

THE mention of the cathedral of St. Andrew's in Johnson's Tour hath induced me to give you this short account of that and other Scotch cathedrals. The cathedral at St. Andrew's was begun anno 1163, in the reign of Malcolm IV. and in the time of Arnold, the 17th bishop of this see, but was not compleated till 1318, in the reign of K. Robert Bruce, and in the time of Bishop Lamberton, the 27th bishop, who dedicated it with great solemnity. This church was a very magnificent structure, but was greatly damaged at the Reformation: what remained was in part repaired by the succeeding archbishops, but a fanatical mob at the time of the Revolution nearly demolished it.—The cathedral of Aberdeen, dedicated to St. Machar, was founded by Bishop Kinninmouth, who died before the work was raised six cubits high, 1370. Bishop Leighton, 1430, built St. John's aile, laid the foundation of the great steeple, and of the two lesser steeples, and advanced the work greatly. The roof was laid on, and the floor paved with free-stone, by Bishop Lindsay, 1445. Bishop Spence adorned the chancel with many rare ornaments, 1460. Bishop Elphinston finished the great steeple, and furnished it with bells, 1489. Bishop Dunbar finished the two lesser steeples, cieled the church, and built the south aile, 1522. Bishop Stuart built the consistory-house, 1539. Anno 1560, the Barons of Mearns, and some of the townsmen of Aberdeen, spoiled this cathedral of all its ornaments and jewels, and demolished the choir. Having shipped the lead, bells, and other utensils, designing to sell them to the Dutch, all this ill-gotten wealth sunk not far from the Gridle-ness. The body of the cathedral was preserved by the Earl of Huntley, anno 1607; the church was repaired, and covered with slate, at the charge of the parish.—The cathedral church of Elgin, founded by Andrew, Bishop of Murray, 1230, was one of the most sumptuous edifices in the island, nearly equal to St. Paul's, London, in length, but surpassing it in breadth. This noble structure was destroyed at the Reformation, but the remaining ruins are yet greatly admired.—The cathedral of Brichen, an handsome fabric, hath on the south side a small steeple, not unlike the Monument in London, except that it is broader at the top than at the bottom. The choir of this church was demolished by the reformers, but the church is yet standing.—The cathedral of Chanonry, the seat of the Bishop of Ross, was demolished at the Reformation, but rebuilt in part by the succeeding prelates.—The cathedral of Dunkeld, a stately edifice, was greatly damaged in the succession war by the English, who burnt down the choir, which was rebuilt by William Sinclair, 16th bishop of this see. Robert Carden, 20th bishop, enlarged the church, and Thomas Lawder, 26th bishop, finished and dedicated it in 1454. This church was also nearly demolished at the Reformation, though some part of it

it is now used for divine service.—The cathedral of Glasgow was begun by John Achaian, 1st bishop, who, having in some measure compleated the building, dedicated it in 1137. Boethius saith, that the work was not finished till the time of William Babington, 11th bishop. His words are these: "Absolutum est eâ tempestate templum cathedrale Glasguense, sedes profecto magnifica, cujus haud exiguam partem Gulielmus ibidem Episcopus liberalitate sua extruxerat, nec diu operi perfecto superfuit." This prelate deceased Jan. 25, 1261. In the reign of James VI. the ministers of Glasgow persuaded the magistrates to pull it down, and build two or three churches with the materials thereof. The magistrates condescending, a day is appointed, and workmen ready to demolish it. The tradesmen, having notice of this design, assembled in arms, and opposed the magistrates, threatening to bury the workmen under the ruins of the church. Upon this, the matter is referred to the King and Council, who decided the controversy in the tradesmens favour, reproving the magistrates very sharply. After the conquest of the Isle of Man by the English in the time of Edw. I. the Bishop of the Isles had his seat in the Island of Iona, where the abbey church served for a cathedral, but was destroyed at the Reformation. This church was built in the form of a cross. The length from east to west is an hundred and fifteen feet; the breadth twenty three; the length of the transept seventy. Over the centre is an handsome tower, on each side of which is a window, with stone work of different forms in every one. On the south side of the chancel are some Gothic arches, supported by pillars, nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals, and eight feet nine inches in circumference. The capitals are quite peculiar, carved round with various superstitious figures, among others is an angel weighing of souls. Near is the tomb of the Abbot Mackinnon. His figure lies recumbent, with this inscription round the margin: "Hic jacet Johannes Mac-Fingonne, Abbas de Ily, qui obiit anno Domini millesimo quingentessimo, cujus animæ propitietur Deus altissimus. Amen." On the other side is the tomb and figure of Abbot Kenneth. On the floor is the effigy of an armed knight, with a whilk by his side, as if he had just returned from the feast of shells in the hall of Fingal. All the tombs lie east and west, the head to the west, probably from a superstitious notion, that, at the resurrection, they may rise with their faces to the east.—In answer to Dr. Johnson, I take this occasion to say, that great sums have lately been expended in repairing and adorning the cathedrals of Carlisle, York, Lincoln, Ely, Chester, Worcester, Glocester, Hereford, Exeter, Salisbury, Rochester, Canterbury, and Litchfield. The state of other cathedrals I cannot ascertain, except I believe those of Peterborough, St. David's, and Landaff, to be in a very indifferent state.—I am, &c.

Newport, Shropsh. S. WATSON.
March 4, 1775.

HAVING given an account, in our XLIId Volume, p. 107, of a native of Taiti (or Otaheite), who accompanied M. Bougainville to France in 1769, and of his embarking for the Isle of France, in his way home, in March 1770; some farther particulars of him, extracted from a late voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. by a French officer, who saw him at the first-mentioned island in November following, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. "Some few days before my departure from the Isle of France, says the writer, I again saw Aotourou, that islander of Taiti, who was returning to his own country, after having been made acquainted with the manners of Europe. I had seen him in his voyage free, gay, and rather inclined to libertinism; at his return I saw him reserved, polite, and well bred. He was enchanted with the opera at Paris, of which he mimicked the songs and the dances. He had a watch, of which he denominated the hours by their use: he there shewed the hours to rise, to eat, to go to the opera, to walk, &c. This man was extremely intelligent. He expressed whatever he desired by signs. Though the natives of Taiti are supposed to have had no communication with other nations, before the arrival of M. de Bougainville *; I observed, however, one word in their language, and a custom, which they have in common with

* This is *not supposed* by any who know that Capt. Wallace in the Dolphin was there in June, 1767, eight months before the French arrived there, as Aotourou informed M. de Bougainville.

various

various other people. *Matté* in the Taitian language, signifies *to kill*; the *matté* of the Spaniards, and the *mat* of the Persians, have the same meaning. They have also a custom of marking the skin, like several people of the old and the new continent. They were acquainted with iron, though they had it not; they called it *aurou*, and asked for it with eagerness †. They had some venereal disorders, which came, it is said, from the new world. But all these analogies are not sufficient to lead us up to the origin of a nation. The follies, the wants, the miseries of the human species seem naturalized in all nations. The knowledge of their languages would be a more certain method to distinguish them. All the European nations eat bread, yet the Russians call it *gleba*, the Germans *broth*, the Latins *panis*, the Low Bretons *bara*. An Encyclopedique dictionary of languages would be a very philosophical work.

"Aotourou seemed much tired at the Isle of France; he always walked out by himself. One day I observed him in a deep meditation; he was viewing at the gate of a prison a black slave, who had a large chain riveted round his neck. A man of his complexion, thus treated by the whites, was a strange sight to him, whom they had loaded with favours at Paris; but he knew not that the passions of men carry them beyond the seas, and that morality, which balances them in Europe, remains on this side the tropics."

Our readers will be concerned to hear that this poor islander never reached his own country, dying of the small-pox at the Isle of Bourbon, just as he was ready to embark for Otaheite. May a better fate attend Omiah, now in England! Hitherto our world has been "a country from whose bourn

"No *Taiti-man* returns."

To the above extracts from the voyages of this sensible foreigner, we shall add another, which shews his humanity in a striking light, and in which we (as well as Mr. Wesley ‡) most sincerely agree, and lament with him.

"I know not, says he, whether coffee and sugar are necessary to the happiness of Europe; but certain I am, that those two vegetables have occasioned the misery of two parts of the world. America has been depopulated to procure ground to plant them; Africa has been depopulated to procure hands to cultivate them.

"It is our interest, it is said, to cultivate provisions which are become necessary to us, rather than purchase them of our neighbours: but as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and other European workmen, labour here in the noon-day heat, why have we not white labourers? But what would become of the present proprietors of lands? They would become more wealthy; an inhabitant would be at his ease with twenty farmers, he is poor with twenty slaves. There are supposed to be 20,000 in the Isle of France, of whom an 18th part is obliged to be renewed every year. Thus the colony left to itself would be destroyed in 18 years: so true it is, that there is no population without liberty and property, and that injustice is a bad œconomist.

"It is said, that the *Black Code* is made in their favour. Be it so; but the cruelty of their masters exceeds the punishments allowed, and their avarice subtracts the food, the rest, and the rewards which are due to them. If these wretches would make complaints, to whom should they complain? Their judges are frequently their greatest tyrants.

"But we cannot govern these slaves, it is pretended, but by great severity: there must be punishments, iron collars with three hooks, whips, blocks, to which they are fastened by the foot; chains which go round their necks: they must be treated like beasts, that the whites may live like men.... Ah! I well know, that, when a most unjust principle is established, the most unjust conclusions are always drawn from it.

"Was it not enough for these wretches to be delivered up to the avarice and cruelty of the most depraved of men, but they must likewise be the sport of their sophisms?

"Some divines affirm, that, for a temporal slavery, they procure them a spiritual freedom: but most of them are bought at an age at which they can never learn French, and the missionaries do not learn their language. Besides, those who are baptized are treated like the rest.

"They add, that they have deserved the chastisements of Heaven, by selling one another. Must we therefore be

† Their knowledge of iron, M. de Bougainville supposes, was taught them by the English, and their word for it is the nearest they could pronounce like ours.

‡ See p. 137.

their executioners? Let us leave the vultures to destroy the kites.

"Some politicians have excused slavery, by saying, that it is justified by war; but the Negroes do not make war with us. Allowing that human laws permit it, it should, at least, be restrained within the bounds which they prescribe.

"Sorry I am that some philosophers, who combat abuses with so much courage, have scarce mentioned the slavery of the Negroes, except to ridicule it. They turn to a distance. They talk of St. Bartholomew, of the massacre of the Mexicans by the Spaniards, as if this wickedness was not practised in our times, and in which all Europe has a share. Is it then more wicked to kill at once some people whose opinions are different from ours, than to torture a nation to whom we owe our enjoyments? Those beautiful colours with which our ladies are adorned, the cotton with which they line their stays, the sugar, the coffee, the chocolate on which they breakfast, the red with which they heighten their complexions, all these the hand of the miserable Negroes prepares for them. Tender women, you weep at tragedies, and yet what affords you pleasure is bathed with the tears, and stained with the blood, of your fellow creatures!"

At the Cape of Good Hope our voyager was more agreeably entertained. Here, he says, "I saw Mademoiselle Berg, at 16 years of age, manage, alone, a very considerable family: she received foreigners, superintended her servants, and kept up good order in a numerous family, with a constant air of complacence. Her youth, her beauty, her graces, her character, engaged universal esteem; yet I never observed that she regarded it. I told her one day that she had many friends; "I have one great friend," said she, "that is, my father."

"This counsellor's delight was to sit down, on his return from business, in the midst of his children; they threw their arms round his neck, the smallest embraced his knees; they made him the judge of their quarrels, and of their pleasures, while the eldest daughter, excusing some, approving of others, smiling on them all, redoubled the joy of this paternal heart. Methought I saw the Antiope of Idomeneus.

"These people, contented with the domestic felicity which virtue bestows, have not yet introduced it into romances, and on the stage. There are no public entertainments at the Cape, nor are they desired. Every one beholds scenes more striking in his own house, servants happy, children well-educated, wives faithful. These are delights which fiction does not afford; these objects scarce furnish matter for conversation, they therefore talk but little; they are a melancholy people, who are more fond of thinking than of reasoning. Perhaps, too, for want of events they have nothing to say; but what signifies the mind's being vacant, if the heart be full, and if the sweet emotions of nature can agitate it, without being excited by cunning, or constrained by false decorum?"

This work concludes with the following pathetic reflections:

"Life is only a short voyage, and the age of man a rapid day. I would willingly forget its storms to recollect only the services, the virtues, and the constancy of my friends. These letters, perhaps, will preserve their names, and make them survive my gratitude. Perhaps, they may reach even you, good Hollanders of the Cape! As for thee, O unfortunate Negro, who weepest on the rocks of Mauritius *, if my hand, though it cannot dry up thy tears, should make them flow with regret and repentance from thy tyrants, I have nothing more to ask of the Indies, I have there made my fortune.

Paris, 1 *Jan.* 1773. D. S. P."

[*** *A sketch of the happy family at the* Cape, *as described by the above writer, has been communicated by a very ingenious artist, and is now engraving.*]

Mr. URBAN,

1. IT is said, in a late Magazine, wherein you insert some anecdotes of Lord Chesterfield, *that the literary dispute between him and Dr. Johnson is well known.* It may be so to the residents in and near London; but we country-folks know only, in general, that the Doctor inscribed the printed plan of his Dictionary to that Lord, and, although it was naturally supposed, that a dedication of the two volumes would be prefixed, yet the work was published without it. As the affair is said *to be well known*, there can be no impropriety in publishing the particulars of such a curious *demêlée*

* The Isle of France, so called by the Dutch, who formerly possessed it.

between

between them, and it will be an instructive and entertaining addition to those memoirs of Lord Chesterfield which are already given us there.

2. It is undoubted that the natives of Otaheite cut off the lower jaw of their enemies, and string them as trophies of war, like the Americans with their scalps: but some persons assert, that they do it only after the bodies are dead; whilst others tell us, that it is done to the living prisoner, who is thus left to perish in horrible agonies. Was this fact certainly ascertained either way, it would be a very useful and important anecdote, for many reasons too long to be now written: and Mr. Urban has numerous opportunities of knowing the truth, not only as Omiah is now in London, but also from some of the voyagers who are worthy of credit; nor will he (as is supposed) think it too much trouble for directing such an enquiry to be made.

3. There are few articles more deserving a place in your compilation than the lives of remarkable persons, and also their exit. Such memorials are instructive and monitory to the living, and teach all the world, when the dead are consigned to infamy or to honour, according to their actions. Lord Clive and Mr. Bradshaw ought neither to be spared or vilified; but impartial truth concerning them both will be valuable pages in your Magazine. DIOGENES.

[DESIROUS as we are to comply with the requests of our correspondent, we answer, 1. That Dr. Johnson, after addressing the plan of his Dictionary to Lord Chesterfield, as his patron, ill brooking the state of unprofitable dependence in which he found himself involved, and having reason (as he thought) to complain of many slights and inattentions, to which no superiority of rank could reconcile him, sent that nobleman an admirable expostulatory letter, and, with all the conscious dignity of impatient merit, absolutely renounced his patronage and acquaintance. This is the *well-known* dispute alluded to in the account of his Lordship's Letters. It were to be wished that the Doctor would now publish that excellent composition, it being a masterpiece in its kind.

2. To the second question the following answer is in Mr. Banks's own words:

"I never heard that a native of Otaheite mangled his enemy before his death, and believe that the cutting-off of the jaw-bones is an act of triumph, probably not executed till the battle is at an end, and the conquerors in perfect security, when, as they give no quarter, the conquered are all either killed or have escaped. J. B."

3. The history of Lord Clive has already been given in our Magazine, Volume XXXVI. at least as far as that year, 1766, and little material has occurred since. Of a late Lord of the Admiralty we know little more than his *entry* in the war-office, and his *exit*, like a true minister of war and destruction, by his own hand. But must beg leave to add, such are the blessed effects of Humism! Let the practice of our great and little folk speak the merit of that system, which sets us loose from all religious principle, and leaves us wilder and more abandoned than the beast of prey. The ostensible reasons of this catastrophe let others develope.]

The Flight of HENRY DE BOURBON, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Continued from p.* 115.

THE renown which the King of France had acquired in the late wars, had elevated his authority to so great a height, that nobody could recollect that any other prince had ever enjoyed a greater. In a few days all France began to be filled with the sound of arms, and every individual appeared in motion. Beside the forces that were assembling within the kingdom, his Majesty gave orders for a considerable number of Swiss also to be raised; and, from his treasury, which was thought to amount to more than five millions of gold, he issued large sums of money, to accelerate the preparations he had thus precipitately directed.

But this mighty apparatus for war was looked upon, by the Archduke and the Spaniards, as all artifice. They were persuaded, that the King only intended, by these alarming appearances, to give the greater weight to those negotiations which he still caused to be continued at Brussels, for the recovery of the Princess; and that, should he, at last, lose all hopes of regaining her, he would reduce all these grand preparations to just as much as was necessary for that force which he might think proper to send to the assistance of Brandenburgh and Newburgh.

And now a new engine was employed

ed to facilitate the King's views, the accomplishment whereof was no longer judged practicable in the ordinary train of negotiation. In the name of the Constable and Madame d'Angoulême, one Monf. de Preaux came to Brussels; but, being charged with letters from the King to the Archduke, and from other circumstances, he was rather suspected of being an envoy than the common friend and intimate of the Princess's father and aunt. He, however, represented to the Princess the extreme desire those two respectable characters expressed to have her Highness present at the coronation of the Queen, which was soon to be celebrated in France *, and to serve the Queen personally on that solemn occasion. And, to the Archduke he represented, that, as both the one and the other intended to sue for a divorce, on account of the Princess's being forcibly conveyed by her husband out of France, against her will, and contrary to the laws of the realm, it would be injurious in the highest degree to detain her Highness at Brussels, and to abridge one of her exalted station of a privilege which the laws allowed to every private lady, compelled to such a measure by the ill treatment of her husband, of attending personally to prosecute her suit; nor would the King of France patiently bear that she should receive such an open indignity.

To these powerful representations the Archduke pleaded chiefly, that both the Infanta and himself were under the obligation of a solemn promise, not to part with the Princess without her husband's consent, and that they could not, with honour, depart from that promise. Preaux replied, that neither the Infanta nor the Archduke could be bound by a promise which was contrary to all the rules of justice and of law; that it could not extend to a circumstance which had no existence at the time it was made, and therefore could not be binding to the persons who made it. After many arguments of a similar nature, his Serene Highness, at length, condescended to propose, as the final resolution of his consort and himself, that, whenever it should be declared, *in a competent way*, that the Princess ought to be left at full liberty, they would be satisfied to let her go wherever she pleased. By *a competent way*, the Archduke meant, the decision of the Pope, to whom matters of this kind were usually referred. But this, as it admitted of delay, was, by no means, relished by Preaux, who judged it a contrivance of the Spaniards to gain time, and, particularly, that it was suggested by Spinola, who, of all men, was the most suspected, and the most detested, by the French King.

But now the time was come for the Archduke and the Spaniards to be thinking of something else than verbal treaties. The Swiss began to arrive in France, the French were stirring briskly, all the preparations already mentioned were proceeding with vigour, and the alacrity with which the flower of the French nobility took up arms, in order to attend the person of their sovereign, could not possibly be exceeded; and, tho' his Majesty sometimes varied in his declarations concerning the intention of his expedition, yet he never altered his resolution to undertake it. To the ambassadors of Spain and Flanders, he declared he would go in person to assist his friends in getting into possession of the states of the late Duke of Cleves, which belonged to them: on other occasions, he would express himself more openly, that his intention was to go himself to deliver the Princess out of prison, and to revenge himself for the injury which the King of Spain and the Archduke had done him, by taking the Prince of Condé into their protection.

The Archduke had information given him of all these transactions, by his resident at Paris, and by the ambassador of the crown of Spain; and from thence he concluded, that he ought not any longer to delay the preparations necessary for opposing the K. of France, since he might even resolve to turn his arms against Flanders. The army, at that juncture, was greatly diminished, since, immediately upon the truce, all the Germans had been dismissed, and many of the Walloons, as likewise a considerable part of the cavalry. This had been done to lessen expences, and to recover themselves a little after that excessive burden which so tedious a war had been attended with. And thus the King of Spain and the Archduke had not, at that time, more than ten thousand foot and fifteen hundred horse; but then they were all veteran troops, and in a flourishing condition. The difficulty as to money was, moreover, very great; insomuch, that the Archduke and the Spanish ministers found themselves

* She was crowned May 13, the day before the King was assassinated.

themselves greatly embarrassed, by the necessity they were under of making new levies, to the amount of at least twelve thousand foot, and two thousand horse; and by seeing themselves, at the same time, destitute of money wherewith to do it. The first resolve of the Archduke was, to dispatch Don Fernando Girone, one of the principal Spanish officers in the army, instantly to Spain, to the intent that he might dispose his Catholic Majesty to make an immediate remittance of forty thousand crowns into Flanders, for raising the men above mentioned, and for such other provisions as were necessary to be made in respect of the preparations of the French King.

In the mean time, with such money as they could raise, they began to enlist men. It was determined, that six thousand Germans should be entertained, and six thousand Walloons, and, for the present, only six hundred arquebussiers on horseback, a species of cavalry entirely necessary, because the rest of the horse were lances and cuirassiers. The Archduke's intention was, to make use of all the old experienced troops in the field, and to employ the new-raised regiments in guarding the frontiers, which, as they required numerous garrisons, both towards France and on the side of the United Provinces, it was therefore thought, that the Spanish army in the field * could not possibly exceed twelve or fourteen thousand foot, and two thousand five hundred horse.

What could be learnt as to the number of the troops belonging to the French King was, that he would have thirty thousand foot, part Swiss, and part French, and five thousand horse, including the royal brigade †, which they call in France the white brigade †, which is wont to attend the prime nobility, whenever the King is personally present in the field.

All matters were accelerated every day more and more on the part of the King, and immense stores of victuals, ammunition, and artillery, began to be forwarded, on the frontiers of Champagne and Picardy, towards Flanders; and the station chosen for the place of arms for the French army was the city of Chalons, in Champagne ‡.

(To be continued.)

* He calls the Archduke's army the Spanish army, for the reason given in a note above.

† La cornetta reale—la cornetta bianca.

‡ The Queen was also appointed regent.

Mr. URBAN,

INclosed are some calculations of Dr. Stephen Hales, in his own handwriting. If you think they will afford any entertainment or information, I could wish you would preserve them from oblivion by inserting them in your Magazine. Moreover, I cannot help regretting, that all the fugitive pieces of my good old friend (several of which, perhaps, may be scattered through your useful publication) should never have been collected together, so as to form a new volume of his works. Such a compilation could not but meet with proper encouragement at a time when the literati of this and some neighbouring nations are extending their enquiries in a similar way, and obtruding upon the world, for new, discoveries which that benevolent philosopher had suggested many years ago.

Yours, &c.

An Account of some Observations on the Parish Registry of Faringdon, *near* Alton, Hampshire.

FROM the year 1720 to 1740, viz. in 20 years, there were baptized 180 children, viz. 9 per ann. of which 81 were boys, and 99 girls, viz. $\frac{1}{11}$ more girls than boys; whereas there are usually found to be among mankind about one in 20 more boys than girls: but, in the preceding 20 years, there were $\frac{1}{43}$ more boys than girls.

And it is observable, that there were but 135 children baptized in the preceding 20 years, viz. from 1700 to 1720, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$th part less, 6.75 per ann.

And in the preceding 20 years, viz. from 1680 to 1700, there were baptized 103, 5.1 per ann. viz. $\frac{1}{4}$.$\frac{1}{2}$ less than in the following 20 years, from 1700 to 1720.

And from the year 1660 to 1680, 93 were baptized, 4.6 per ann. viz. $\frac{1}{10}$.$\frac{1}{3}$ less.

And from 1640 to 1660, 141 were baptized, 7 per ann.

And from 1620 to 1640, 139 were baptized, 7 per ann.

And from 1600 to 1620, 160 were baptized, 8 per ann.

And from 1580 to 1600, 117 were baptized, 5.8 per ann.

And from 1560 to 1580, 129 were baptized, 6.45 per ann.

N. B.

N. B. The registry begins the 6th of Jan. 1558, for the baptized.

There are baptized from Lady-day, 1560, to Lady-day, 1740, 1191, $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{6}{}$ per ann. of these 625 are boys, 511 girls, viz. $\frac{1}{22}.\frac{15}{}$ more boys than girls.

The registry of burials begins but anno 1641, 2d. January, and there are five buried to Lady-day, 1642, from which time to Lady-day, 1740, there are 468 burials, viz. 4.8 per ann.

The above-mentioned 180 that were baptized in the last 20 years are at the rate of nine in a year.

There were buried in the same time 103, viz. at the rate of 5.15 per ann. so the increase is yearly 3.85.

Of the 180 children which were baptized, 16 died within the first year, viz. $\frac{1}{11}.\frac{1}{}$, and three in the second year, that is under two years, $\frac{1}{5}.\frac{1}{47}$ of the 180.

From 2 to 10 years, 3 more died, viz. $\frac{1}{34}.\frac{1}{}$ of the 103 which died.

From 10 to 20 years 8 died, viz. $\frac{1}{12}.\frac{1}{}$, most of these near 20 years old.

From 20 to 30 years, 12 died, $\frac{1}{8}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 30 to 40 years, 6 died, viz. $\frac{1}{17}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 40 to 50 years, 5 died, viz. $\frac{1}{20}.\frac{6}{}$.

From 50 to 60 years, 6 died, viz. $\frac{1}{17}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 60 to 70 years, 31 died, viz. $\frac{1}{3}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 70 to 80 years, 8 died, viz. $\frac{1}{12}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 80 to 90 years, 3 died, viz. $\frac{1}{34}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 90 to 100 years, 2 died, viz. $\frac{1}{51}.\frac{1}{}$.

Hence we see, that no less than 44 out of 103, that died in 20 years, lived to be above 60 years of age, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{}$ of 103. And, also, that of these 44, no less than 31 died between 60 and 70 years of age, viz. near $\frac{3}{4}$ of them. From the great numbers that die in this period, we see that nature is now lining apace in many, so that those who survive it, find only labour and sorrow. This may be looked on, as nearly the regular course of nature in this healthy air; for there are few in this parish who disorder themselves, or impair their health, by intemperance or debauchery, most of them employing themselves in husbandry, the rest in laborious handicrafts. The women and girls all employ themselves in spinning wool, which requires their constant walking to and fro at the wheel; in spring and summer, many of them weed the corn, and help to reap or glean.

If we make the estimate another way, viz. from the proportions that are surviving at the beginnings of the several periods above mentioned, then they will stand thus, viz.

Died the first year 16, viz. $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{4}{}$; 2d year 3, viz. $\frac{1}{25}$ } $\frac{1}{3}.\frac{4}{}$ of 103.

From 2 to 10 years, 3 died out of the remaining 84, viz. $\frac{1}{28}$.

From 10 to 20 years, 8 died out of the remaining 81, viz. $\frac{1}{10}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 20 to 30 years, 12 died out of the remaining 73, viz. $\frac{1}{6}$.

From 30 to 40 years, 6 died out of the remaining 61, viz. $\frac{1}{10}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 40 to 50 years, 5 died out of the remaining 55, viz. $\frac{1}{11}$.

From 50 to 60 years, 6 died out of the remaining 50, viz. $\frac{1}{8}.\frac{1}{}$.

From 60 to 70 years, 31 died out of the remaining 44, viz. $\frac{1}{1}.\frac{1}{43}$.

From 70 to 80 years, 8 died out of the remaining 13, viz. $\frac{1}{1}.\frac{6}{}$.

From 80 to 90 years, 3 died out of the remaining 5, viz. $\frac{1}{1}.\frac{6}{}$.

From 90 to 94 years, the remaining 2 died.

The present whole number of inhabitants being 325, these divided by the number that die yearly, viz. 5.15, the product 61.3 is the number of years in which a number equal to all those of this parish will die; whereas in London, a number equal to that of all its inhabitants are found to die in the space of 30 years; hence they live, one with another, but half so long at London as at Faringdon. But this

this greater degree of mortality in London falls much among the children, as appears by the weekly bills, that air being unkindly for their tender age.

At Teddington a number equal to those in that parish are dead in 40 years.

Of these 325, 158 are males, and 167 females, viz. 9 more females than males, $\frac{1}{18}.\frac{1}{2}$th part.

And 70 of these 158 males, being between the ages of 18 and 56, are fit to bear arms, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2}$, near half; viz. $\frac{1}{4}.\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole number of inhabitants.

Of these 325, 202 are above 16 years of age, the age for communicating, and 123 under that age, which is $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{8}$ of 325, more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

And there being 73 families in the parish, and one house uninhabited, there are at the rate of 4.4 persons to a family.

Here are 59 married couples out of 73 families, almost 3 in 4.

Here are 4 widowers, and 9 widows.

As there are 9 children born yearly, $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{1}{55}$ of these 59 couple have children yearly.

And there have been erected in the last 17 years 11 new habitations, that is, at the rate of one in a year and a half, or 2 in 3 years, and are $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole number; and if the new habitations were to increase on at this rate, there would, in 115.6 years, be double the present number.

New habitations have been erected at Teddingdon within these 31 years past, in nearly the same proportion.

Of these 325 there are 50 persons above 60 years of age, viz. $\frac{1}{6}.\frac{1}{3}$th part; of these 26 are men, and 24 women.

There being 9 children born in a year from 59 married couples, these come to 225 in 25 years, which number being divided by 59, the number of married pairs, the product 3.8 is the number of children which each married couple would have, if each couple had an equal proportion.

And at Teddington, by the same way of computation, it comes to 3.98 to each couple.

Taking all above 16 years of age, viz. 202, to be either marriageable or married, and taking out of these 118 persons that are married, and also 16 that have been married, there remain 71 that are never married, though arrived at a marriagable state, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{64}$ more than $\frac{1}{3}$.

We find in Cowthorp's Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. iii. p. 669. that in the King of Prussia's dominions there were, in the year 1698, married 18,298, christened 67,763, buried 44,678. Now, supposing this to be at a medium the yearly state of that country, then the yearly number of married couples will be 9149; and since the number of children christened is 67,763, that will come out at 7.4 children to each married couple at a medium. But if these 18,298 are so many married couples, then the number of children will be only 3.1 to each married couple.

But if the 18,298 are so many married persons, since there are 67,763 yearly christened, therefore only $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{68}$ of them are married.

Another way of computing is thus, viz. that whereas half that are born in any one year are computed to be dead in 17 years, which if reckoned the marriageable year, hence of half the christened, viz. of 33,881, which attain to a marriageable state, only 18,298 are married; so that 15,583 are not married, viz. $\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{17}$, something less than half.

Dr. Halley observes, on the bills of mortality at Breslaw, that somewhat more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the souls are fit to bear arms, viz. between the ages of 18 and 56. P. 671.

There are $\frac{1}{10}$ more born than buried at Breslaw.

He observes, that from 6 years of age, infants are arrived to some degree of firmness, and grow less and less mortal.

That

That from 9 to 25 but $\frac{1}{300}$ die yearly, which is also the proportion in Christ's Hospital.

That from 50 to 70 life becomes more hazardous: for though the number of the living be diminished, yet more are found to die yearly.

In 80 years in London there were christened $\frac{1}{20}$ more boys than girls, and buried more males than females $\frac{1}{21}$.

Since the year 1720 to 1737, christenings have there increased yearly at a medium 1309, and burials 3809.

From Lady-day 1727, to Lady-day 1747, 188 children were baptized, very near ten in a year; of these 85 are boys, and 103 girls, viz. $\frac{1}{10.4}$ more girls than boys.

By making the computations from the registrys of many other parishes, a more exact estimate might be made of these things.

Mr. URBAN,

AMidst the many accurate investigations into the effects of drugs on the human body, the virtues of which depend on the proper application of them, I cannot but express my surprize not to find any satisfactory discussion of the consequences of the habitual use of *snuff*; which, under the sanction of fashion, has really become a necessary of life; and which, when the custom is once contracted, is as hard to forbear as dram drinking: being in fact a dry dram to the olfactory nerves. We had, indeed, what might be called an invective against tobacco-snuff published some years since, but even truth from such a pen lost its force, when the writer's view appeared to be to lay hold of a habit so popular, and to turn it into a channel for his own private advantage.

Snuff, like rhubarb or hiera picra, may undoubtedly prove a good occasional medicine to remove obstructions; but the habitual use of either has a tendency either to weaken the effect, or to draw the bodily humours too strongly and copiously into certain parts; and this is the doubt I wish some of your medical correspondents, who are not snuff-takers themselves, would from their own observation resolve. The indelicacy of the custom is too obvious to all to admit of a question. Ladies, with their own pretty noses most foully begrimed, will make snuffling objections to the hiring a cook-wench, if she is as nasty as themselves.

Not to take up too much of your room on what may be deemed a frivolous subject, I mean only to propose a few queries, the mature solution of which will determine whether it is not more important than may at first glance appear; and though these queries relate merely to private doubts, the subject of them affects too large a proportion of our fellow-creatures to be altogether overlooked. I am, therefore, anxious to learn,

Whether, though snuff is a present gratification, the habitual use of it is not materially injurious to health and longevity? Or, more particularly,

Whether, by operating as a constant purge and drain to the head, it may not rack off too much of the animal juices required as a due provision for vigorous health; and tend to abate those natural propensities, which, tho' they ought to be regulated by reason, ought not to be suppressed by violent means?

Whether, if it has any such tendency, it does not in result accelerate the decay, not only of the corporeal, but of the mental faculties, and precipitate the infirmities of old age?

These circumstances I think must obviously present themselves to diligent observers in the medical branch; they must, in the course of their practice, have opportunities to remark, whether snuff-takers in general have large or small families; whether their children are observably weaker or more sickly than others; and whether old persons who take snuff afford any peculiar signs of infirmity, by a paralytic state of their nerves, or by the decay of their understanding.

I cannot but think the above inquiries will prove curious as well as new; and be found as entertaining to men of observation as interesting to the generality of your readers, for whose service, as well as my own, these hints are started by

DUBITATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

THE directors of the laudable society for benefit of widows, and also those calculators who would persuade them that their present establishment is *permanent*, will account the annuities due no otherwise than as the widows are

are to receive them yearly, or half-yearly; by which they do not distinguish what stock they have reserved for future widows, *separately* from what is due to, and is truly become the property of, the present widows. A different method, that has been pointed out to them before, would clear the question of much intricacy, and shew the true state of the society so evidently, that few could avoid discerning it.

If widows are to receive annuities during life, or during widowhood only, certainly there must be a fund to supply those annuities; and that fund must be such as those in Calculations, &c.* at pp. 46, 59, 72, or 90, which pay the annuitants *half* yearly to extreme old age, and leave nothing after. —Such a fund, it may be said, the stock, remaining after six years and a half, contains, at p. 126 of last Mag. —True—but it is so blended with the stock for future widows, that there is no perceiving, by the state it is in there, what the stock for either purpose really and distinctly is.

Were interest always 5 per cent. per ann. then 100l. in present money would be of the same value as 5l. annuity *forever*, and convenience alone must determine which to chuse;—therefore, an annuity or its worth in present money being equivalent, it is the same thing to deduct the *whole value* of the annuity at once from the stock, as to pay the same annuity half yearly to each widow, and these deductions are meant to form the *separate* fund for *present* widows solely.

The question then would be, What is the value of an annuity?—a question that has been examined into very minutely, see Calculations, &c. in which, at p. 128, answers are given by four different tables of mortality, viz. by London bills for 43 years, Dr. Halley's, Mr. Simpson's, and Dr. Price's, by 3½ per cent. interest, and by *half* yearly payments.

As the value of an annuity is different at different ages, another question would be, Of what age are the widows at a medium?—It is known (see third paragraph of last letter), that 1 in 46 have died annually among the members, which is in the same proportion as between ages 29 and 30, by Mr. Simpson's table; but, by Dr. Halley's, as between the ages 42 and 43, of which age suppose the widows; or, still to *give* to, rather than *take* from the stock, let them be supposed even 45 years old, one with another, when the first deaths happen among the members.

Also, let it be supposed, that the like *number* of widows as have died shall *marry*, and thereby forfeit their annuities, then will the number of annuitants remain as in the last column of the table, at p. 125 last Mag.—for the present calculation will be *now* clear, from the consideration of deaths *among the widows*, because *that* article is here included in the value or purchase of annuities for them;—whence the following table, in which the value of the annuities is by Mr. Simpson's table of mortality, as being one of the *lowest*.

	Age of Claimants	*Value of 1l. an. see Calc. p. 75, explain'd 127.*		*Annuit. for Widows.*		*Widows annually.*		*Tot. to be deduct. from stock, to form sep fund to pay annuitants.*
1st Year	46 ‡	11.575	×	30l.	×	4	=	1389.
	46½	11.505	×	30	×	5	=	1725.75
2d Year	47	11.437	×	30	×	4	=	1372.44
	47½	11.345	×	30	×	4	=	1361.4 †
3d Year	48	11.254	×	30	×	8	=	2700.96
	48½	11.163	×	30	×	8	=	2679.12
4th Year	49	11.072	×	30	×	8	=	2657.28
	49½	10.98	×	30	×	7	=	2515.8
5th Year	50	10.894	×	30	×	4	=	1307.28
	50½	10.807	×	30	×	5	=	1621.05
6th Year	51	10.72	×	30	×	3	=	964.8
	51½	10.634	×	30	×	4	=	1276.08
6½ Year	52	10.551	×	30	×	5	=	1582.65
Number of Widows, as before,						69	receive	£.23153.61

*** *The Remainder of this curious Paper in our next.*

* Calculations of the Value of Annuities, deduced from first principles, by plain Arithmetic only, to which the reader is frequently referred.

‡ The first deaths happen before the widows are 45½ years old—the annuities for those widows should be purchased when, or before, they are aged 46; because the first payment of them is not, by calculation, to commence before six months *after* the purchase.—The same of other ages and annuitants.

† *Five* widows would be claimants, when aged 47½, but, as one of the preceding widows is supposed to *marry* by that time, her annuity reverts to the society, and which annuity [illegible]

Mr. URBAN,

THE inserting the following query will much oblige

An Occasional Correspondent.

"Whether every part equidistant from the center of a wheel rolling on its periphery, (as a coach or cart wheel) passes equal space in equal time?"

Particulars of the Life of Dr. FRANCIS CHEYNEL. *Concluded from p.* 121.

EArbury, exulting at the victory, which, not his own abilities, but the subtilty of the soldier had procured him, began to vent his notions of every kind without scruple, and at length asserted, that *the Saints had an equal measure of the divine nature with our Saviour, though not equally manifest.* At the same time he took upon him the dignity of a prophet, and began to utter predictions relating to the affairs of England and Ireland.

His prophecies were not much regarded, but his doctrine was censured by the Presbyterians in their pulpits; and Mr. Cheynel challenged him to a disputation, to which he agreed, and at his first appearance in St. Mary's church addressed his audience in the following manner:

"Christian friends, kind fellow-soldiers, and worthy students, I, the humble servant of all mankind, am this day drawn, against my will, out of my cell, into this public assembly, by the double chain of accusation and a challenge from the pulpit; I have been charged with heresy, I have been challenged to come hither in a letter written by Mr. Francis Cheynel. Here then I stand in defence of myself and my doctrine, which I shall introduce with only this declaration, That I claim not the office of a minister on account of any outward call, though I formerly received ordination, nor do I boast of *illumination*, or the knowledge of our Saviour, though I have been held in esteem by others, and formerly by myself. For I now declare, that I know and am nothing, nothing, nor would I be thought of otherwise than as an enquirer and seeker."

He then advanced his former position in stronger terms, and with additions equally detestable, which Cheynel attacked with the vehemence which, in so warm a temper, such horrid assertions might naturally excite. The dispute, frequently interrupted by the clamours of the audience, and tumults raised to disconcert Cheynel, who was very unpopular, continued about four hours, and then both the controversists grew weary and retired. The Presbyterians afterwards thought they should more speedily put an end to the heresies of Earbury by power than by argument; and, by soliciting General Fairfax, procured his removal.

Mr. Cheynel published an account of this dispute under the title of *Faith triumphing over Error and Heresy in a Revelation*, &c. nor can it be doubted but he had the victory, where his cause gave him so great superiority.

Somewhat before this, his captious and petulant disposition engaged him in a controversy, from which he could not expect to gain equal reputation. Dr. Hammond had not long before published his *Practical Catechism*, in which Mr. Cheynel, according to his custom, found many errors implied, if not asserted; and therefore, as it was much read, thought it convenient to censure it in the pulpit. Of this Dr. Hammond being informed, desired him in a letter to communicate his objections; to which Mr. Cheynel returned an answer, written with his usual temper, and therefore somewhat perverse. The controversy was drawn out to a considerable length, and the papers on both sides were afterwards made public by Dr. Hammond.

In 1647, it was determined by parliament, that the reformation of Oxford should be more vigorously carried on; and Mr. Cheynel was nominated one of the visitors. The general process of the visitation, the firmness and fidelity of the students, the address by which the enquiry was delayed, and the steadiness with which it was opposed, which are very particularly related by Wood, and after him by Walker, it is not necessary to mention here, as they relate not more to Dr. Cheynel's life than to those of his associates.

There is, indeed, some reason to believe that he was more active and virulent than the rest, because he appears to have been charged in a particular manner with some of their most unjustifiable measures. He was accused of proposing, that the members of the University should be denied the assistance of council, and was lampooned by name, as a madman, in a satire written on the visitation.

One action, which shews the violence of his temper, and his disregard both of humanity and decency, when

they came in competition with his passions, must not be forgotten. The visitors, being offended at the obstinacy of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ-Church, and Vice-chancellor of the University, having first deprived him of his vice-chancellorship, determined afterwards to dispossess him of his deanery; and, in the course of their proceedings, thought it proper to seize upon his chambers in the college. This was an act which most men would willingly have referred to the officers to whom the law assigned it; but Cheynel's fury prompted him to a different conduct. He, and three more of the visitors, went and demanded admission; which, being steadily refused them, they obtained by the assistance of a file of soldiers, who forced the doors with pick-axes. Then entering, they saw Mrs. Fell in the lodgings, Dr. Fell being in prison at London, and ordered her to quit them; but found her not more obsequious than her husband. They repeated their orders with menaces, but were not able to prevail upon her to remove. They then retired, and left her exposed to the brutality of the soldiers, whom they commanded to keep possession; which Mrs. Fell however did not leave. About nine days afterwards she received another visit of the same kind from the new Chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke; who having, like the others, ordered her to depart without effect, treated her with reproachful language, and at last commanded the soldiers to take her up in her chair, and carry her out of doors. Her daughters and some other gentlewomen that were with her, were afterwards treated in the same manner; one of whom predicted, without dejection, that she should enter the house again with less difficulty, at some other time; nor was she mistaken in her conjecture, for Dr. Fell lived to be restored to his deanery.

At the reception of the Chancellor, Cheynel, as the most accomplished of the visitors, had the province of presenting him with the ensigns of his office, some of which were counterfeit, and addressing him with a proper oration. Of this speech, which Wood has preserved, I shall give some passages, by which a judgment may be made of his oratory.

Of the staves of the beadles he observes, that "some are stained with double guilt, that some are pale with fear, and that others have been made use of as crutches, for the support of bad causes and desperate fortunes;" and he remarks of the book of statutes, which he delivers, that "the ignorant may perhaps admire the splendor of the cover, but the learned know that the real treasure is within." Of these two sentences it is easily discovered, that the first is forced and unnatural, and the second trivial and low.

Soon afterwards Mr. Cheynel was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, for which his grace had been denied him 1641, and, as he then suffered for an ill-timed assertion of the Presbyterian doctrines, he obtained that his degree should be dated from the time at which he was refused it; an honour, which, however, did not secure him from being soon after publicly reproached as a madman.

But the vigour of Cheynel was thought by his companions to deserve profit as well as honour; and Dr. Bailey, the president of St. John's College, being not more obedient to the authority of the parliament than the rest, was deprived of his revenues and authority, with which Mr. Cheynel was immediately invested; who, with his usual coolness and modesty, took possession of the lodgings soon after by breaking open the doors.

This preferment being not thought adequate to the deserts or abilities of Mr. Cheynel, it was therefore desired, by the committee of parliament, that the visitors would recommend him to the lectureship of divinity founded by the Lady Margaret. To recommend him and to choose was at that time the same; and he had now the pleasure of propagating his darling doctrine of predestination, without interruption and without danger.

Being thus flushed with power and success, there is little reason for doubting, that he gave way to his natural vehemence, and indulged himself in the utmost excesses of raging zeal, by which he was indeed so much distinguished, that, in a satire mentioned by Wood, he is dignified by the title of Arch-visitor; an appellation which he seems to have been industrious to deserve by severity and inflexibility; for, not contented with the commission which he and his colleagues had already received, he procured six or seven of the members of parliament to meet privately in Mr. Rouse's lodgings, and assume the stile and authority of a committee, and from them obtained a more exten-

extensive and tyrannical power, by which the visitors were enabled to force *the solemn League and Covenant* and the *negative Oath* upon all the members of the University, and to prosecute those for a contempt, who did not appear to a citation, at whatever distance they might be, and whatever reasons they might assign for their absence.

By this method he easily drove great numbers from the university, whose places he supplied with men of his own opinion, whom he was very industrious to draw from other parts, with promises of making a liberal provision for them out of the spoils of heretics and malignants.

Having in time almost extirpated those opinions which he found so prevalent at his arrival, or at least obliged those, who would not recant, to an appearance of conformity, he was at leisure for employments which deserve to be recorded with greater commendation. About this time, many Socinian writers began to publish their notions with great boldness, which the Presbyterians considering as heretical and impious, thought it necessary to confute; and therefore Cheynel, who had now obtained his Doctor's degree, was desired, in 1649, to write a vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity, which he performed, and published the next year.

He drew up likewise a confutation of some Socinian tenets advanced by John Fry; a man who spent great part of his life in ranging from one religion to another, and who sat as one of the judges on the king, but was expelled afterwards from the house of commons, and disabled from sitting in parliament. Dr. Cheynel is said to have shewn himself evidently superior to him in the controversy, and was answered by him only with an opprobrious book against the Presbyterian clergy.

Of the remaining part of his life there is found only an obscure and confused account. He quitted the presidentship of St. John's, and the professorship, in 1650, as Calamy relates, because he would not take the engagement; and gave a proof that he could suffer as well as act in a cause which he believed just. We have, indeed, no reason to question his resolution, whatever occasion might be given to exert it; nor is it probable that he feared affliction more than danger, or that he would not have borne persecution himself for those opinions which inclined him to persecute others.

He did not suffer much on this occasion; for he retained the living of Petworth, to which he thence-forward confined his labours, and where he was very assiduous, and, as Calamy affirms, very successful, in the exercise of his ministry; it being his peculiar character to be warm and zealous in all his undertakings.

This heat of his disposition, increased by the uncommon turbulence of the times in which he lived, and by the opposition to which the unpopular nature of some of his employments exposed him, was at last heightened to distraction, so that he was for some years disordered in his understanding, as both Wood and Calamy relate, but with such difference as might be expected from their opposite principles. Wood appears to think, that a tendency to madness was discoverable in a great part of his life; Calamy, that it was only transient and accidental, though, in his additions to his first narrative, he pleads it as an extenuation of that fury, with which his kindest friends confess him to have acted on some occasions. Wood declares, that he died little better than distracted; Calamy, that he was perfectly recovered to a sound mind before the Restoration, at which time he retired to Preston, a small village in Sussex, being turned out of his living at Petworth.

It does not appear, that he kept his living till the general ejection of the nonconformists; and it is not unlikely, that the asperity of his carriage, and the known virulence of his temper, might have raised him enemies, who were willing to make him feel the effects of persecution which he had so furiously incited against others; but of this incident of his life there is no particular account.

After his deprivation he lived (till his death, which happened in 1665) at a small village near Chichester, upon a paternal estate, not augmented by the large preferments wasted upon him in the triumphs of his party; having been remarkable, throughout his life, for hospitality and contempt of money.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU was so obliging as to admit into a late Magazine, some remarks which had occurred to me while I was accompanying Mr. Gostling in his Walk about the precincts of Canterbury cathedral; and, when you have a page

a page of your entertaining Miscellany not better engaged, I shall be obliged to you to insert these additional observations. My old acquaintance and I parted at the rotunda (which I suppose to have been the lavatory* of the convent); situated near the north door of the church; and I will now, with my pen in my hand, such as it is, wait upon my intelligent guide to the south-east quarter of that magnificent fabric.

The spot on which I intend to hazard another conjecture is the recess formerly called St. Anselm's chapel, the lower floor of which is now converted into vestries for the minor-canons and lay-clerks. Over these vestries is a room, and a closet to it, that has a window, with an iron grate, looking into the choir; and this closet Mr. Gostling, with probability, imagines to have been the place where the irregular monks were occasionally imprisoned (See the Walk, p. 151, 152). In the adjoining apartment there are, it seems, a chimney and an oven, which I do not recollect ever to have noticed, tho' I must have been frequently in the room; and these conveniencies, according to the surmise of the ingenious author, were built for the use of the culprits confined there. But, in this notion, I differ from him. For, as rigid fasting was the general established rule of the religious of the Benedictine order, it is no improbable supposition, that an offending brother, when in close custody, would be subjected to a still more severe state of abstinence, and, of course, could have little want of an oven. And there are likewise some passages in the Constitutions of Lanfranc, referred to in my last letter, which afford a very strong presumptive proof, that the scanty portion of food which was allowed was always ready dressed †. The culpable monks were ranged by the Archbishop under three classes. When only a slight fault had been committed, the offender was to have the ordinary diet of the convent, but he was not to be permitted to eat it, till three hours after the customary times of refreshment; and, while his brethren were in the refectory, he was to remain in the church by himself. If the crime was of a deeper dye, the guilty brother was to be committed to the special custody of another monk, who was always to attend him to and from his place of confinement; and the Prior was to give the particular directions relating to his provision, and the hour of his receiving it. But a profligate and contumacious criminal was to be seized by violence, and cast into the prison appropriated for atrocious criminals, and brought, if possible, by the harshest discipline, to a sense and public acknowledgment of his transgressions. In neither of these modes of treating the disorderly members of this monastic fraternity do there seem to be sufficient grounds for believing that Mr. Gostling has been equally fortunate in this conjecture, as in most others dispersed through his book. And I am, besides, apt to think there is one of Lanfranc's Constitutions, which will lead to a discovery of the chief, if not the only, purpose for which the oven in this apartment was erected.

From the time that the attempt was made to form the preposterous tenet of the reality of the corporal presence of Christ in the eucharist into an article of faith, various were the disputes which arose concerning the kind and the form of the bread which was to be used in this sacred institution. Some would have it leavened, and others contended it should be unleavened. One party asserted it ought to be taken from a round loaf, and their opponents warmly maintained it ought to consist of only a small wafer; and whether this wafer was to be plain, or to have the figure of a crucifix, or of the Holy Lamb, stamped upon it, was a subject of earnest debate. This strange notion likewise introduced a series of rites, which were to be practised as well before as after the consecrating of this sacramental bread.

Archbishop Lanfranc was a zealous advocate for this absurd doctrine. Prepossessed, therefore, with the idea of the profound reverence and adoration which was to be offered to a piece of bread, when deified by the priest, he judged it requisite, from a specious regard to decency, to appoint, among his decrees, several superstitious ceremonies, which were to be observed in preparing it for this divine use. As

* Dr. Thomas has prefixed to his Survey of Worcester cathedral, an accurate ichnography of that building; by which it appears, that the lavatory of the old convent is still remaining, and that it is placed between the dormitory and the refectory.

† Wilkins' Concil. Mag. Britan. Vol. I. p. 352, 353.

Spelman and Wilkins are the only ecclesiastical writers who have mentioned this curious and whimsical process, I have enclosed an abstract of it, which may, perhaps, afford amusement to some of your readers.—

"In all the religious houses, the preparing of the hosts was a branch of the sacrist's duty; and it was an express injunction of the Archbishop to this officer in the priory of Christchurch, to shew the greatest attention in having them made in the clearest and purest manner.—The corn was to be selected with the utmost care, and grain by grain, if practicable. When thus sorted, it was to be put into a new fine bag, provided for this purpose only, and carried to the mill by a trusty servant. The servant was to see some other grain pass through the hopper, before that designed for the holy bread was put into it, that, in grinding, it might not be polluted, by being mixed with any foreign substance. When the meal was brought back to the sacrist, he was to prepare a place and a vessel, *in circuitu cortina*, for the boulting of it; and this work was to be done by himself, in his albe, and with his head veiled. On the day of making the hosts, the sacrist, and his brethren who were to assist him, were to wash their hands and faces, put on their albes, and veil their heads, that monk only excepted, whose business was to hold the iron plate, and attend to it, and he was to wear gloves. During the process of making and baking the bread, the monks were to repeat the common psalms of the hours, and the canonical hours, or, if they pleased, any other suitable psalms, out of the regular course. But, when not engaged in this religious exercise, the strictest silence was to be observed, with an indulgence only to the person who held the iron plate, to give some brief directions to the servant who attended, to supply the fire with fuel, that was to be perfectly dry, and provided several days before ‡."

There can be little doubt but this work was done in some room within the church, or in one adjoining to it; and my opinion with respect to the former use of the oven now under our review will, I imagine, be readily concluded. I will, however, offer one reason for my believing I am not mistaken in my supposition, that it was built for the baking of the sacramental wafers; which is, my having observed a chimney, with an oven to it, in a room communicating with Merton's chapel, in the north-east cross of Rochester cathedral, near which was undoubtedly the apartment and different offices of the sacrist of that priory.

The perusal of the foregoing extract from Lanfranc's Constitutions may, perhaps, recal to the minds of my readers the late Lord Lyttelton's judicious stricture upon his character, for the unhappy use he made of his talents, in becoming a principal champion for the real presence, and establishing, by his authority, a doctrine unknown to the church of England ‖. Should they remember the passage to which I allude, they will, I am persuaded, be apt to suspect, that the very great reputation this prelate acquired in the Christian world, for his piety, learning, and parts, was unmerited, since they produced in himself, and prompted him to demand from those under his jurisdiction, such a bigotted observance of numberless insignificant ceremonies. How much more deserving of praise were the wise and religious reformers of our church, who, guided by scripture and reason, enjoined only this short and pertinent rubric concerning the same sacred ordinance—"And, to take away the superstition which any person hath, or might have, in the bread and wine, it shall suffice, that it be such as is usually to be eaten at the table with other meats, but the best and purest wheat-bread that conveniently may be gotten?" I am, &c.

W. & D.

‡ Wilkins' Concil. Vol. I. p. 349.—As I must own I do not clearly comprehend the meaning of the expression *in circuitu cortina*, where the meal was ordered to be boulted, I have not aimed at a translation of it. But I submit to those who are more skilled than I am in the disposition of the offices formerly belonging to our monastic buildings, whether some light may not be thrown upon this obscure term, by comparing it with Gervase's account of the repair of that part of the church near Anselm's chapel, since he seems to me to make use of a similar word.—Of the reasons assigned by him why that part of the choir by the altar was narrower than that near the great tower, one was, "quod duæ turres Sancti Anselmi videlicet et Sancti Andreæ, in utroque latere ecclesiæ antiquitus ad CIRCINUM positæ," &c. X. Script. Col. 1303.

‖ Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. Vol. I.

18. Prestwich's *Dissertation on mineral, animal, and vegetable Poisons; containing a Description of Poisons in general, their Manner of Action, Effects on the human Body, and respective Antidotes; with Experiments and Remarks on noxious Exhalations from Earth, Air, and Water.* 8vo. pp. 331. Newbery.

TO this very copious title we need only add, that what is there promised the reader will find well performed. The descriptions of the several animal and vegetable poisons are illustrated by accurate engravings of most of them, viz. of the scorpion, toad, scolopendra, cantharides, and coluber, of the first species; and of the second, of four different kinds of nightshade, the proliferous datura, thorny sensitive plant, black and white hellebore, mountain golden-rod, common plantain, and black and wild hoarhound, all drawn by the author. We shall select a few such passages as we think may be most useful in our climate, and among these none can be more so than the description of deadly nightshade, so fatal frequently to children.

"Solanum lethale, or deadly nightshade, grows wild in several places, such as about ruinous stone dykes, or hedges, old buildings, in woods, or parks, and in gardens; it rises sometimes to the height of a man, but usually not above three or four feet, having round green stalks, set with divers large leaves, smooth and green, set upon very short foot-stalks, among which at the joints, with the leaves, come forth several long hollow flowers, indented at the brims, of a faint deadish purple, standing in a green husk, which, after the flower is fallen, contain a great round berry, green, at the first, but about September, when ripe, is of a beautiful shining black colour, like polished jet, full of a purple-coloured juice, and containing very many whitish kidney-shaped seeds."

For the Negro Cæsar's cure for poison, for which the Carolina House of Assembly granted him his freedom, and 100l. per annum, during life, inserted in this work, see our Magazine, Vol. XX. p. 343; in which the whole process at large is recorded.

The antidotes our author recommends *to arsenic*, are oils, fats, warm fat broths, fresh butter and milk, taken plentifully and repeatedly, and, if they do not vomit, some mild emetic; afterwards oily clysters, and a gentle laxative, and, to recruit the strength, proper analeptics: *to opium*, besides emetics, cathartics, blisters, lixivial salts, and bleeding, acids and neutral mixtures: to the *bite of a viper*, the fat of vipers rubbed into the wounded part, or common sallad oil rubbed in warm: and *to cantharides*, oil of sweet almonds, newly expressed, and mixed with butter; then a clyster of mallows, linseed, fenugreek, and marsh mallow roots; and an emulsion of the four cold seeds, exhibited in milk; soon after, water and honey, and fat chicken broth.

To revive persons poisoned by the vapour of burning coals, Mr. Prestwich recommends, "1. the exposing them to a very pure, fresh, and open air; 2. bleeding; 3. chafing their legs in hot water; 4. volatile spirit, or volatile salt of sal ammoniac, and the steam of vinegar; 5. large quantities of lemonade, or water and vinegar, with nitre; 6. sharp glysters. A vomit will be hurtful."

The appendix contains an analysis of copper, and its poisons, which is well worthy the attention of all brewers, tea-drinkers, and house-keepers in general.

19. *Poems by Dr.* Roberts, *Fellow of* Eaton *College.* 8vo. 4s. Wilkie.

THIS volume contains "A poetical Essay on the Existence, Attributes, and Providence of God [a prize poem, we think, at Cambridge]; a poetical Epistle to Christopher Anstey, Esq; on the English Poets; the Poor Man's Prayer, addressed to the Earl of Chatham; Arimont and Tamira, an eastern tale;" all which have been published separately; "and two little Poems, one addressed to the very learned Jacob Bryant, Esq; and the other to a boy on his leaving Eaton school."

20. Burnaby's *Travels through* North America. *Continued from p.* 134.

WE are now to insert a few extracts; but must first observe, that the humane and sensible author, like Mr. Wesley, and all whose hearts are yet unhardened by interest and the prejudices of education, expresses a just and becoming resentment of the tyranny exercised over the slaves and Negroes, those unhappy people being *legally* tried in Virginia, *without the solemnity* of a jury, and it being, *by law*, also almost impossible to convict a white man of the death

death of a slave. *Pudet hæc opprobria*, &c. But to proceed:—"At the Falls of Rappahannoc we met with a person who informed us of his having been, a few days before, a spectator of that extraordinary phænomenon in nature, the fascinating power of the rattle-snake: he observed one lying coiled near a tree, looking directly at a bird which had settled there; the bird was under great agitation, uttered the most doleful cries, and at length flew directly down to the snake, which opened its mouth and swallowed it. . . .

"At Spotswood's iron mines, I was much affected with the following incident:—A gentleman in our company had a small Negro boy with him, about 14 years of age, that had lived with him in a remote part of the country some time, as a servant. An old woman, who was working in the mines, and who proved to be the boy's grandmother, accidentally cast her eyes on him: she viewed him with great attention for some time, then screamed out, saying that it was her child, and flung herself down upon the ground; she lay there some seconds, rose up, looked on him again in an extacy of joy, and fell upon his neck and kissed him. After this she retired a few paces, examined him a-fresh with fixed attention, and immediately seemed to lose herself in thoughtful and profound melancholy. The boy all this time stood silent and motionless, reclining his head on one side, pale and affected beyond description. Upon the whole, it would not have been in the power of Raphael, to have imagined a finer picture of distress. . . .

"Conversing with a planter concerning the rattle-snake, he told me, that one day he provoked one to such a degree, as to make it strike a small vine, which grew close by, and that the vine presently drooped, and died. . .

"A very extraordinary method of courtship is sometimes practised among the lower people of this province, [Massachusets-bay,] and is called *tarrying*. . . . When a man is enamoured of a young woman, and wishes to marry her, he proposes the affair to her parents (without whose consent no marriage in this colony can take place). If they have no objection, they allow him to tarry with her one night, in order to make his court to her. At their usual time the old couple retire to bed, leaving the young ones to settle matters as they can; who, after having sate up as long as they think proper, get into bed together also, but without pulling off their under garments, in order to prevent scandal. If the parties agree, it is all very well; the banns are published, and they are married without delay. If not, they part, and possibly never see each other again; unless, which is an accident that seldom happens, the forsaken fair one proves pregnant, and then the man is obliged to marry her, on pain of excommunication."

On this passage is the following note:

"A gentleman, some time ago, travelling upon the frontiers of Virginia, where there are very few settlements, was obliged to take up his quarters, one evening, at a miserable plantation; where, exclusive of a Negro or two, the family consisted of a man and his wife, and one daughter about 16 years of age. Being fatigued, he presently desired them to show him where he was to sleep; accordingly they pointed to a bed in a corner of the room where they were sitting. The gentleman was a little embarrassed, but being excessively weary, he retired, half undressed himself, and got into bed. After sometime, the old gentlewoman came to bed to him, after her the old gentleman, and last of all the young lady. This, in a country excluded from all civilized society, could only proceed from simplicity and innocence." . . .

Our limits will admit of no more. The author seems faithfully to have related what he saw, without exaggeration, and, having no political purposes to serve, can justly give offence neither to Englishmen or Americans.

21. *A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-church*, Westminster, *on Jan.* 30, 1775; *being the Day appointed to be observed as the Day of the Martyrdom of* King Charles I. *By* Brownlow, *Lord Bishop of* Worcester. *pp.* 28. Robson.

A sermon by the Premier's brother, must excite the attention of politicians, as well as divines. His Lordship's text (the only passage of scripture which he has quoted) is taken from *Philippians*, iv. 5, *Let your moderation be known unto all men*; and, in his subsequent discourse, he, first, considers his subject with elegance and precision, as a parliamentary contest, and, secondly, discusses the unhappy troubles them-

themselves, from thence inferring and proving, that, both as civil subjects, and members of the church established, we may turn the consideration of them to our account. A few passages, in which his Lordship, as a true son of the hierarchy, seems to take a very decisive part against the dissenters, will probably occasion some strictures from those who think that the *ground of divisions* is not yet *removed*, and that the *toleration* is still imperfect; and that many are of that opinion, some late petitions and publications fully prove.

22. *Concio ad Clerum, in Synodo Provinciali Cantuariensis Provinciæ, ad D. Pauli, die XX° Jan. A. D.* 1774. *Habita a* Johanne Butler, *L. L. D. Archidiacono Surreyensi, Regi a sacris: Jussu Reverendissimi. Accedit Oratiuncula.* pp. 24 Dodsley.

OF the *Oratiuncula*, for the benefit of the illiterate, we will add a translation, first observing, that Dr. Butler has chosen for the text of his *Concio*, the advice of Gamaliel, Acts v. 38, 39. *If this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to nought: but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God*; from which he has shewn, with great strength and perspicuity, that God invariably supports truth, and abhors falsehood, alleging, as one instance, the late fall of the Jesuits, and concluding with a very seasonable and salutary lesson for all the professors of true christianity.

The oration, which was delivered Jan. 23, when Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, was presented to the Upper House, as Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, is (in English) as follows:

"*Most Reverend, and*

"*Right Reverend,*

"Looking back on those persons, to whom the church has the highest obligations, who have formerly discharged this office, I am deterred not only by modesty, which becomes even the most eminent, when speaking to such an assembly, but also by a conscious sense of my own insufficiency; so that, if I had the power of inventing, that of uttering any thing worthy of your attention would almost be wanting.

"But I congratulate you, and the church, and particularly myself, that, in this peaceable state* of ecclesiastical affairs, which we now enjoy, it is not my lot to tire your ears with any complaints of the ravings of heretics, or of the misfortunes of christianity, or the clergy.

"The Princes of Germany formerly exhibited a hundred complaints against the Romish church, supported by forcible arguments, which received a sanction from the scriptures themselves, from the primitive church of Christ, from truth, right reason, and propriety.

"Our age, in other respects abounding with complaints, has alleged two only against the church of England; one of which finds fault with our rule of faith, which a very few of our countrymen think should be not amended, but abolished; entirely rejecting, in matters of faith, all authority of the church, and of those excellent divines who have adorned it by their lives, and supported it by their writings: the other attacks certain laws in a manner obsolete, whose force has been so weakened by the temper of this age, that all enjoy, fully and inviolably, that evangelical liberty, which, according to some, is oppressed, and may continue securely to enjoy it, provided the kingdom and the church flourish.

"These islands, therefore, are frequently styled happy, by the teachers of the reformed churches abroad; and happier would they think them, if they, like us, could observe and experience the piety of our KING, and his favourable disposition to the church; if they were acquainted with the benevolence of our senate to our laws, its tenderness to the consciences of all men;—the very recent equity, shall I call it? or humanity? of that order towards a people very distant from us, subjected to this empire by the right of war, by granting them a protection, to which, by treaty, they were entitled, of their national religion, though very opposite to our own;—if in this circle they were eye-witnesses, with how much caution, with how much discretion, the best of Kings intrusts the government of this church to men equally distinguished by learning and piety;—if they could look up to you, most reverend PRIMATE, raised to this eminence, not so much by the dignity of birth by which you are distinguished, as by the constancy and moderation of your

* Query? Is this strictly true? Schism, surely, (as appears by what follows,) has taken some root, and have we not heard of the Feathers, Essex house, and a few resignations of livings?

your mind, the integrity of your life, your mildness, learning, and all those talents which insure authority to the first station in the church:—if, lastly, they could behold you, Right Reverend Fathers, the lights of the English church, they could not but forebode every thing auspicious to us, to our country, and to christianity.

"From a due sense of all these considerations, the clergy of this province have elected, now to be presented to you, a man long eminent for rank, adorned with learning, and manners worthy of a clergyman; a man who was no sooner admitted into the sacred order, than he endeared himself by the closest ties to the most learned metropolitan * of that time; a man, who was never deficient in any kind of duty; who, besides, has searched into the ecclesiastical antiquities of this kingdom †, with great assiduity and skill; who, finally, has little need of any farther applause of mine, as he has this day obtained the highest applause of a clergyman, by the unanimous suffrage of his clerical brethren.

"Him, therefore, I present to you, chosen by the Lower House, to sustain the office of their Prolocutor in Convocation."

23. *A Speech in the Lower House of Convocation, on Monday the 23d of Jan. 1775, by* James Ibbetson, *D. D. Archdeacon of St.* Alban's. *Published by Request.* White.

A speech in Convocation may be deemed a phænomenon in our ecclesiastical system, as for many years past those venerable assemblies (as Pope expresses it) have "*gaped, but could not speak*," except by the mouth of their *Most Reverend*, in an address. By whose *request* this speech is published does not appear; certainly not by that of my Lords the Bishops, (though it proves, demonstrably, that the King is the supreme head of the church of England,) as the orator, from an apprehension that his Majesty's supremacy is, in effect, entirely taken away in a very great part of his American dominions, by abolishing of the oaths required by the first of Elizabeth, and that popery is thereby not only *tolerated*, but *established*, proposed that the following clause might be introduced into the address:

"It is with the most zealous affection of duty and loyalty to your Majesty's royal person and government, that your faithful clergy do, on every occasion, express their gratitude for the repeated declarations which your Majesty has been pleased to make of your firm resolution to maintain them in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights; of which, under God, the royal supremacy, indissolubly united to the imperial crown of this realm, is a powerful security, as well as an essential part of the constitution itself, and an eminent branch of your Majesty's royal prerogative."

We need not add, that this motion was over ruled; not being seconded, it seems, it dropped of course, but not till after a reply had been made by the *concionator* above mentioned, who doubtless thought that his archidiaconal brother had a glance at his *oratiunculæ*.——"Who can decide when doctors disagree?"

24. *The History of* Manchester, *by the Rev. Mr.* Whitaker. *4to. pp.* 594. Johnson.

THIS (though not so styled in the title-page) is the second volume of that truly original work with which Mr. Whitaker obliged the public in the year 1771, and contains book ii. Two more are to succeed. Having, in the former volume, discussed the British history, he now enters on the Roman-British period, and, in the prosecution of it, considers the true and real state of the provinces at that crisis, the conduct of the provincials, and the invasion of the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa; historically vindicates the actions of Arthur, and relates his exploits in war, his conduct in peace, and his death and sepulture, with the undoubted discovery of his bones at Glastonbury, in the reign of K. Henry II. the invasions made after his death by the Saxons, under Ida, Cerdic, Ælla, &c. and the successes of their arms, to the reduction of Manchester, by Edwin, in 620; ascertaining the Saxon geography of this island, and the immediate effects of the Saxon settlements in it, and at Manchester. He then points out the several great divisions of a Saxon state, (in which he detects some mistakes of Malmesbury, Ingulphus, and Judge Blackstone,) the civil polity established in each of them, and the military œconomy settled over the whole; enlarging on

* [Archbishop Potter, one of whose daughters Dean Milles married.]

† [Dr. Milles is President of the Society of Antiquaries.]

on the genius and constitution of the Saxon royalty, the nature and regimen of the Saxon lordships and towns, and exposing, on that subject, a variety of mistakes of Mr. Hume. He next traces the general œconomy of Manchester under the Saxons, and the customs, manners, and dresses of its Saxon inhabitants. Thence proceeding to the true origin of our present language, of "3000 British terms, discoverable even now in the English," he inserts a few as "a specimen of an English-British dictionary," differing most widely, as to their derivation, from our "great Lexicographer," to whom, however, though he accuses him of "a too common measure of indolence," Mr. Whitaker pays the following compliment: "I hope that I have executed the whole, with such respectfulness to the gentleman whom I meant particularly to encounter, as is peculiarly due to one whom every friend of virtue must esteem, and every lover of letters admire; whose negligences are merely the disgrace of the reign, that left such a writer to struggle with distresses, and depend upon booksellers, and whose mistakes are the incident failings of humanity; one, of whom I am happy to acknowledge, because it is doing justice to genius and to worth, that, for energy of language, vigour of understanding, and rectitude of mind, he ranks equally as the first scholar and the first man in the kingdom."

Our author then discusses our letters, weights, and coins, and the positive and comparative prices of things before the Conquest; the conversion of the Saxons to christianity; the first formation of our parishes; and the first establishment of all our ecclesiastical œconomy. To these succeed the immediate effects of christianity on the Saxons, the first construction of the town of Manchester on its present site, and the nature of our churches, and their services, at this period; an account of the several ministers belonging to a parish church formerly, the complete endowment of one, and the origin of wakes and fairs among us; and, lastly, the leading principles of theology among the Saxons, the inroads of fanaticism and superstition among them, and the introduction of the Romish supremacy into this island.

In the appendix, No. i. our historian criticises Messrs. Carte and Hume, detecting several misrepresentations in their respective histories, and concludes with the following remark on the latter: "It gives me pain to lay open such glaring inconsistencies as these, the natural effusion of unsettled principles, and inattentive spirits; and it pains me the more, as Mr. Hume deserves so well from the historical world, and stands so respectable there for that first of all literary qualities, the power of thought. But there is a justice that every writer owes to himself, to the public, and to truth; and Mr. Hume owes it to all, I think, to revise these early parts of his history immediately; by a more diligent attention to the old historians, to rectify the errors which now mislead his readers; by a more manly consideration of the course of the history, to remove the unmeaningness, the equal child of ignorance and fear, which sheds a sleepy insipidity over it; and, by a more vigorous examination of his own ideas, to reconcile the contradictions which perplex the narrative, and entangle his reflections; that he, who has been ranked for years at the head of our national historians, may not seem to be placed there by the momentary wantonness of fashion; that the man, who, in the regions of theology, has shewn a bold activity of spirit, and a wild originality of sentiment, should not meanly truckle to be the copyer of Mr. Carte in history; and that the writer, who in many parts of our annals has no superior, and in some no equal, should not be content to appear in others, appear even to the eye of friendship, too hasty to be accurate, too indolent to be authentic, and too unthinking to be even consistent."

In No. ii. is a copy of Doomsday-book for Lancashire, South of the Ribble; in No. iii. the charter of Manchester; and in No. iv. a number of records.

The plates are "a plan of the original town of Manchester, about anno domini 446; a plan of the *present town* of Manchester, about the year 627; and a ground-plot of the same, about the year 800.

By the above epitome it will evidently appear, that in this, as well as in his former volume, this learned Mancunian has taken a much larger and more interesting range than the narrow limits of Mancunium or Manchester alone would have afforded him, and that his work might, with rather more propriety, have been entitled *A History of Roman and Saxon Britain, with some occasional remarks on the ancient and present*

present state of Manchester. Be that as it may, the historian and antiquary will here be gratified with many new and curious observations in every branch of their favourite studies, conveyed in a style more spirited and animated than usual, though many will think it rather too turgid, flowery, and oratorical.

25. *The Life of* Petrarch. *By Mrs.* Susanna Dobson. *In two Volumes 8vo.* Buckland.

THIS ingenious lady (the wife of Matthew Dobson †, M. D. of Liverpool) has collected these interesting memoirs from the large French work mentioned in our Vol. XLIV. p. 468, note *; and that work (as we learn from the preface) was compiled from the Latin and Italian writings of Petrarch; from those of contemporary writers, and some private manuscripts granted to the author by the Abbé Bandini; from the registers of the sovereign pontiffs who were seated at Avignon, communicated to him by Cardinal Torregiani; and from the archives of the house of Sade ‡ preserved there, in which is Laura's contract of marriage and her will.

In this "abridged translation," which has all the spirit and pathos of an original, Mrs. Dobson has judiciously omitted some tedious and minute discussions, no less barren of instruction than destitute of amusement, and all those private observations of her author (except that on the Decameron) which seem suggested to every thinking reader by the facts themselves. And of her own she has inserted only a few remarks on the characters of Petrarch and Laura, particularly at the close of their lives. This small specimen, indeed, is so interesting, that we heartily wish that she had added more: in particular, as it is now, for the first time, discovered that Laura had a husband, we must do her the justice to transcribe the following passage from the preface, to shew the care Mrs. Dobson has taken to guard against the impression which such an attachment might otherwise make on susceptible hearts.

"Few characters, perhaps, have set in a stronger light the advantage of well-regulated dispositions than that of Petrarch ‖, from the contrast we behold in one particular of his life; and the extreme misery he suffered from the indulgence of an affection, which, tho' noble and delightful when justly placed, becomes a reproach and a torment to its possessor, when once directed to an improper object. For, let us not deceive ourselves or others; tho' (from the character of Laura) they are acquitted of all guilt in their personal intercourse, yet, as she was a married woman, it is not possible, on the principles of religion and morality, to clear them from that just censure which is due to every defection of the mind from those laws which are the foundation of order and peace in civil society, and which are stamped with the sacred mark of divine authority.

"In this particular of his character, therefore, it is sincerely hoped that Petrarch will serve as a warning to those unhappy minds, who, partaking of the same feelings under the like circumstances, but not yet suffering his misery, may be led, by the contemplation of it, by a generous regard to the honour of human nature, and by a view to the approbation of that all seeing Judge, who penetrates the most secret recesses of the heart, to check every unhappy inclination in its birth, and destroy, while yet in their power, the seeds of those passions which may otherwise destroy them.

"As to the cavils or censures of those, who, incapable of tenderness themselves, can neither enjoy the view of it, when presented in its most perfect form, nor pity its sufferings, when, as in this work, they appear unhappily indulged beyond the bounds of judgment and tranquillity; to such minds I make no address, well convinced, that, as no callous heart can enjoy, neither will it ever be in danger of being misled by the example of Petrarch, in this tender but unfortunate circumstance of his character.

"To susceptible and feeling minds alone Petrarch will be ever dear. Such, while they regret his failings *, and consider them as warnings to themselves, will love his virtues; and,

† See Vol. XLIV. p. 477.

‡ The French memoirs (though published without a name, in 3 vols. 4to) are known to be by the Abbé Sade, who is descended from the husband of Laura; a circumstance unnoticed by the translator.

‖ Misprinted "Petrarch's." Several other typographical errors we hope to see soon corrected in another edition.

* Misprinted "feelings."

touched

touched by the glowing piety and heart-felt contrition, which often impressed his soul, will ardently desire to partake with him in those pathetic and sublime reflections, which are produced in grateful and affectionate hearts, on reviewing their own lives, and contemplating the works of God."

Great use has been made in these memoirs of the letters of Petrarch (many of which were never before published), in which we see him, as it were, encircled with his friends, without disguise, and without reserve, and have a kind of literary and political history of the times. Some sentimental passages from his sonnets have also been interwoven, and, even in their "prose metamorphosis," will impress the English reader with a lively idea of the spirit and elegance, the taste and delicacy, of their original author. It were to be wished the dates had been inserted throughout, in the margin, as no year is mentioned in book I. or till p. 43 of book II. We know, indeed, from other writers, that Petrarch was born July 20, 1304, that his father died in 1324, and his mother the year following.

We will now annex the portraits of Petrarch and Laura from book II.

"Petrarch had received from nature a very dangerous present. His figure was so distinguished as to attract universal admiration. He appears, in his portraits, with large and manly features, eyes full of fire, a blooming complexion, and a countenance that bespoke all the genius and fancy which shone forth in his works. In the flower of his youth, the beauty of his person was so very striking, that, wherever he appeared, he was the object of attention. He possessed an understanding active and penetrating, a brilliant wit, and a fine imagination. His heart was candid and benevolent, susceptible of the most lively affections, and inspired with the noblest sentiments of liberty †.

"But his failings must not be concealed. His temper was, on some occasions, violent, and his passions headstrong and unruly. A warmth of constitution hurried him into irregularities, which were followed with repentance and remorse.——No essential reproach, however, could be cast on his manners, till after the twenty-third year of his age. The fear of God, the thoughts of death, the love of virtue, and those principles of religion, which were inculcated by his mother, preserved him from the surrounding temptations of his earlier life."——

Laura is thus drawn by the animated pen of her lover:

"On Sunday, in the Holy-week [Apr. 6, 1327], at six in the morning, the time of matins, Petrarch, going to the church of the monastery of St. Claire [at Avignon], saw a young lady, whose charms instantly fixed his attention. She was dressed in green, and her gown was embroidered with violets. Her face, her air, her gait, were something more than mortal. Her person was delicate, her eyes tender and sparkling, and her eye-brows black as ebony. Golden locks waved over her shoulders whiter than snow; and the ringlets were interwoven by the fingers of Love. Her neck was well-formed, and her complexion animated by the tints of nature, which art vainly attempts to imitate. When she opened her mouth, you perceived the beauty of pearls and the sweetness of roses. She was full of graces. Nothing was so soft as her looks, so modest as her carriage, so touching as the sound of her voice. An air of gaiety and tenderness breathed around her, but so pure and happily tempered, as to inspire every beholder with the sentiments of virtue; for she was chaste as the spangled dew-drop of the morn.—Such, says Petrarch, was the amiable Laura."

In other places we are told, that she frequently "wore on her head a gold or silver coronet, and tied up her hair with knots of jewels; a prodigious magnificence for those times."

"In the same city, on the same day, and at the same hour [in which Petrarch saw her], in the year 1348, this luminary," as he expresses it, "disappeared from our world," dying of the plague, at the age of thirty-four. Petrarch was then at Verona. Her husband, Hugues de Sade, survived her, and eight of her children. She had ten; six boys and four girls. Three of her sons were ecclesiastics, two died young, and from the others are descended the present three branches of the house of Sade. Of the daughters, two were nuns. In several of her children she appears to have been unhappy, and experienced much unkindness from her husband. This (though it is not mentioned) might, perhaps, be owing to her connection with Petrarch.

† Misprinted "liberality."

On

On perusing this work, though Petrarch has, in many respects, the superiority, and, we are apt to think, had many more virtues, yet a resemblance might be traced, in several instances, between this admired poet, and our late famous Yorick.—Both, we know, had great wit and genius, and no less imprudence and eccentricity. Both were canons, or prebendaries, the Italian of Padua, &c. and the Englishman of York. They both "ran over France, without any business there." If the Bishop of Lombes patronized and corresponded with the one, a prelate ‡ of our church (now deceased) desired, in a letter, to *shandyise* ‖ with the other. In their attachments to Laura and Eliza, both married women, these two prebendaries were equally warm, and equally innocent. And, even after death, a most remarkable circumstance has attended them both: some persons, we are told, stole Petrarch's bones, in order to sell them; and, in like manner, Yorick's body, it is confidently affirmed, was also stolen, and his skull has been exhibited at Oxford.

As the honour paid to the remains of Laura, by Francis I. in causing her tomb to be opened, and writing an epitaph on her, is not here mentioned, we will insert some account of that transaction, with the original verses, in our next. See a translation of them, &c. Vol. XLIV. p. 468.

26. *Letters from* Yorick *to* Eliza. Kearsly, pp. 80.

THESE ten short letters, which are unquestionably genuine, were addressed by the late Mr. Sterne, of facetious memory, to Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, an East-Indian by birth, wife of Daniel Draper, Esq; counsellor at Bombay, and at present chief of the English factory at Surat, while she resided in England for the recovery of her health, and were copied from the originals (we are sorry to say) with her permission. Most of them were addressed to her on the point of embarkation, and all of them are expressive of the most tender and (we trust) sentimental friendship. But, between married persons, such cicesbeism is always unsafe, and generally suspicious; and, to virtue, prudence, and even sensibility, must give abundantly more pain than pleasure. We could wish, therefore, that these letters had continued in manuscript, and been consigned to oblivion, especially one or two paragraphs relating to Mrs. Sterne, which, from tenderness to the deceased, we shall forbear to specify. As for the ****s, a family whom our author has treated very harshly, for their "tenderness for Eliza's fame," &c. we are apt to suspect that these were some of her truest friends, and incurred his resentment by their prudential caution. The best of Yorick's letters, however, are suppressed, as, by his own account, they "contain a long detail of much advice, truth and knowledge," particulars in which these are miserably deficient, and, instead of them, we should have been much more pleased with those of the "Indian Lady†," as "their sense, natural ease, and spirit, *is* [are] not to be equalled (her friend affirms) in this section of the globe, nor (he answers for it) by any of her countrywomen in hers." The only striking incident in this small volume, our author's interview with Lord Bathurst, has been transcribed into all the public papers. We shall, therefore, dismiss the work with Yorick's adieu to his Eliza, observing only, that, though Mr. and Mrs. James, "the worthy heads of an opulent family in the city," may possibly not be displeased with the light in which they are here placed, yet Miss L—, now Mrs. S——, "a very amiable young lady," and "entirely unknown to Mr. Sterne," has much reason to be offended at his ribaldry, and more at its being published with her name at length. The work, indeed, derives no credit from its publisher, as, by his introduction, which, in many places, is unintelligible, he seems scarce worthy to have wiped his author's pens. For, though Tristram, when talking to Eliza, might, perhaps, have "*wished to God* that she was possessed of that vanity with which she was charged," yet, certainly, he would never have observed, "lest any *body* should be at a loss, that the principal cast, or tribe, among the idolatrous Indians, are the Bramins *, and out of the chief class of this cast *comes* the priests, so famous for their austerities,"

‡ The late Archbishop of York, Dr. G——.

‖ His Grace's expression.

† These are now advertised. Some account of them in our next.

* Some of the letters are signed "L. Sterne," some "Yorick," and one or two "Thy Bramin."

&c.

&c. But let us dismiss the lady to her ship, with this affecting valediction, "hot from the heart:" "And so this is the last letter thou art to receive from me; because the Earl of Chatham (I read in the papers) is got to the Downs, and the wind, I find, is fair. If so—blessed woman!—take my last, last farewel! — Cherish the remembrance of me; think how I esteem, nay, how affectionately I love thee, and what a price I set upon thee! Adieu! adieu! and, with my adieu, let me give thee one streight rule of conduct that thou hast heard from my lips in a thousand forms—but I concenter it in one word, REVERENCE THYSELF †.

"Adieu, once more, Eliza! May no anguish of heart plant a wrinkle upon thy face, till I behold it again! May no doubts or misgivings disturb the serenity of thy mind, or awaken a painful thought about thy children ‡—for they are Yorick's—and Yorick is thy friend forever! Adieu, adieu, adieu!

"*P. S.* Remember that Hope shortens all journeys, by sweetening them—so sing my little stanza on the subject, with the devotion of an hymn, every morning when thou arisest, and thou wilt eat thy breakfast with more comfort for it.

"Blessings rest, and Hygeia go with thee! May'st thou soon return in peace and affluence, to illumine my night! I am, and shall be, the last to deplore thy loss, and will be the first to congratulate and hail thy return.

"FARE THEE WELL!"

27. *The Additions to the Quarto Edition of the Tour in* Scotland, 1769; *and the new Appendix. Reprinted for the Accommodation of the Purchasers of the first and second Editions.* White. 5s. pp. 172.

THESE additions, &c. Mr. Pennant informs us, are owing to the liberal spirit of communication among the gentlemen in the northern parts of this kingdom, in his Tours of the years 1772 and 1773, and consist of several new observations on the northern parts of England, as well as on Scotland. The new appendix contains the following tracts: "I. Of Scotch pines; by James Farquharson, Esq; of Invercauld. II. Of Elgin, and the Shire of Murray; by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, minister of Elgin. III. The Life of James Crichton, of Clunie, commonly called *the admirable Crichton*. A less comprehensive account of this glory of North Britain was given in the *Adventurer*, No. 81. IV. Of the murder of a Laird of Innes, as related in the old account. V. Of Caithness, Strathnaver, and Sutherland; by the Rev. Mr. Alexander Pope, minister of Reay. VI. The Life of Sir Evan Cameron, of Lochiel. VII. Of the Massacre of the Colquhouns" [in 1602]: and twenty-one elegant plates, drawn by Griffiths and P. Sandby, and engraved by Mazell, Canot, Aliamet, and Hall.

28. *An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled* Taxation no Tyranny. *Addressed to the Author, and to Persons in Power.* Almon.

THIS pamphlet is one of those masterly productions of the press as seldom appear but on great occasions. The author sets out by shewing the fallacy of the doctor's fundamental position (see p. 134), and the disingenuity of his reasoning upon it; that it is evidently not an old but a new position, framed for the present dispute, and for the identical idea of *requisition* from the colonies. By the word *requiring* is to be understood, not that the supreme power has the right of *taxing*, but of *requiring contributions* from all its subjects; and if from thence it be inferred, that the British Parliament has a right to tax America, that is but just assumed, which ought to have been proved.---But farther, the Doctor's maxim says, "that the "supreme power has a right to require "such contributions as are *necessary* "for the *public safety* and *public prosperity*." If these words have any meaning but to deceive, they must mean, that this right of the supreme power has limits, viz. that it is only a right to impose or require such contributions as are *necessary* to the *safety* and *prosperity* of the *public*. Suppose the supreme power to exceed those limits: it then exceeds its right: in its acts without authority; and, in a Left *reasoning*, becomes as impotent as would have unauthorized individual. [illegible]m, you are may be resisted, and, an under every [illegible]tance to it cannot be [illegible]ng image. You your fundamental present our situation (says the writer, and of old, when they the Doctor,) yoes excluded by their own

† No one needed this advice more, no one regarded it less, than the writer.

‡ They seem, by this and other passages, to have been left in England.

the supreme power, and, by consequence, a justification for resistance, if that limit is transgressed. And yet, in every other place, you assert, that government is the *sole* judge; that, if the people can withhold obedience in any case, they are no longer subjects; that they are rebels; that they must be compelled; that government is necessary to man, and that where *obedience* is not *compelled*, government is at an end. You say, in a word, that the supreme power has limits, and that it has not limits; that government has a duty, which it may transgress with impunity; and that the people have rights, which they cannot maintain without the guilt of rebellion. And all these contradictions you build upon the sorry and verbal sophism, that the legislature of every country is the *supreme* power, and, being *supreme*, cannot be *controlled*."

The writer proceeds to consider the Doctor's next proposition; "that the "legislature of a Colony is only the "vestry of a larger parish;" an assertion so void of truth, that there cannot be traced the smallest analogy. The legislatures of the Colonies have parish vestries under them in America, similar to ours; which bear the same relation to the provincial legislatures, which British vestries bear to the British parliament. The provincial legislatures are convened and dissolved by the immediate act of the crown, in the same manner as our parliament. Are the meetings of vestries so summoned, or so discharged? Writs issue in America from the crown to the sheriffs of the several counties to have a new representative elected for every general assembly in each province. Is this a ceremony belonging to vestries? Their session opens and closes, like ours, with a speech from the throne upon the public business, and there is the same intercourse between them and the executive as between the King and the British Parliament. Can this be said of vestries? They make laws of all kinds, civil and criminal, which jurors, sheriffs, the King's judges, all officers of m[illegible]ature, and the whole province, are [illegible]ried ‡ to acknowledge as public law; unsafe, [illegible] laws require and receive the to virtue, [illegible]in like manner with Brility, must g[illegible]liament. Does this be-

[illegible]egulations? They

‡ The late Arch[illegible]ey for public ser-
G——. [illegible] expeditions, wit-

‖ His Grace's expre[illegible]n this be alleged

of vestries? Or would Mr. Grenville formerly, or the British Parliament at this day, think of sending to any British vestry; or tell them, that, if they would tax themselves for the public service, Parliament would not tax them? I should be ashamed, says the writer, to dwell longer on such a dream.

He proceeds to combat the Doctor's proposition of *virtual representation*; "If it be true, (says he) that every man is virtually represented in the legislature of his country, though he has no share in chusing it, then it is true that the Americans may be virtually represented in the British Parliament. But it is equally true, that the same may be said of every nation under the sun, with respect to its legislature. The grand Signior, for instance, has the legislature of the Turkish empire in his own person; he is the virtual representative of his people therefore; and his subjects consequently have the blessing of representation equally with the Americans; and thus all the governments of the world are happily brought to a level."

The writer, however, is not contented with this general refutation, but proceeds to shew the origin of popular representation; first, that real or freehold property alone was represented; and then personal or moneyed property, as it grew, was *added*: thus, property gave birth to representation; and so strongly was this principle connected with the constitution, that, by the common law, no man could be either an elector or a representative for any place without residing on the spot.

Having cleared the fundamental principle of our government as to this subject, the writer proceeds to advert a little to the practice of the constitution, as it would have been on the Doctor's principle, and as it actually has been.

"Had the Norman conqueror returned to Normandy, and made that the seat of empire, the Norman states would have been the imperial legislature. In that case, had he thought himself entitled to tax his English subjects in his states of Normandy, how, he asks, would it have gone in England? and answers, He must have conquered it again, and again, and again. If he were once worsted, he would have been undone, and every pause of bloodshed would have been a renewal of war."

The

The writer purſues this idea thro' the various ſtates that have held at times the maſtery of each other; and, after many arguments, concludes, that the legiſlature of one part of a divided empire can have no right to tax another part of the ſame empire, the property of which had no ſhare in conſtituting that legiſlature.

Having ſufficiently expoſed the *fiction* of virtual repreſentation, and the unreaſonableneſs and illegality of American taxation, the writer proceeds to refute the Doctor's general charges againſt the Americans, particularly their adding more than 40 millions to the national debt. To this he replies, that America is not the authoreſs of that debt; that the wars of King William and Queen Anne began it; that venal and unmanly counſels continued it; and that, in the laſt war, it was the Germanic, and not the American continent, from which it received its final accumulation. But, continues he, "if you will have America to be particularly concerned in the commencement of that war, may ſhe not be bold to ſay, that it was the conqueſts in America which your coloniſts helped to make, and the ceſſions in America which they did not help to make, that accompliſhed the peace? Has ſhe not reaſon to bid you look forward, and to tell you, that, bending under that national debt, the continent of Europe is not a ſcene on which you can act; and that it is by the American continent only that the balance of Europe can be any longer in your hands? that, by your great ſuperiority of numbers, you command both the Americas, command Spain and Portugal, influence France and other powers of Europe; and that, therefore, inſtead of checking their increaſe by a jealous and hoſtile policy, you ought to encourage it by every juſt and generous inſtitution?

"You ſay, it is ſtrange, that, in this diſpute, Engliſhmen have become opponents to Engliſh honour and intereſt. And what can be more honourable to the character of this great and juſt nation, than that no ſphiſm of perverted talents like yours, no pretexts even of national intereſt or honour, nor all theſe aided by the voice of Parliament itſelf, could warp the integrity of the public mind?

"You ſay, that the colonies of Britain differ from thoſe of other nations no otherwiſe than as the Engliſh conſtitution differs from theirs. The American agrees with you, and ſays that is in freedom.

"Though every part of your publication breathes nothing but the ſpirit of tyranny, yet there is one paſſage, ſo audacious that it deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed. In your 24th page you have theſe words: "An *Engliſh Individual* may, by the ſupreme authority, be deprived of liberty, and a *colony* diveſted of its *powers*, for reaſons of which that authority is the *ſole* judge." If one individual, or one colony, can be thus deprived, ſo may all the colonies together; ſo may every man in the community. By this doctrine, the parliament, for reaſons of which it is the *ſole* judge, may make every man in the Britiſh empire a ſlave in one day.

"With equal humanity you ſay, "If the Boſtonians are condemned *unheard*, it is becauſe there is no *need* of a *trial*." To ſay that a crime's being notorious, or aſſerted to be notorious, will juſtify condemnation unheard, is inſolent. Where is the Caligula who would not ſay that the guilt of the man, or of the province, that he wanted to deſtroy, was notorious? If the aſſertion of the tyrant will convert cruelty into juſtice, no tyrant will ever be cruel.

"Neither do you ſtop at barren tenets of tyranny; but endeavour to propagate them into act. You call aloud to the Crown to new model, that is, to innovate charters. But, are ſuch rights to be blown away by the breath of the firſt idle diſputant?

"Not content with innovating charters, you adviſe that the Americans univerſally ſhould be ſubjugated, by ſtricter laws, and ſtronger obligations. You exhort that national *vengeance* may be poured on the contrivers of miſchief, and that no *miſtakes* of *clemency* ſhould prevent abundant forfeitures. Leſt this ſhould not be ſufficiently harſh and humiliating, you ſuggeſt, that their ſlaves may be taken from them, and ſettled, with arms for their defence, in ſome ſimple, that is, arbitrary form of government. Thus you would eſtabliſh a Saturnalia of cruelty, and expoſe theſe devoted men to the brutality of their own ſlaves. Leſt even the common ſoldier ſhould have too much tenderneſs for them, you are careful to repreſent them under every odious and diſparaging image. You ſay, that we ought to reſent our ſituation as the Scythians did of old, when they found themſelves excluded by their own

own *slaves*. You slander the very bounties of nature in them; and, as far as you can, degrade them below the rank of humanity.

"Is this the language of a sober enquirer? As a philosopher, as a moralist, as a man, you ought to have cried out to the contending nations, "Infatuated as you are, whither do you rush? Though you may have some cause for difference with each other, you have much more still for concord." But you have scattered firebrands between them. You have endeavoured to ripen tumult to anarchy, and dissatisfaction to rebellion; and to transform punishment into waste and extirpation.

"The tumour of your stile, the insolence of your manners, your rawness in the great principles of the subject which you treat, and your universal inaccuracy, or unfairness in arguing, are inferior considerations, and faults that may be forgiven. But let it be remembered, at all events, that, with respect to this point, you confess, that, if the Americans are right, it is robbery in us, not rebellion in them. Now I ask any man, whether, on this state, it is so clear, that America is wrong, and that it is not robbery in us, as that we should lightly run the risque of becoming murderers also, and murderers of our fellow-subjects into the bargain? Every lover of truth and liberty, every honest and conscientious man will feel this question. The soldier will feel it, the sailor will feel it, the free subject will feel it, the King and his ministers will feel it."

It is wished that this pamphlet may be universally read before the measures of government are carried to the extreme.

Catalogue of New Publications.

Sermons.

Religious and civil liberty; a thanksgiving discourse, preached Dec. 15, 1774, (being the day recommended by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts-bay); and afterwards at the Boston lecture. By William Gordon, pastor of the third church at Roxbury 6d Dilly

A sermon preached at the Octagon-chapel, in the city of Bath, on the day the late Bishop of Worcester was buried. By the Rev. George Butt, A. M. rector of Stanford, vicar of Clifton upon Teme, and chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Finlator and Seafield

Religious and Ecclesiastical.

The dangerous consequences of abolishing out articles and liturgy, &c. a charge to the clergy of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, given at Bakewell, April 23, 1774. By Thomas Seward, canon residentiary of Lichfield. 1s Longman

Observations on several passages in the book of Proverbs; with two sermons. By Thomas Hunt, D D. F.R. and A.S.S. &c. 5s Rivington

A few strictures on the confessional; wherein some material inconsistencies in the principles of that celebrated performance are pointed out. 1s Payne

Medical and Chirurgical.

Nymphomania; or, a dissertation concerning the furor uterinus, clearly and methodically explaining the beginning, progress, and different causes of that horrible distemper. To which are added, the methods of treating the several stages of it, and the most approved remedies. Written originally in French, by M. D. T. De Bienville, M. D. and translated by Edward Sloane Wilmot, M.D. 8vo 3s Bew.

Elements of anatomy, and the animal œconomy, from the French of M. Parson. By Sam. Foart Simmons. 8vo. 5s. Wilkie

Political.

A speech intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons, in support of the petition from the General Congress at Philadelphia. By the author of an appeal to the justice and interests of Great-Britain. 1s 6d Almon.

The reply of a gentleman in a select society, upon the important contest between Great Britain and America. 1s Almon

Taxation Tyranny. Addressed to Sam. Johnson, LLD. 2s Bew.

Tyranny unmasked: an answer to a late pamphlet, entitled "Taxation no Tyranny." 2s 6d Flexney

"Taxation no Tyranny" candidly considered, and its arguments and pernicious doctrines exposed and refuted. 2s. W. Davis

A letter to Edmund Burke, Esq; containing the principles of American government, laid down in his lately published speech on American taxation, delivered at the House of Commons, April 19, 1774.

Historical.

The history of Great-Britain, from the restoration to the accession of the house of Hanover. By James Macpherson, Esq; 2 vols 4to 2l 2s Cadell

The works of William Thomas, clerk of the privy council, in the year 1549. Consisting of a very curious and circumstantial account of the reign of King Henry VIII. in which the causes of the reformation are most particularly and candidly exhibited, &c. &c. Literally transcribed from the original MS. in the Cotton library, by Abraham D'Aubant, Esq; 3s Almon

An

An Invitation to the Right Hon. George Dodington, *Esq;** *by the late Mr.* Christopher Pitt. *In allusion to* Horace, *B.* 1. *Epistle* 5.

IF Dodington will condescend
To visit a poetic friend,
And have a numerous bill of fare,
For four or five plain dishes here;
No costly welcome, but a kind,
He and his friends will always find;
A plain, but clean, and spacious room,
The master and his heart at home,
A cellar, open as his face,
A dinner shorter than his grace;
Your mutton comes from Pimpern-down,
Your fish (if any) from the town;
Our rogues, indeed, of late, o'er-aw'd
By human laws, not those of God,
No ven'son steal, or none they bring,
Or send it all to master King †;
And yet, perhaps, some vent'rous spark,
May bring it, now the nights are dark,
Punch I have store, and beer beside,
And port that's sound, though frenchify'd.
Then, if *you* come, I'm sure to get
From Eastb'ry ‖—a desert—of wit.
One line, good Sir, to name the day,
And your petitioner will pray, &c.

1737. C. P.

* Created Lord Melcombe in 1761. He died in 1762.

† The Blandford carrier.

‖ Mr. Dodington's seat.

To my Brother, Mr. Christopher Pitt, *an Epistle; on his having a Fit of the Gout.*

AMong the well-bred natives of our isle,
"*I kiss your hand, Sir,*" is the modish style;
In humbler manner, as my fate is low,
I beg to kiss your venerable toe.
Not old Infallibility's can have
Profounder reverence from its meanest slave.
What dignity attends the solemn gout,
What conscious greatness, if the heart be stout!
Methinks I see you o'er the house preside,
In painful majesty and decent pride,
With leg tost high, on stately sofa sit,
More like a sultan, than a modern wit;
Quick at your call the trembling slaves appear,
Advance with caution, and retire with fear;
Ev'n Peggy trembles, though (or authors fail)
At times, the anti-salic laws prevail.
Now Lord have mercy on poor Dick! say I,
"Where's the lac'd shoe?—who laid the flannel by?"
Within, 'tis hurry, the house seems possest;
Without, the horses wonder at their rest.
What terrible dismay, what scenes of care!
Why is the sooty Mintrem's hopeful heir §,
Before the morning-dawn, compell'd to rise,
And give attendance with his half-shut eyes?
What makes that girl with hideous visage stare? [fair?†
What fiends prevent Ead's* journey to the
Why all this noise, this bustle, and this rout?
"Oh! nothing—but poor master has the gout."
Meantime, superior to the pains below,
Your thoughts in soaring meditations flow,
In rapt'rous trance on Virgil's genius dwell,
To us, poor mortals, his strong beauties tell,
And, like Æneas, from your couch of state,
In all the pomp of words display the Trojan fate.
Can nothing your aspiring thoughts restrain,
Or does the muse suspend the rage of pain?
Awhile give o'er your rage; in sickness prove
Like other mortals, if you'd pity move:
Think not your friends compassionate can be,
When such the product of disease they see;
Your sharpest pangs but add to our delight,
We'll wish you still the gout, if still you write.

§ Mr. Pitt's servant, the son of a blacksmith.

* Another servant of Mr. Pitt.

† Blandford-fair, two miles from Pim-

The RESURRECTION *and* ASCENSION.

I.

ANGELS, roll the rock away,
Den of death, resign thy prey;
See the Saviour quits the tomb,
Glowing with immortal bloom.
Halleluia!

II.

Shout, ye seraphs! *Gabriel* raise
Fame's eternal trump of praise:
Let the earth's remotest bound
Echo to the blissful sound.
Halleluia!

III.

Saints of God, lift up your eyes,
See the Conq'ror scale the skies:
Troops of angels on the road
Hail and sing th' incarnate God.
Halleluia!

IV.

Heav'n unfolds its portals wide;
Matchless Hero, through them ride,
King of glory, mount thy throne,
Boundless empire is thine own.
Halleluia!

V.

Praise him, ye celestial choirs,
Praise, and sweep your golden lyres,
Praise him in the noblest songs,
From ten thousand thousand tongues.
Halleluia!

VI.

Ev'ry note to rapture swell:
Sing the pow'rs of death and hell,
Dragg'd in chains behind his wheels;
Each the wound eternal feels.
Halleluia!

VII.

Truth, and *Piety*, and *Love*,
Sister *cherubs* from above,
Now shall visit earth again,
Now in golden ages reign.
Halleluia!

VIII.

Henceforth *Time's* long-troubled tide
Placid, pleasant, pure shall glide,
Till it joins thy shoreless sea,
Ever-blest *Eternity*.
Halleluia!

IX.

Let *Immanuel* be ador'd,
Ransom, Mediator, Lord!
Let his praise through earth and skies
In unbounded chorus rise.
Halleluia!

T. G.

ADVICE *to* CLEORA.

I.

CLeora, prithee, turn your eye,
And see the clouds in yonder sky
Obscure the sun's enliv'ning ray,
And hide the chearful face of day.

II.

Mark yet again the humble swain,
Who guards the flocks along the plain,
The gloomy prospect calmly view,
And patient wait to see a new.

III.

Nor anxious he, nor vainly tries
From clouds to clear the darken'd skies;
But knows—a few short moments more,
And the day brightens as before.

IV.

'Tis thus when clouds of gloom infest
The gentle region of your breast;
Nor force, nor art, can check their stay;
The hours must wear them all away.

V.

For, ah! believe me, 'twere as vain
To try to stop yon hasty rain,
Or stay the fierce impetuous wind,
As rule the climate of the mind.

VI.

How wild, who hopes the sun to force,
Or shape the clouds uncertain course!
Not less who thinks he may controul
The clouds and sun-shine of the soul.

VII.

Ah! cease impatient then to burn,
Nor strive to press your sun's return;
But, like the prudent shepherd, wait
To see the clouds and gloom retreat.

I. B.

The MOSS ROSE.

By the late CUTHBERT SHAW, *Esq*;

SWEETEST flow'r that decks the garden,
Friend to hapless Damon prove,
And, each anxious care rewarding,
Teach his Delia how to love!

If thy fair example move her,
Pleasure yielding without smart,
Why thus teaze a swain that loves her?
Why distress a broken heart?

Sure a breast so fair—so tender,
Gen'rous pity should adorn,
And at once its sweets surrender,
Un-embitter'd with a thorn!

VERSES *on reading Dr.* BEATTIE'S *Essay on Truth.*

NO more shall Falsehood, in the fair disguise
Of sacred Truth, delude unwary eyes,
Since Beattie, by asserting Nature's laws,
A friend to Truth, hath listed in her cause;
And that she might assert her settled claim,
Here stampt the just criterion on her name.
Learn hence, ye scepties, sunk in darkest night,
To tread where Science beams her heav'nly light;
Quit the deluding path for Nature's road,
And know the duty that you owe your God.

EPITAPH *on Miss* DRUMMOND, *Daughter of the Archbishop of* YORK.

By Mr. MASON.

HERE sleeps—what once was beauty, once was grace,
Grace, that with sense and tenderness combin'd
To form that harmony of soul and face,
Where beauty shines the mirror of the mind.

Such was the maid, who, in the morn of youth,
In virgin innocence, in nature's pride,
Blest with each art which owes its charm to truth,
Sunk in her father's fond embrace, and dy'd.

He weeps!—O venerate the holy tear!
Faith lends her aid to ease affliction's load;
The parent mourns his child upon her bier,
The christian yields an angel to his God.

VERSES *written on a Hermitage, or Grotto, in a Plantation near* Harbledown, Kent, *belonging to* John Whitfield, *Esq*;

LET no unhallow'd step profane this spot,
No boist'rous mirth obtrude on this retreat,
No wanton tale pollute this simple cot,
Nor song obscene the list'ning echo greet.

Come, Contemplation, with thy placid mien,
And gentle Peace, with ever-smiling face;
Come, meek-ey'd Virtue, with thy brow serene,
And soothing Friendship, deck'd with every grace!

Here may the muses tune their choicest lyre,
And here the sprightly fairies chuse their haunt;
Here lovers feel the purest, tend'rest fire;
But, noisy Bacchanalian mirth, avaunt!

Here let the heart expand with friendly glow,
And thought meet thought in unison of soul;
Here sympathetic sigh of others woe,
And ev'ry act let innocence controul.

G. L.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.* *Continued from p.* 146.

A Ship from Glasgow, which arrived at New York the first of February, was compelled to depart without breaking bulk, agreeable to the terms of the General Congress; notwithstanding the resolutions of that congress have been voted null, by a majority of five, in the Great and General Assembly of the province; and notwithstanding that the landing her goods had been consented to by that assembly.

At a late convention for the province of Pensylvania, the proceedings of the General Continental Congress were unanimously approved, and certain regulations proposed for supplying the province with the articles necessary for subsistence, cloathing, and defence, by encouraging agriculture, manufactures, and œconomy. Among other articles it was recommended,

1. Not to kill any sheep under four years old, after the first of March.

2. To establish woollen manufactories in all the different branches; but especially coating, flannels, blankets, rugs, hosiery, &c.

3. To raise madder, woad, and other dyes, necessary in the said manufactures.

4. To raise flax and hemp.

5. To make salt and salt petre.

6. To make gun powder, and various kinds of paper, and for this last purpose the saving of linen rags is particularly recommended.

7. To make nails and wire, combs for combing wool, tin-plates, copper utensils, and types for printing books, &c.

8. To encourage the artificers in these several branches by premiums to produce emulation; and by giving the preference to home-made manufactures to those imported from abroad.

The Provincial Congress of S. Carolina, have likewise unanimously approved of the Continental Congress, and have shut up the courts of law.

The Provincial Congress of Massachussets-bay, recommend to the several towns within the province, to encourage such persons as are skilled in manufacturing fire-arms and bayonets, and at the same time covenant to purchase as many of the makers, as can be manufactured in a certain time.

At the same time they declare the highest detestation of all such persons as do presume to supply the troops stationed at Boston, or elsewhere, with timber, boards, spars, pickets, tent-poles, canvass, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner distress, the inhabitants of the country. And they forbid persons from selling or furnishing straw for the said troops. And having, as they say, real cause to fear, from the present disposition of the British ministry, that the reasonable and just application of the American Continent to Great-Britain for peace, liberty, and safety, will not meet with the desired effect; and as the great law of self-preservation calls upon the inhabitants immediately to prepare against the worst, they earnestly recommend to the militia, that they neither spare time, pains, nor expence, in perfecting themselves in military discipline; and that skilful instructors be provided for those companies which are not already provided with such.

[It is probably with a view to this resolution, that a ship is said to have lately sailed from Stettin, with eight German officers on board. This ship was freighted by an American agent, and was laden with small fire-arms, gunpowder, ball, and accoutrements, together with thirty field pieces, of a light construction, all contracted for at Berlin, and there is no doubt of their being designed for the American colonies; but how they are to be landed is not so easy to guess.

Certain, however, it is, that all the counties of Virginia are forming companies of men; and that the spirit of opposition, so far from subsiding, is every day increasing.

In the little province of Connecticut, one of those comprehended under the general name of New-England, nothing is talked of but having recourse to arms. They boast of a park of 40 pieces of cannon, and of a body of 10,000 men that will not decline encountering an equal number of foreign troops from any quarter of the globe.

At Newhaven, in New-England, a King's officer having seized some powder which had been purchased by a trader from Hartford as a town stock, an attachment was issued out against him, the powder rescued, and the officer committed to prison.

The inhabitants of Maryland are no less zealous, on the present critical occasion,

casion, than those of the most active provinces. They are all in motion, forming county-meetings, entering into associations, chusing committees, and recommending measures for carrying the resolutions of the Continental Convention into effectual execution. Every person who refuses to contribute to the purchase of arms and ammunition is deemed an enemy to his country; and many of the principal gentlemen of the province are ambitious of appearing in arms, to defend the liberties thereof.

At a meeting of 144 deputies from the several towns of New Hampshire, at Exeter, the proceedings of the Continental Congress were unanimously approved, new members chosen to represent the province at the ensuing General Congress, and money voted to defray their expences.

At Hertford, in New England, the Rev. Dr. Clark, a gentleman distinguished by a firm attachment to the King and constitution, who travels to promote religion as by law established in England, was lately seized, and carried upon a rail about the town, under which treatment he several times fainted; and, when dismissed, and examined by his physician, was found injured in a manner too shocking to be repeated. His physician fared but little better, owing to his speaking too hastily of the prevailing spirit among the people, and too respectfully of the lenity of the British government. The treatment of these gentlemen affords the strongest proof of the inveterate hatred of the New Englanders to all those who favour the present authors of their sufferings; for, while the province remained in peace, no two characters were more respected than those of the Rev. Dr. Clark and Dr. Tidmarsh.

In Albany county, in the province of New-York, the Justices of the Peace in the King's district set an example very different from that of their brethren in other places; and, having assembled a meeting of their friends, came to the following resolutions:

"I. That, as our gracious Sovereign King George the Third, is lawful and rightful King of Great Britain, and all other dominions thereto belonging, and as such, by the constitution, has a right to establish courts, and is supposed to be present in all his courts; therefore we will, to the utmost of our power, and at the risque of our lives, discountenance and suppress every meeting, association, or combination, which may have a tendency in the least to molest, disturb, or in any wise to obstruct, the due administration of justice in this province.

"II. That we will, as much as we possibly can, in our different capacities, encourage, promote, and enforce, a strict obedience to the aforesaid authority.

"III. Inasmuch as life, liberty, and property, and the bands of society, are secured and protected by the laws; we do, for the further security of these blessings, mutually covenant, agree, and engage, that, if any obstruction, hindrance, or molestation, is given to any officer or minister of justice in the due execution of his office, we will, separately and collectively (as occasions may require), aid and assist in the executive part of the law, so that all offenders may be brought to justice."

The King's speech is said to have added to the discontent of the American colonies, insomuch that the Provincial Congresses have appointed committees to disclaim the insinuations therein alleged against the American people; and to assure his Majesty, that there is no prevailing disposition among them to infringe the laws, as has been maliciously represented; but that, on the contrary, a due submission to the constitutional laws of their country is the great characteristic of the American people.

Private letters of good credit assert, that both the soldiers and sailors stationed at Boston are become very uneasy; that they find the service very severe, and their food and cloathing not such as they had reason to expect; that a soldier had been shot for desertion in the face of the army, and that a sailor had been hanged at the yard-arm for mutinous behaviour; that, were it known that an open rupture was to take place, there could not be more diligence used in studying the art of war than at present; and that it seems determined to unite their forces throughout the continent, to repel force by force, in case the late acts of Parliament are attempted to be carried into execution.

While the Americans are in this manner preparing for opposition, the British Ministry are no less active in pursuing measures to counteract their endeavours; to encrease their distresses; and to incite the Parliament to enact such laws, as either to render them desperate, and force them to resistance,

or,

or, by a tame acquiescence, to resign their boasted privileges of free English subjects. With this view, to all the other acts complained of by them as unconstitutional, an act has passed, not only to restrain the trade, but to cut off the subsistence, of nearly one-sixth part of the inhabitants of the provinces of Massachussetts-bay and New Hampshire, the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and Providence plantation, by prohibiting them from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, the coast of Labradore, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Cape Breton or Nova Scotia, or any other part of North-America, without a certificate from a Governor or Commander in Chief of one of the British colonies aforesaid; which certificate depends entirely on the will of the Governor, and may be granted or withheld just as he shall please to direct.

Against this act, so grievous in itself, so destructive to the commercial interests of this country, and so ruinous to individuals, the American merchants petitioned both Houses of Parliament; but their petition made no impression on either House. They, therefore, as their last resource, in all humility determined to approach the throne, and to seek that redress from the clemency of the King which they had been denied by the unfeeling insensibility of his Ministers and their adherents. Accordingly, on Thursday the 23d of March, a committee, chosen for that purpose, went up to St. James's, and in the most respectful manner presented, "to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble address and petition of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America;" of which the following is an authentic copy:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty," &c.

"WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and others, concerned in the commerce of North America, beg leave to approach, and humbly to lay before your Majesty those grievances, from the weight of which we are obliged to seek refuge in your royal wisdom and justice. An application of this extraordinary nature, we hope, will not be attributed to any design on our part to disturb your Majesty's government, but to our present uncommon sufferings, the severity of which is aggravated by the prospect of future calamities.

"We are constrained, with very deep concern, to observe, that the Ministers of your Majesty have, for some years past, adopted a new mode of government with regard to the Colonies; a mode which has created great disquietude in the minds of your Majesty's American subjects, and has been productive of repeated interruptions of the valuable commerce carried on between this country and America. An evil of such magnitude awakes us from that silence which we have hitherto observed, in confidence that your Majesty's Ministers, perceiving the effects of this fatal innovation, would revert at length to those wise regulations by which the government of the colonies had been successfully administered. In the measures of late pursued, we have the unhappiness to find that experience has been disregarded; and that the mischiefs resulting from this error, which by the application of seasonable and moderate remedies might have been prevented, have been suffered to grow to a degree of alarming inveteracy. The interruption of commerce, the distress of manufacturers, the diminution of your Majesty's revenues, are mischiefs which are lost in the contemplation of more disastrous consequences,—the alienated affections of your Majesty's subjects in America, and the horrors of a civil war.

"If the subjects of your Majesty in North-America have been led into any acts of extravagance, we confide in your Majesty's justice to explain their present proceedings by that loyalty which has distinguished them upon former occasions. Your Majesty will estimate their conduct by the integrity of their intentions; and, if they have been betrayed, by repeated provocations, or excessive punishment, into any measures which may not be approved, your Majesty will impute them to their true cause, and will make a just distinction between the turbulence of a faction, and the eager contentions of a free people.

"To inforce this system of severity towards the colonies, an act has been passed, by both Houses of Parliament, and is now awaiting your Majesty's royal assent, "to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Massachussetts bay and New Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and Providence plantation, in North

North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland," &c.

"By the operation of this act, many thousands of your Majesty's subjects in those provinces, bereft of their occupation, and in vain desirous of exerting their usual industry, will either remain a burthen on the community, or suffer themselves to be hurried away by a spirit of enterprising despair. The loss they will sustain by the interruption of so valuable a branch of their commerce, will be aggravated by the want of provisions, which they derive from that source. Their minds, already too much irritated, will be still more inflamed; and to their other causes of discontent will be added the strong and irresistible impulse of famine. So forcible an incentive it is scarcely to be supposed that human nature can withstand. The most moderate will at length give way to the impatience of complaint; the most loyal will forget their duty in the severe conflict of obedience and necessity.

"We are sensible, indeed, from the imperfect institution of human judicatures, that it is not possible, in all cases, to discriminate the innocent from the guilty; but no arguments, in our apprehension, can justify a mode of punishment that involves thousands, who confessedly are not guilty of the offence for which it is inflicted: a punishment, that is not to be averted by the future deportment of the unfortunate persons who are the innocent victims of it, but which may be entailed upon them for ever, by the persevering resistance of their neighbours.

"The impolicy of this act, we apprehend, will afford an argument no less weighty to induce your Majesty to withhold your assent from it. It must be admitted, if the European market could be supplied by the merchants of Great Britain or Ireland, that it cannot be supplied upon the same terms, and, consequently, that it will create an opening for the French to interfere and rival us in that beneficial commerce. Nor can it be urged, that they are prevented from so doing by the limits to which their fishery is confined; for it is not improbable, but that they may take a sufficient quantity of fish within their own limits to supply the European market; and, even if that were not the case, they would undoubtedly effect it by other means. Whatever reliance may be placed in theory upon the invisible lines drawn by treaty, as the boundaries of their right of fishery, we are well acquainted, by experience, how easily those limits are eluded or transgressed. But, if this profitable branch of trade should be once interrupted, it will be as a river diverted from its course, and will either lose itself entirely, or wander into new channels, from whence no human effort can recal it.

"We therefore most humbly pray your Majesty to withhold your royal assent from an act, which is no less repugnant to good policy than justice. We acknowledge the many blessings which we and our ancestors have enjoyed under the princes of your Majesty's illustrious house; and, feeling an unfeigned satisfaction in the paternal regard, which your Majesty has repeatedly expressed, for the welfare and happiness of all your subjects, with the greater confidence we entreat the exertion of that just and necessary prerogative, which the constitution has wisely placed in your Majesty's hands. Permit us, at the same time, to express our wishes, that you Majesty may temper with clemency those rigorous measures with which your American subjects are threatened. The benevolence of your Majesty will inspire you, upon this occasion, with a recollection of the high deserts of the ancestors of this unfortunate people, who, flying from the house of bondage, and guided by the spirit of freedom, and their own enlightened conscience, traversed the vast ocean, and encountered all the perils of a dreary wilderness.

"Your Majesty will contemplate likewise the extensive benefits gradually derived from their patient industry and perseverence, and, weighing the great commercial advantages that, for many years, have accrued to these kingdoms from the American colonies, and the dreadful consequences of the disorders which now distract them, will pursue such lenient measures, as can alone restore true harmony, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the British empire."

This address and petition was soon after followed by another, which was presented at St. James's by four of the principal people called Quakers. It was conceived in the following most becoming and persuasive terms:

"To

"*To* George *the Third, King of* Great Britain, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, the Address and Petition of the People called* Quakers.

"*May it please the King,*

"Gratefully sensible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happiness, and the prosperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal presence.

"Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow-subjects, impressed with an apprehension of calamities in which the whole British empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent desire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beseech thy gracious regard to our petition.

"From the intercourse subsisting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are persuaded, there are not, in thy extensive dominions, subjects more loyal, and more zealously attached to thy royal person, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongst all religious denominations.

"We presume not to justify the excesses committed, nor to enquire into the causes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion, which proclaims "peace on earth, and good will to men," we humbly beseech thee to stay the sword, that means may be tried to effect, without bloodshed, and all the evils of intestine war, a firm and lasting union with our fellow-subjects in America.

"Great and arduous as the task may appear, we trust men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authorized, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object so important, endeavour to compose the present differences, and establish a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal interest of each part of the British empire.

"That the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree justice, may make thee the happy instrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the several parts of thy extensive dominions, that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long succession of thy descendants fill, with honour to themselves, and happiness to a grateful people, the throne of their ancestors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful subjects."

To these petitions, it does not appear, by the papers, that any answer was given. His Majesty went in person to the House, and gave the royal assent to the bill in the usual form; and soon after another restraining bill was moved for by Lord North, to regulate the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, and leave was given to bring it in. These violent proceedings occasioned much discontent among the citizens of London; a common hall was demanded, and the livery judged it highly expedient to join their good offices, in order to avert the fatal consequences that were likely to attend them. They therefore assembled on the 5th, and, on the 10th, the following petition and remonstrance was presented to the King:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled.

"WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing, to the oppression of our fellow-subjects in America. These measures are big with all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people: a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes; the alienation of the colonies; and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

"But your petitioners look with less horror at the consequences, than at the purpose of those measures. Not deceived by the specious artifice of calling despotism—dignity, they plainly perceive, that the real purpose is—to establish arbitrary power over all America.

"Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an

an empire founded on the common rights of mankind. They cannot, therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the constitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it an essential, unalterable principle of liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights—that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great leading principle, they most ardently wish to see their fellow subjects in America secured in what their humble petition to your Majesty prays for —peace, liberty, and safety.—Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always chearfully acquiesced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in justice to require. From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compensate this nation for the expence incurred, to which they also contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness and resolution to defend themselves. To require more of them would, for this reason, derogate from the justice and magnanimity which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

"It is, therefore, with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of representation in their assemblies wrested from them—the trial by jury abolished — and the odious powers of excise extended to all cases of revenue — the sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant in the customs—the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their seats and salaries on the will of the crown—liberty and life rendered precarious, by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treason or felony here; where the distance, making it impossible for the most guiltless to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance.—Soldiers and others in America have been instigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for such murder—the capital of New England has been punished with unexampled rigour—untried and unheard—involving the innocent and the suspected in one common and inhuman calamity—chartered rights have been taken away, without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against the tyranny of their rulers—the Habeas Corpus act, and trial by jury, have been suppressed, and French despotic government, with the Roman catholic religion, have been established by law, over an extensive part of your Majesty's dominions in America,—dutiful petitions for redress of those grievances, from all your Majesty's American subjects, have been fruitless.

"To fill up the measure of these oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them.

"Superadded to this, measures are now planned upon the most merciless policy of starving our fellow-subjects into a total surrender of their liberties, and an unlimited submission to arbitrary government.

"These grievances have driven your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and compelled them to have recourse to that resistance which is justified by the great principles of the constitution, actuated by which, at the glorious period of the Revolution, our ancestors transferred the imperial crown of these realms from the popish and tyrannical race of the Stuarts, to the illustrious and protestant house of Brunswick.

"Your petitioners are persuaded, that these measures originate in the secret advice of men who are enemies equally to your Majesty's title and to the liberties of your people. That your Majesty's ministers carry them into execution by the same fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace and violate the constitution of this country—thus they poison the fountain of public security, and render that body, which should be the guardian of liberty, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

"Your petitioners do, therefore, most earnestly beseech your Majesty to dismiss immediately, and for ever, from your councils, these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances which alarm and afflict your whole people. So shall peace and commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your throne."

The King's Answer delivered to the Lord Mayor by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain.

"It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my colonies in North America.

"Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my Parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial interests of my kingdoms."

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

March 17.

THE Rev. Mr. Newnham, one of the minor canons of Bristol cathedral, in company with another gentleman and his own sister, having the curiosity to see Pen-park-hole, a remarkable cavern, about four miles from that city, went all together to the place; and Mr. Newnham having a desire to measure the depth, which, by report, had never been fathomed before, he advanced to a declivity at the mouth of the hole, and was preparing to let down his line, when, all of a sudden, the ground gave way, and, though he had the agility to catch a bough which hung over the hole, that too gave way, and he slipt down, and was ingulphed in the sight of his friends, who could only bewail, but afford him no relief. Many attempts have since been made to recover his body, but hitherto without effect.

March 22.

Mr. Burke offered his plan of conciliation with the colonies to the consideration of parliament. It was detached in a series of resolutions, founded on the true principles of the constitution. He spoke for nearly three hours, during which time the attention of the House was rivetted to him. The most interesting information afforded the most exquisite entertainment, but had no other effect.

March 25.

One of the oldest clerks was found hanging in the seal-office in the Temple. The cause assigned is, a reprimand he lately received from a certain law-lord, which he could not brook, having been in that office more than 40 years, with an irreproachable character.

His Grace the Duke of Athol was installed Grand Master of the most ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old institution.

March 26.

Some thieves, from an empty house, got into the bed-chamber of Mr. Fernandez, of Devonshire-square, from whence they carried off an iron chest, in which were bank-notes, bills of exchange, and jewels, to the amount of 11,000l. Most of the notes, &c. have since been found in the house of one Fanny Hart, in St. Mary Axe, who some time ago was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey; but, being a native of Mecklenburgh, was pardoned, at the intercession of the Queen.

March 27.

A motion was made by Mr. Hartley, Member for Kingston upon Hull, for repealing the declaratory act, and also for suspending all the late offensive acts that have been framed against the Americans for three years, which motions were rejected with very little ceremony.

March 28.

The following *Advertisement Extraordinary* appeared in an evening paper:

"Whereas several *evil-minded* persons, not having the *fear of God* nor the *love of the constitution* before their eyes, did, in the night of the —— instant, most wantonly *destroy* and *take away* a large quantity of *fishing-tackle*, &c. by which several thousands of his Majesty's subjects will be reduced to great straits; insomuch, that nothing less than an immediate famine may be expected: This is therefore to advise all his Majesty's *British subjects* strenuously to exert themselves in *opposition* to such a *desperate banditti*, whose love of *plunder* has thus induced them to forget every tie of justice and humanity.

"N. B. The above banditti may be discovered by the following marks:—they all walk *on one side*, are *short-sighted*, and most of them marked with the *King's Evil*. Their *house of call* is supposed to be not far from Westminster-hall, as they were seen, no later ago than yesterday, holding a *conference* together in that quarter."

March 30.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the Massachusetts fishery-bill, to the Oxford canal-bill, to the Thames navigation-bill, and to several other local bills.

A motion was made in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act 31 Eliz. relative to the erecting and maintaining of cottages. This act was made in consequence of a complaint in those days against engrossing of farms, and enacts, as a means of supplying the markets with poultry, eggs, butter, &c. that no new cottage shall be erected, except for the free residence of the parish-poor, without adding thereto four acres, or more, of land.

March 31.

This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.

Sir

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. and his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White.

Francis Geary, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Blue.

James Young, Esq; Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Bart. and K. B. Vice-Admirals of the White, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Samuel Graves, Esq; William Parry, Esq; Hon. Augustus Keppel, Vice-Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-Admirals of the White

Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Esq; Robert Man, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the Red, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Clark Gayton, Esq; John Barker, Esq; Sir Richard Spry, Knt. Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

John Montagu, Esq; Sir Robert Harland, Bart James Sayer, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Right Hon. Richard, Lord Viscount Howe, Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

And the following Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

Right Hon. Washington Earl Ferrers, Hugh Pigot, Esq; Molineux Shuldham, Esq; Sir Joseph Knight, Knt. John Vaughan, Esq; to be Rear-Admirals of the White. And

John Lloyd, Esq; Robert Duff, Esq; John Reynolds, Esq; Sir Hugh Pallifer, Bart Hon. John Byron, Right Hon. Augustus John Earl of Bristol, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue. *Gaz.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Sir Hugh Pallifer is appointed by his Majesty one of the Lords of Admiralty, in room of the present Earl of Bristol, who resigned. Captain Suckling of the royal navy succeeds Sir Hugh as Comptroller of the navy.

Mr. Jefferson and his wife, two elderly people, were both found dead in their beds, at their house in Portugal-court, Deptford, their throats being cut in a shocking manner; some villains having first murdered them, and then robbed the house.

The translation of a proclamation issued by the States General, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, &c. in Dutch or foreign ships, from any of their dominions, without licence, appeared in this evening's Gazette. This instance of complaisance in the States, they well know, will be little regarded by their subjects.

By a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, from an unknown hand in Germany, it appears, that attempts have been made to counterfeit the provincial notes of the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland at Frankfort; but whether the impostors, who applied to the engravers and printers there for that purpose, have succeeded, does not appear.

John Parry, a person of fortune, was executed at Shrewsbury, for plundering the wreck of the ship Charming Nancy, on the coast of Anglesea, in 1773. Roberts, who was found guilty at the same time, for the same offence, was respited by the judge who passed sentence upon them. At the time they were found guilty they moved an arrest of judgment, and their case has since been referred to the judges, who decided against them; in consequence of which they received sentence at the late assizes for Salop.

A raven's nest, with five young ones in it, is now to be seen, built under one of the windows of the parish-church of Yeat, in Somersetshire. It is supported by the bough of a tree fastened to the wall with dirt by the ravens.

Tuesday 4.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Graves and Robert Digby, Esqrs. to be Colonels of his Majesty's marine forces, in the room of Hugh Pigot, Esq; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet. *Gaz.*

The Earl of Bristol attended the levee at St. James's, and resigned all the places he held under the government.

A sturgeon, 7 feet 10 inches long, weighing 1 cwt. 3 qrs 7 lb. caught in the river Thames, near Brentford, was sent by the Lord Mayor, as a present to his Majesty.

A proclamation for proroguing the parliament of Ireland to Tuesday, the 22d of August next, was this day published, by order of the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom.

Wednesday 5.

A common hall was held, at the request of the citizens of London, to consider of a remonstrance and petition to the Throne, respecting the measures adopted with regard to America (see p. 199). At this meeting the thanks of the Lord Mayor, &c. were voted to be given to those Lords who protested against the impolitic and inhuman bill for prohibiting the people of New England from following the Newfoundland fishery, &c. and also to those Commoners who voted against the same; and to several other patriotic Lords and Gentlemen, who have distinguished themselves in opposition to the late wild schemes of the ministry.

Thursday 6.

A fine young lion was landed at the Tower, as a present to his Majesty, from Senegal. He was taken in the woods out of

of a snare, by a private soldier, who being set upon by two savages that had laid the snare, he killed them both, and brought away his game. His Majesty, for his bravery, has ordered his discharge, and a pension for life of 50l. a year.

Friday 7.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the Hon. Col. Gordon, the one made Groom of the Stole, in the room of the late Earl of Bristol, the other Groom of the Bed chamber, in the room of the Hon. Augustus John Harvey, were both sworn into their respective offices.

Saturday 8.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Francis E. of Hertford, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery. And

The Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Clive, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop, their Lordships this day took the oaths appointed to qualify themselves for those trusts.

Monday 10.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Lewes, Hayley, and Newnham, with the Sheriffs and city officers, as usual, waited upon his Majesty with the city Petition and Remonstrance. [See p 199.

The following message from his Majesty was delivered to both Houses of Parliament.—His Majesty, desirous that a better, and more suitable accommodation should be made for the residence of the Queen, in case she should survive him, and being willing that the palace in which his Majesty now resides, called the Queen's house, may be settled for that purpose, recommends to [both Houses] to take the same into consideration, and to make provision for settling the said palace upon her Majesty, and for appropriating Somerset-house to such uses as shall be found most beneficial to the public. Addresses were immediately moved for, to thank his Majesty for his most gracious message, and to assure him that the contents should be taken into consideration.

Tuesday 11.

Gen. Elliot, Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, went to the Castle, in that kingdom, and resigned all his employments, 5000l. a year.

Wednesday 12.

A young woman flung herself from a high rock, near St. Columb, in Cornwall, into the sea, and was drowned. In her pocket was found a note, in which she declared the reason, which was, that a young man that had promised her marriage had deceived her, and married another.

Thursday 13.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and give the royal assent to the bill for restraining the trade of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c. to the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion in America; the bill for appointing commissioners of land tax; for indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify for offices; the bil for preventing frauds in the manufacture of hats, &c. and to several private bills.

The House of Commons agreed to the report of their committee of supply,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 262,537l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majesty for extraordinary expences of the army, for the service of the year 1774, and not provided for by parliament.

That 3000l. be granted to the trustees of the British Museum. That 5000l. be granted to the Turkey Company. That 43461. 10s. 5d. be granted to the civil establishment of Nova-Scotia. 3086l. for the civil establishment of Georgia. 4590l. for the civil establishment of East Florida. 5450l. for the civil establishment of West Florida.

That 6336l. be granted for the civil establishment of Senegambia.

That 2886l. be granted for the expences attending general surveys in North America, for the service of the year 1775.

And 1,250,000l. for paying off Exchequer bills, made out pursuant to an act of the last session.

Resolved, that it appears to this committee, that the sum of 895,686l. 13s. 10d. farthing, remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1775, for the disposition of parliament, of the produce of the overplus monies arising out of the fund, commonly called the sinking fund, be granted to make good the supply granted to his Majesty.

Friday 14.

Advice was received at court, that the Moors, who, in consequence of their declaration of war against Spain (see Vol. XLIV.) had laid siege to Melille, a Spanish fortress on the coast of Africa, had entirely raised that siege, and desired a perpetual peace with Spain. *Gazette.*

Letters from the Earl of Grantham, Ambassador in Spain, were lately brought from thence by a special messenger, with orders to deliver them into his Majesty's own hand, which orders were accordingly obeyed.—It has since been reported, that the Spaniards have extended their lines considerably in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, and that their troops that occupy those lines had lately been reinforced.

Saturday 15.

By accounts just received from America, there is advice, that General Gage, having information that some cannon were lodged in or near Salem, sent an officer to discover the place, and also ordered a detachment from the 64th regiment to bring them away; but the popular-

Palace had been beforehand with them, and had carried them off before the soldiers arrived. They pursued them, but to no purpose, and the detachment returned to Boston without molestation.

Sunday 16.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland arrived at Bath. They have since been complimented in form by the corporation.

Monday 17.

This day the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, with the two Sheriffs, &c. went in procession to St. Bride's church, according to annual custom, and heard a sermon, which was preached by Dr. Yorke, Bishop of St. Asaph's. After divine service, the company returned to the Mansion-house, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

By a ship just arrived at Bristol from America, it is reported, that the Americans have hoisted their standard of liberty at Salem.

Tuesday 18.

Charles Davison, a blacksmith, at Brickworth, Wilts, was struck dead by lightning as he stood at his own door. The lightning was in the evening of this day very alarming in different places at a great distance from each other.

Thursday 20.

A seizure was made at a haberdasher and miliner's shop in the neighbourhood of Covent-Garden, of French blonds, gloves, waistcoats, &c. to the amount of 4000l.

A ship arrived this day, after a very short passage, from New-York; but her letters have been kept back, and her dispatches kept secret. It is, however, transpired, that the provincials are regularly exercised every week, and that they seem determined to take the field, in case the prayer of the Continental Congress is disregarded.

Friday 21.

Were executed at Tyburn, William Price, and James Wright, for burglary; and Joseph Taylor, for returning from transportation.

Monday 24.

This day a commission passed the great seal, constituting Robert Duff, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the blue — Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the island of Newfoundland, and its dependencies.

This day a gentleman of fashion shot himself through the head with a pistol in his bedchamber. The family being alarmed by the report, his valet burst open the door, and found his master naked and bleeding upon the floor. He had returned from Newmarket on Saturday, where, it is supposed his ill-luck had given occasion to this catastrophe.

Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the contents of the dispatches from New-York have been conducted, the following extract from the votes of the General Assembly of that province has found its way to the press:

Die Jovis, 23 Feb. 1775.

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas, that the sense of this house be taken on the necessity of appointing delegates for this colony to meet the delegates for the other colonies on this continent in General Congress, on the 20th day of May next, and debates arising on the said motion, and the question being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, 38 to 9.— A very thin house!

'Tis added, that *we hear*, at least three-fourths of the people in Cortlandt's manor have declared their unwillingness to enter into congressional measures, and that a great number of the people in general in Winchester county are *preparing* to do the like; and that the Association against the Continental Congress has been signed by 300 persons in the neighbourhood of Poughkeepsie only. Many lists are sent to Duchess county, to which also many hundreds have subscribed.

Tuesday 25.

The parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, when Sir Geo. Yonge, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Shaftesbury election, reported to the House the six following resolutions:

Resolved, That W. Sykes, Esq; is not duly elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament for Shaftesbury.

Resolved, That Thomas Rumbold is not duly elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament for Shaftesbury.

Resolved, That Hans Wintrop Mortimer ought to have been returned a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury.

Resolved, That Hans Wintrop Mortimer, Esq; is duly elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury.

Resolved, That the most scandalous and notorious bribery has been practised at the late election for the said borough.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to make enquiry into the same, in order that the said offenders may be brought to condign punishment.

Sir George Yonge having delivered the report in at the table, the same was read by the clerk, and the several resolutions agreed to by the House, *nem. con.*

Having then repaired to his place, he acquainted the House, that, in the course of their proceedings, several matters had come out in the course of the evidence, as iniquitous as indecent, and equally offensive to the laws of God and man; that, whatever their opinion might be, which he assured the House was decisive, they determined to submit to this House the whole

whole of the evidence, by way of report; that, under that idea, they meant not to prescribe any particular mode of proceeding to it, but leave the whole matter before it, for its consideration and judgment; and that he was instructed, in the name of the Committee, to move the House, "That the report of the proceedings and evidence had and taken in the said business be laid before the House tomorrow sennight, the 4th of May, and that the same be previously printed, and a sufficient number of copies be delivered to the members."

Ordered, That no new writ be issued out for the election of a member for the said borough before the expiration of the above time.

It was moved, That the Deputy Clerk of the Crown do attend immediately to alter the return.—He attended and altered the return.

After the above matter had been settled, Mr. Mortimer was sworn in, and took his seat.

The grand jury at Hicks's Hall found five bills of indictment against the brothers Perreaus, for forgery, two against one, and three against the other.

Wednesday 26.

The House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of his Majesty's message relative to settling Buckingham-House on her Majesty, in lieu of Somerset-House, when they came to several resolutions, which were afterwards reported, and are in substance as follows:

That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the palace lately known by the name of Buckingham-House, and now called the Queen's House, be settled on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-House, in case she shall survive his Majesty.

That, from and after the determination of such settlement, the said palace be annexed to and vested in the Crown of Great Britain.

That the palace of Somerset House, which, by an act made in the second year of his present Majesty's reign, was settled upon the Queen, be vested in his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the purpose of erecting and establishing certain public offices.

Thursday 27.

In part of a letter from Boston, in the papers of this day, it is said, that Capt. Brown, and another officer of the 52d regiment, at Boston, being sent to take a survey of the roads about that country, very narrowly escaped being tarred and feathered at Marlborough. They were entertained there by a Mr. Barnes, and, though in disguise, were discovered by a drummer, who had formerly deserted from the same regiment. The consequence was, the people assembled in great numbers, and surrounded the house; the two officers got to Boston, but Mr. Barnes's house was almost tore to pieces, and his family dreadfully frightened.

About two o'clock, the remarkable phænomenon called a *Halo*, which in a most beautiful manner represented three suns, was distinctly seen from Flamstead Hill, and other parts adjacent.

Lord North made the following motions in a committee of the whole House, appointed to consider what encouragement ought to be given to the fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland:—"That a bounty of 40l. be given to the first 100 ships that arrive with a cargo of 10,000 cod fish caught on the banks of Newfoundland, 20l. for the next hundred ships, and 10l. for the next hundred ships.—That a bounty of 500l. be given to the ship that arrives with the greatest quantity of whale oil, 400l. for the next greatest quantity, 300l. for the next, 200l. for the next, and 100l. for the next. — That Ireland have liberty to import blubber and whale-fins, the same as England.—That the duty on seal-skins imported into Ireland do cease, and be no longer paid.—That Ireland have leave to export cloathing to America, for so much of the army as they supply and pay for.—That a bounty of 5s. per ton be given to all flax seed imported into Ireland."—The encouragement to be given to the linen manufactory of that kingdom is postponed.—The same day they agreed to the report of the following resolutions of Wednesday on the supply;—"That a sum not exceeding 45,446l. 8s. 2d. be granted to his Majesty to replace to the sinking fund the sums paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1774, of the fund established for paying annuities granted by the act of the 31st of George the IId. towards the supply granted for the service of the year 1758.—That a sum not exceeding 112,528l. 2s. 5d. be granted to his Majesty, to make good the deficiencies of last year's grants."

Saturday 29.

Accounts are received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against the Dey of Algiers for not assisting him against the Spaniards by attacking Oran, according to promise. *Gaz.*

Letters of good authority from America affirm, that the militia of Massachusetts bay and Connecticut are actually embodied, have magazines ready prepared, and are assembled to the number of 12,000 effective men; that Salem was the head-quarters when the letters were written: but that a considerable body were on their march to Boston; so that there is not a doubt but that the next news will be an account of a bloody engagement between the two armies.

Advice has been received, that the ships which

which carried the judges to the East-Indies were arrived safe at Madrass.

The Spaniards are said to have formed a settlement in the island of Tinian, to prevent the English from having any supply from that island in their voyages to the South Seas.

Letters from Bohemia speak of a dangerous revolt among the peasants of that kingdom, who, being incensed against the oppressions of the nobility, have risen, and commit most terrible ravages. To redress their grievances, it is said, the Emperor has interposed, and, it is thought, will secure to them their privileges.

Directors of the Bank of England.

Samuel Beachcroft, Esq; Governor.
James Haughton Langston, Esq; Deputy-governor.

Daniel Booth, Esq;	George Peters, Esq;
Wm. Bowdon, Esq;	Henry Plant, Esq;
S. Bosanquet, Esq;	Christ. Puller, Esq;
Gust. Brander, Esq;	Tho. Plumer, Esq;
P. Du Cane, Esq;	Roger Boehm, Esq;
Wm. Ewer, Esq;	Lyde Browne, Esq;
M. Fonnereau, Esq;	Thomas Dea, Esq;
Peter Gaussen, Esq;	George Drake, Esq;
Dan. Giles, Esq;	Christ. Hake, Esq;
Geo. Hayter, Esq;	James Sperling, Esq;
Rich. Neave, Esq;	G. Thornton, Esq;
Edw. Payne, Esq;	M. Weyland, Esq;

New East-India Directors, according to the late act:

Robert Gregory,	Tho. Rumbold,
John Roberts,	Benj. Booth,
George Wombwell,	Richard Becher.

By an authentic letter received from an officer at Boston, the melancholy news is confirmed, that a contagious disorder, added to that of the small-pox, rages among the troops and in the town, of which several officers have died, and many men. Gen. Gage, to prevent the spreading of the small pox, published an order against inoculation; which order, however, has been generally disregarded.

Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, has cashiered a number of civil and military officers, who were known or suspected to have been concerned or privy to the dismantling his Majesty's fort in that province, among whom are Col. F. and Major G members of the late Continental Congress.

Births.

April 16. Countess of Cavan,—a daughter
Lady of the E. of Galloway, —a son.

20. Countess of Donegall,—a son

Marriages.

April 2. Henry Lacelles Ord, Esq;—to Miss D ff, nearly related to Lord Fife

14. Isaac Guedes, Esq; son of Baron Guedes, to Miss Moore, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moore.

16. George Grenville, Esq; nephew to Earl Temple, to Miss Nugent, daughter of Lord Clare

18. Sir John Gordon, of Earlstown, in Scotland, Bart, to Miss Ann Milne, of Powder hall

20. Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rector of Lydington, Wilts, to Miss Roberts

21. Rev Mr Hatton, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, to Miss Pocklington

Deaths.

JOHN Smith, Esq; Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge

Charles James Downhall, Esq; Member in the Irish Parliament

Rev Mr. George Charles Black, Norwood Green

—— Penn, Esq; one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania

Colonel Crompton, of Hampton Wick

Captain Balneaves, at Perth, in Scotland.

Feb. 18. Rev Joseph Goodwin, 50 years Vicar of Shipton under Whichwood, Oxfordshire

19. Rev Thomas Heft, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxon

23. John Cawne, Esq; Mayor of Bedford

24. Hon Charles Nugent, in France, brother to the Earl of Westmeath

Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby, near Beverly, in Yorkshire

25. Nath. Joyce, Esq; formerly an officer in the Scotch Greys

28. Major William Sparke

March 18. George William Harvey, Earl of Bristol. He was born August 31, 1721; succeeded to the title in 1750; was one of the supporters of the pall the next year at the funeral of his Majesty's father; was nominated Ambassador to Spain in 1751; and soon after his return was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, afterwards Lord Privy Seal, and then Groom of the Stole to his present Majesty.—— Having never been married, he is succeeded by his brother the Hon. Augustus Harvey, to whom he has left an estate of 20,000l. a year

31. Right Hon William Lord Boston. His Lordship was born in 1707, created a Peer in 1761, and the same year appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Princess Dowager of Wales. His Lordship married Albonia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, Esq; by whom he had issue, Frederic, now Lord Boston, William Henry, and Augusta Georgina Elizabeth, married to Thomas De Grey, Esq; son to the Ld Chief Justice De Grey

Mr Richard Mackley, Deputy-Register of the Consistory Court of York

April 1. Lady of Joseph Dacre, Esq; and daughter to the late Sir George Fleming, Bishop of Carlisle.

2. Adjutant Thomas Burge, of 3d regiment of Guards

5. Mary Watkins, Wargrave, Berks, 105
Mrs Humberstord, Esher, Surry, 105

Mrs.

Mrs Catharine Herbert, aged 96, sister to Sir Rowland Watts

Rev Mr Alexander Stuart, one of the Ministers of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh

Rev Paulet St. John, at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire

Thomas Redhead, Esq; of Four-tree-hill; a Governor of the Foundling and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals

7. Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart. of Albyns, Essex, Member for Knaresborough. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir William Abdy, of the royal navy

Marquis of Lothian, Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 11th regiment of Dragoons. His Lordship married Louisa, only daughter of the late Earl of Holdernesse, by whom he had a son, now Marquis of Lothian

9. Rev Sacheverell Brookey, R. R. of Witchingham and St John's Maddermarket, Norwich

10. Rev Mr Kinderley, Rector of Hardwick, Vicar of Walsham St Mary, &c. in Norwich

Rev Mr Rich. Keble, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Newtontony, Wilts

11 Rev Roger Mostyn, Rector of Christleton, Cheshire, Prebendary of Windsor and Chester. Uncle to Sir Roger Mostyn, Bt

12. Horace Saunders, Esq; suddenly, in Wimpole-street

Hugh Ross, Esq; St. Mary Axe, mercht

13. Rev Dr Thomas Drake, Rector of Chelsea and Amersham

Egerton Baggot, Esq; of Pipe-hall

14. Relict of Sir Hans Fowler, Bart

16. Cary Creed, Esq; of Castle Cary, aged 88; the bulk of his fortune he has bequeathed to charitable uses

John Monday, Esq; of Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 99, who by one wife had 21 children, 19 of whom are now living

22. Jam. Crewett, Esq; in Albemarle str.

23. Rev William Langford, many years pastor of the meeting house in Little Eastcheap

Rev Dr Daniel Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Rector of St Peter Poor

25. Peter Dutens, Esq; of Sackville-str.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Cornwallis, L L. D. to the deanery of the metropolitan church of Canterbury, void by promotion of Dr. Moore to the bishopric of Bangor

Rev Dr Evelyn, to the deanery of Elney, Ireland

Rev Dr Nathan Wetherell, to a canonry in collegiate church of St. Peter, Westm.

Rev Mr Thompson, of Kensington, to Thatcham R. Berks

Rev Richard Bowles, to St Nicholas R, Abington, Berks

Rev Edward Bayley, to Quinton R. Northamptonshire

Rev Mr William Jones, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to St. Paul's R, in the island of Nevis, 500l. a year

Rev Rowland Berkeley, L L B, Fellow of New College, Oxon, to Rochford R, Essex

DISPENSATIONS.

REV And. Lewis Boisdaune, Chaplain to the King, to hold Eastmeon V, Hants, with Treford R, Sussex

Rev John Smithie, to hold St Nicholas R, Colchester, with Tollis Aunt V.

B—NKR—PTS.

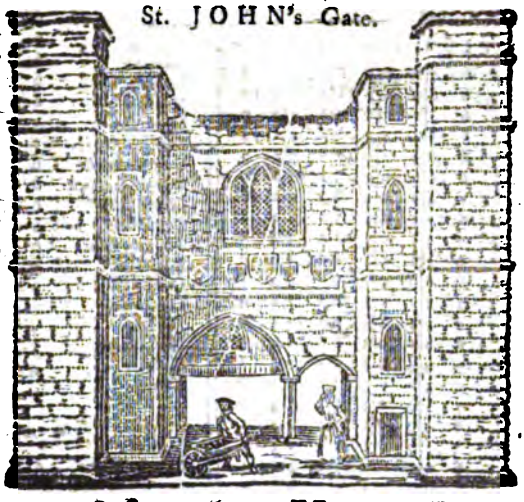
JN. Dunbalin, of Liverpool, bookseller
Th. Preston, Liverpool, coachmaker
Wm Wallbank, of Thirsk, Yorksh. apoth.
Isaac Abr. Zachariah, Glocester, chapman
Guiseppe Paganucci, Hart-street, mercht
Sam Bayton, Bearbinder-lane, fishmonger
Edw Collins, Norris-strt, haym. cheesem.
Jn Kirby, Ratcliffe-highway, baker
W. Woodville, and T. Fletcher, Liverp. mts
Ch. Webb, Cold Ashton, Gl. victualler
Wm Kinleside, Bride-lane, apothecary
James Randall, Chring crofs, teadealer
Jn Buche, Farmlingham, Suffolk, brewer
Josh Brichnall, Wildbore Clough, Ch. pedlar
Jn Barnard, Olney, Bucks, miller
Fr Edwood, Cheapside, chinabroker
Jn Jones, and Dd Davies, Rochester, dealers
Rd Eeaves, Sarhole, Worc. mealman
Benj Bowser, Stoneferry, Yorksh, chapm.
Th and Dd Jones, Fakenham, Norf. mts
George Collins, King's Lynn, merchant
Jos. Wilson, Highfield, Yorksh, merchant
Elien Whytell, Liverpool, brewer
Edw Palmer, Rosamond's Row, dealer
Wm Munro, Birmingham, factor
Thomas Wickins, Worcester, Glover
Wm Trevena, jun, Redruth, Cornw. waterm.
Jn. Lambert, Newcastle on Tyne, money-ser.
Stephen Garrett, Bristol, linendraper
Cornelius Vaude Wall, London, merchant
James Brunton, Bungay, Suffolk, draper
Henry White, Reading, Berks, bargemaster
James Bury, Ratcliffe, Lanc. whitster
Tho Lunn, Cheadles, Staffordsh, maltster
Tho Dobb, St Paul's church-yd. glassman
Rt Jaques, Strand, haberdasher
Jn Deacon, Wood-street, goldsmith
Ann Dolley, Witney, Oxf. tallowchandler
Stephen Hale, Calne, Wilts, clothier
Wm Price, Birmingham, maltster
Wm Milward, jun, Hales Owen, maltster
Jonathan Millner, Deptford, cheesemonger
Wm Dixon, Ettrington, Yorksh, carpenter
Anthony Rutherford, Sunderland, mercer
John Owen, Muruzion, Cornw, innkeeper
John Collier, Wood-street, jeweller
John Raine, Oxford-street, distiller
Samuel Rowlett, King's Lynn, baker
Manoel Fra. Sylva, St Mary Axe, mercht
Edw Stayley, of Macclesfield, Ch. buckram.
Stephen Taylor, East Smithfield, cheesem.
Fra. Scurry, Margaret-strt, timbermercht
Th. Layton, Dean-street, watchcasemaker
John Jones, Winchcomb, Glo. money scriv.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E.I.Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.
March 30	Shut.	Shut	89¼a⅜	88⅞a⅞	Shut.	85⅝a¾	25⅝a¾	99	Shut	86⅛a⅜	86⅛	Shut	Shut	61a62s.	¼a⅜
31	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	88⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
April 1	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	88⅞a⅞	Ditto	85¾a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	¼
2	Sunday.														
3	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61a62s.	Ditto
4	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	88⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅛a⅞	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85¾a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅛a¼	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	⅛a¼
7	Ditto	Ditto	89⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	99⅝	do	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	88¾a89	Ditto	85¾a86	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
9	Sunday.														
10	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	89a88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25¾	Ditto	do	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	Ditto
11	Ditto	Ditto	89¾	88⅞a¾a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	86⅞a87	86⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	60a61s.	Ditto
12	Ditto	Ditto	90	89a¾a⅞	Ditto	86	25⅝a⅞	Ditto	do	87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
13	Ditto	Ditto	90a⅜	89⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87¼a⅜	86⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	61a59s.	Ditto
14	Ditto	Ditto	Not. done	Not. done	Ditto				do			Ditto	Ditto		
15	Ditto	Ditto	90¼	89⅞a¾a⅞	Ditto	86¾	Ditto	Ditto	do	88a87⅞	Ditto	156¾a157	Ditto	59a60s.	Ditto
16	Sunday.														
17	Shut.	Ditto			Ditto				do				Ditto		
18	Ditto	Ditto			Ditto				do				Ditto		
19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	156¾'155¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87⅞a⅜	87	156¾'155	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	79⅞a⅞	60a61s.	Ditto
22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾a⅞	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto	do	87 a¼	Ditto	155a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
23	Sunday.														
24	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	99⅝	do	87⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	79⅞	61a62s.	Ditto
25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
26	Ditto	Ditto	90	88⅞a89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	Ditto	⅜
27	142⅜	91¾	90a¼	89⅞	87 a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	do	87¾a⅞	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
28	142⅛a¼	91⅛a¼	90⅛a¼	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
~~Whitehall Even.~~
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3



York 2 pape
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MAY, 1775.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 8, to May 13, 1775.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Bar. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	6	0	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	4	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	2
Surry	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	6	3	10
Hertford	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	9
Bedford	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	11
Cambridge	6	8	4	1	2	10	2	0	2	7
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	3	1	11	2	10
Northampton	7	4	5	0	3	8	2	0	2	10
Rutland	6	10	5	0	3	7	2	4	3	3
Leicester	7	3	5	0	3	11	2	1	3	5
Nottingham	6	8	5	0	3	6	2	2	3	8
Derby	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	1
Stafford	7	5	0	0	3	10	2	1	4	4
Shropshire	7	3	5	8	3	8	1	11	5	0
Hereford	6	8	0	0	3	6	1	11	4	2
Worcester	7	4	4	8	3	6	2	7	4	1
Warwick	7	4	0	0	3	11	2	6	5	0
Gloucester	7	2	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	0
Wiltshire	6	2	0	0	2	11	2	4	4	1
Berks	7	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	9
Oxford	6	9	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	4
Bucks	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	5	3	0	3	0	2	2	3	1
Suffolk	6	1	3	1	2	11	2	0	2	9
Norfolk	6	5	3	7	2	9	1	11	3	3
Lincoln	6	5	4	7	3	1	2	11	3	2
York	6	4	4	11	3	2	2	0	3	4
Durham	5	11	4	0	3	8	2	1	3	8
Northumberland	5	7	3	10	3	1	2	0	3	8
Cumberland	6	5	4	6	3	7	2	4	4	0
Westmoreland	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	2	3	4
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	6
Cheshire	6	11	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	6	10	0	0	3	11	1	10	0	0
Somerset	7	1	3	4	3	0	2	4	3	2
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	10	2	0	0	0
Dorset	7	1	0	0	4	9	2	3	4	0
Hampshire	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	4
Sussex	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Kent	6	4	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	11
WALES.										
North Wales	6	8	5	1	3	6	1	9	4	2
South Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	3	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1774.

June 1774	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S W	little	29 7½	56	a very fine mild day
2	S	strong	29 8	58	very cloudy at times, with smart showers
3	S W	fresh	29 8	57	coarse chilly day, wet evening
4	N N W	ditto	29 6	56	rain all nt. many heavy showers in day, some thund
5	W S W	ditto	29 6	56	several smart showers and sunshine at intervals
6	S W to N	little	29 6	56	fine bright morning, cloudy showery afternoon
7	N N W	ditto	29 8¼	56	many flying clouds, but a fine pleasant day
8	S S W	ditto	30 ½	57	a very fine day, gloomy warm evening
9	Ditto		30 ½	62	cloudy gloomy warm day
10	N W	ditto	30	63	ditto, some trifling rain
11	E N E	ditto	29 9	63	ditto
12	E	fresh	29 6½	61	chiefly cloudy, rain about an hour in the aftern.
13	S W	ditto	29 5½	61	a fine bright summer's day
14	Ditto		29 7½	60	many flying clouds, but a fine day
15	Ditto		29 7½	62	ditto, a little rain in the evening
16	S S W	fresh	29 7¾	60	clouds and sunshine alternately, but a fine day
17	Ditto	little	29 8	63	wet morning and evening, fine mid-day
18	Ditto	fresh	29 8	63	wet night and morning, fine bright day
19	Ditto		29 8	62	bright hot morning, cloudy cool afternoon
20	Ditto		29 4½	61	a great deal of rain, many heavy showers
21	Ditto		29 4½	60	ditto
22	N W	little	29 7	60	cloudy day, with a few trifling rains
23	S W	ditto	29 8	58	chiefly cloudy, very little sun or rain
24	W S W	fresh	29 8	59	cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
25	S S W	strong	29 8	60	chiefly cloudy, but fair
26	Ditto	fresh	29 8	61	a fine bringht warm summer's day
27	Ditto		29 8	63	a cloudy cool day, but no rain
28	Ditto		29 7½	61	chiefly cloudy, a few smart showers
29	Ditto		29 7	63	chiefly cloudy, some bright interv. but no rain
30	S S E to N N W	strong	29 6½	63	coarse day, with several smart showers

Bill of Mortality from April. 28 1771, to May 27.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	640	1315	Males	668	1359
Females	675		Females	691	

Whereof have died under two years old 473

Between				
2 and 5	159	50 and 60	115
5 and 10	61	60 and 70	67
10 and 20	42	70 and 80	69
20 and 30	114	80 and 90	25
30 and 40	114	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	112		

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Last Month, for 2s. 2¼d. read 2s. 9d.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For MAY, 1775.

Governor JOHNSON's *Speech on the Motion for an Address to his Majesty respecting the Situation of Affairs in America. Concluded from p. 160.*

WHAT are the circumstances that distinguish and protect the British colonies from those of other nations? The representatives of the people met in general assembly, and the trial by jury.—If the system of taxation, by the parliament of Great-Britain, takes place, what being can be so credulous as to expect the assemblies of the people will ever meet; and it is confessed, that Admiralty courts, disclaiming trials by jury, are necessary to enforce this species of taxation. Here, then, are all the essential privileges of an Englishman dependent on this question, and the real interest of the state is no way concerned in the contrary scale, since the prosperity of the colonies must ever prove the riches and glory of England. Nothing but the absurd pride, or narrow ignorance of the present administration, can be thrown into it. When once this system takes place, we shall then feel the tyranny and oppression of governors, with all their train of dependents, as in the provinces of Rome, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much supposing the Americans right in the dispute (as I believe they are); but supposing them wrong, I shall now state their excuse, and see what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The question concerning the right to tax the colonies, though clear to those who are accustomed to think deeply on the principles of free governments, is difficult to common apprehensions. Montesquieu has observed, "that in despotism every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas." As for instance, is there any thing so fit to solve this dispute, as the unity of the British empire—the supremacy of the legislative authority of Great-Britain—the omnipotence of parliament? Is there any man so ignorant, after having heard those sounding words, as not clearly to comprehend the whole of the controversy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accustomed to consider the complicated privileges in a free government, from whence the harmony of the whole springs, may be puzzled; but men who have never disturbed their repose with such dry considerations, can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is, that the discussion of this most important question was debated in this assembly by the greatest abilities, after the fullest information that ever accompanied any political question. The decision was in favour of the Americans; the stamp act was repealed.—I admit that "principles of expediency" are alleged as the reason, in the preamble of the bill; but the men who boldly denied, during this discussion, the power of taxing the colonies, as constitutionally existing in the Commons of Great Britain, namely Lord Chatham and Lord Camden (men of as extraordinary talents as ever adorned society), the one was made prime minister, the other was created a peer, and Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, the keeper of the King's conscience! What American could have retained any doubt of his cause in the mind of his Majesty, or the nation, after such a decision? The compromising act soon followed (for the sake of gratifying a party), violating all the principles of commerce and policy in the lump-giving draw-backs here, exacting duties there, committing the power and authority of the nation on subjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of sense must ever condemn.

When

When the Americans saw, by this act of parliament, that the great question was likely again to return upon them, in the progress of time, through the greediness, ignorance, or caprice of statesmen, they met the position in its sly, circuitous, questionable shape; they recurred to their old principles; they revolted against the preamble; they transmitted petitions; and, all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements: this produced Lord Hillsborough's circular letter, which I will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is pursued; for no satisfactory answer can be given about it, while the present doctrines are avowed. The Americans, thus fortified in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, are unanimous against our power, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call Governor Eden? We are told he lately arrived; it would have been becoming to have produced him: but I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this assertion, "that the Americans are unanimous against this power of taxation, as lodged in the British parliament." They are resolved to resist; and since you have placed them in a situation, where they must either be rebels or slaves, the blame must lie with those who have drove them to this dilemma.

In discussing the question of resistance, the gentlemen on the other side have great advantages. We stand on difficult ground, since, from its nature, it never can be defined, or admitted as lawful. The first officer of the crown has fairly expressed my ideas on the subject. The principle should never be extinguished in any government, much less in a free country; the occasion must ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now, if depriving a trading town of its commerce—if cutting off whole societies from the benefit of the element which God has given them—if proceeding to deprive them of the fishery, their subsistence—if altering their charter, and annihilating all their rights, without hearing them in their defence—if establishing, in its stead, a new form of government, which leaves all things in confusion—if erecting a system of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and establishing (not tolerating) all the absurdities of the Roman-catholic religion—trial by jury dismissed—*habeas corpus* denied—the representatives of the people determined useless—inferior duties levied by act of parliament—in short, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold most sacred in this country;—I say, if acts like these can vindicate resistance, the Americans can quote them, and God and the world must judge between us. For my own part, I consider, with Lord Somers, "that treason against the constitution is the first species of that crime." Acts of parliament are sacred things, and yet they may be so made, grinding the face of mankind, that human nature will revolt at their severity. Dudley and Epsom were hanged for acting—according to act of parliament.

I have now stated the arguments which should induce you to pause at least before you take this irretrievable step. I shall examine next the consequences.

Suppose we should succeed in subduing the Americans, is it not clear from henceforward that we must govern them by military force? Must not our army be increased in proportion? While his Majesty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can there be any safety for the liberties of this country? If the mortification begins at the extremities, will it not soon communicate to the centre? Every man acquainted with the history of nations must foresee the consequences. If we fail in the attempt, which is the happiest event that can occur, what difficulties may not disgust, irritations, and all the horrors of civil war, engender? while the justice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expence, when the springs of riches are cut off, must shake public credit to the very centre.

The noble Lord has hinted, "if repealing the tea tax would do, he would yield that;" and he speaks even faintly on the power of taxation. If these are his principles, we are yet more inexcusable. We are going to punish men for maintaining what we are ready to yield, and to engage the nation in endless expence, for the sake of a quiddity; since, whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the satisfaction must be equally complete to the Americans.

But the noble Lord alleges, "that yielding the point of taxation would not now do." This is conjecture on his part: but at least it would produce this good effect, we should divide the

Americans;

Americans; we should unite men in this country, and go to the contest with better hopes of success. The proofs the noble Lord gives for his opinion are several indiscreet acts of different meetings since the late confusion in America. Such detail never affects me. I think no conclusions can be drawn from them.—In all civil wars, when the people are let loose to reason on government, a thousand absurd doctrines are broached. Let us apply this to our own country—let us remember all the ridiculous circumstances which Hudibras has painted better than I can. But should the great cause of liberty, in which our ancestors were engaged, suffer from such circumstances? To their feelings we may trust; on the reasoning of the multitude there is little dependance. For my own part, I think with Cardinal De Retz, "that any number above one hundred is at best but a mere mob." [*Here the House felt the expressions as too strong.*] It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this house, long trained in form and discipline; though sometimes there are doctrines and proceedings, even here, that would surprize a stranger into this belief.

But the noble Lord says, "Why not petition first, and acknowledge the right, and then we will grant relief." Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of supplication and protestation they have not tried? I am convinced they went to the crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An honourable gentleman in administration says, "he wished we had heard their petitions." Do not then condemn them for not petitioning, till you have declared your resolution to hear them. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the innuendos of a minister? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions by some binding act? After the East India company, who will trust you? You invited them to petition, under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made use of this very petition, to deprive them both of their money and their privileges. In the Ceded Islands you invited men to settle under the royal proclamation, and then levied four and a half *per cent* on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law. In Canada you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have despised the royal proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, What man or society of men can trust you?

The next objection to the Americans is the congress. This is now termed an illegal meeting. Government here lay by with great expectation, waiting their resolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untowards circumstances broke their union, we should have had much eulogium on the congress. Now they have come to resolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all his abuse. I do not know by what law, (except that of common sense,) mankind can be regulated on these occasions. What kind of meeting can that be called, which was held in this place at the Revolution? aldermen and old members of parliament mixing in consultation. The necessity on these occasions gives rise to the case. You wished to know the sense of the people of America. Was ever the judgment of a people so fairly taken? First the occasion is promulgated: the people chuse representatives; these chuse deputies; the deputies in congress publish their proceedings, each member returns to his respective colony, where his conduct is again approved—no place, no pension, no bribe, to influence his election, or bias his vote.——But even as to the legality, the manner of meeting is not new; government itself called a congress in the last war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One gentleman has said, "that our situation is quite new, and there is no example in history to direct our steps." I say there is a case directly similar, but we are too conceited to profit from such experience. Philip the Second and his seventeen provinces are the counterpart of what we are acting. The debates in his council, on sending the Duke of Alva into the Netherlands, are applicable in every part. He was advised, by two sensible men, to repair thither himself, and hear the complaints of his people, before he came to such rash resolves: but the majority said, as in this case, that his glory was compromised. It was not religion only, but taxing without consent of their states, that brought matters to the last extremity. The Duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at first, but his cruelties were but sowing the serpent's teeth. The Gues, the beggars of the

Briel,

Briel, esteemed at that time infinitely more despicable than the New-England men are represented, gave the first shock to the power of Spain. In comparing the probability of events, can any man say Great Britain has such a prospect of victory in the contest, as Spain might then have expected? yet we know the event, and how that mighty empire was rent in pieces. The present resolution hurries us into that situation, from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately to act. By declaring them in rebellion, they must have recourse to arms: all negotiation is cut off.—I think the word rebellion both impolitic and unjustifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term? The first law-officer of the crown said, "A number of men committing treason was rebellion." I differ from him in the definition: according to my conception of the phrase, they must be in military array, to effect some military purpose. One hundred men coining money are not in rebellion, though committing treason. Insurrections to pull down inclosures is not rebellion, though deemed a constructive levying war. In the case of Purchase and Demerce, for pulling down the meeting-houses, they were convicted of treason; but no one ever thought of saying the confederates or associates were in rebellion. I think we should be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on such intelligence. I dare say the noble Lord has been deceived himself: but this I affirm, he has hitherto constantly deceived this house. It appears to me, that no intelligence from Gen. Gage can be depended on. I beg the House will attend particularly to what I now say, before they engage their lives and fortunes. It appears Gen. Gage has regularly deceived administration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reason to hope; the next letter constantly contradicts the expectations raised by the former. He seems never to have known what they were about—no doubt grosly imposed on himself—but the facts are undeniable. When he first arrived, he writes, the malcontents were abashed, and the friends of government would soon appear; next, his expectations from the assembly were disappointed, and he dissolves them in surprise; then, there would be no congress; next, though there would be a congress, they would differ and disagree: in short, led on, and leading others, by vain expectations, till the last letter, which announces a total disaffection, and which I believe to be the true state of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Massachussetts-bay can answer no purpose but to expose our partiality. It is the cause of all, and the other colonies can never be so mean as first to encourage and then desert them before the general right is settled.

The noble Lord talks next of stopping their fisheries; but he says, "the act is only to be temporary." Does the noble Lord think he can turn the channels of trade as easily as he can turn the majorities of this House? To explain the idea, supposing the New-England fisheries stopt, their utensils must waste and destroy. But, will the English merchant madly increase his stock, and fit out new ships, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual, the people in America are ruined. The consequence is, that the French must, in the end, reap the benefit of all this strange policy.

We are constantly stating the great obligation we have conferred on the colonies, by our former behaviour towards them: if it was ever so good, we can claim no merit from hence, in private or public concerns, to do injury in future. They do not complain of your former behaviour, but they say you have altered this very system, from whence you would now derive their submission.

There are two arguments of the noble Lord, which I must remark upon before I sit down; the first is, "the comparative view of taxation between this country and the colonies, according to the number of inhabitants" His Lordship says, "We pay about twenty-five shillings a head, and they pay about six-pence." Who is there so unacquainted with political arithmetic as not to know, that the small sum people pay in taxation is often a proof of their poverty, and the large sum a proof of their prosperity, by demonstrating the riches from the greatness of the consumption? Let this kind of reasoning be applied to Ireland and Scotland, where we know the multitude to be poor in comparison to the inhabitants of London, whom we know to be rich. Besides, if the colonist does not pay in palpable cash from his own hand, does not he pay all the taxes on the four millions of manufactures he receives,

receives, and part of those taxes on the raw materials he sends hither?

The other argument is still more extraordinary. The noble Lord says, "If we fail in our attempt of forcing America, we shall still be in the same situation we are in at present." What! after our armies have been disgraced, our fellow-subjects destroyed, all the irritation of a civil war, public confidence and fair opinion lost! Does the noble Lord think he will be in the same situation himself? I really speak it with regret; for, personally, I have much regard for the noble Lord, and, particularly, because I perceive, from his faint manner of stating his propositions, that they are not the dictates of his own mind, and that they are forced on him.

I cannot see my other mémorandums, and therefore I shall conclude, by heartily concurring with the noble Lord who moved for the recommitment of this address.

Sir Robert Smith. If we had stopped to hear the merchant's petition, it was just the same as if we had stopped the measures of government against the rebels, when they were in the heart of the kingdom, to hear petitions from Preston and Manchester. He was therefore for proceeding.

Mr. Burke represented the delusion practised by ministry, who, in all speeches, argue, that Boston alone was in rebellion, and that it was an affair with Boston only; but he shewed that all America was concerned, from one end of the continent to the other; that their definition of rebellion was the oddest he had ever heard; it must be the destruction of tea: but *burning* tea was not, in their definition, rebellion, for such a place had burnt it; that *spoiling it in damp vaults* was not, in their definition, for it had been so treated in such a place. Now, said he, to answer their definition of rebellion, tea must be drowned like a puppy dog; and even that was not quite enough; it must be drowned, and drowned at Boston. He exerted himself to deprecate the shameless tyranny we exercised. He abhorred political as much as he did religious persecution. His heart seemed engaged. He mentioned with horror the idea of tearing a man from his family and friends on the other side the Atlantic, and tearing his heart out in Smithfield, filling it the heart of a traitor, because he would not believe in—virtual representation, and because he would not believe that America—was part of the manor of Greenwich. He said, he had, two years before, called their attention to Virginia, the mother colony; and shewed, that, in all their proceedings, Virginia had taken the lead; and that, therefore, it was plain it was not Boston, but America. You have, he concluded, your option, *America* or *this ministry*; and he exposed, with all his wit, the absurdity of balancing in such a choice.

Mr. Wedderburne replied to Mr. Burke. He spoke largely of the goodness of Britain to America; thought it highly necessary to enforce the laws, and complained much of the dispositions of the Americans being encouraged from hence, by those who avowed their cause in England.

Col. Barré allowed, that the Americans might be encouraged by their confidence in having friends at home, when they recollected, that, a few years ago, the Hon. Gentleman's voice was made hoarse in condemning the measures of this country towards America. He reproached the spirit of administration, who, in the Falkland's Island business, and in all foreign transactions, readily sacrificed the honour of the nation; but, in dealings with our own people, when the people's good ought to be the first object, pride and dignity was their only principle. He shewed, from Count de Guines's memorial, that we had agreed, on that occasion, to disarm first, but now the Americans must submit first; and, when they do, they may look to be pardoned, when the ministers are ashamed to punish.

Ld. North professed good intentions, but did not seem to promise much success in his measures. He made some distinctions between his administration and the Duke of Grafton's; said he did not mean to tax America; and added, if they would submit, and leave to us the constitutional right of supremacy, the quarrel would be at an end.

Mr. Mackworth spoke against the address, and observed, that, as the minister had declared he did not mean to tax America [which Ld. North did declare], he was for stopping short, as he thought it an idle quarrel about words, when we were avowedly to get nothing.

Mr. Sawbridge against the address, Two parts in it he could not agree to. First, saying the Americans were in rebellion; the second, promising to risk his life and fortune.

This

This debate lasted till half an hour past two in the morning, when the House divided; for the recommitment 105, against it 288.

(*To be continued.*)

An Account of the Value of Corn *imported into* England *and* Scotland *since the Commencement of the* Corn Register Act, *in* 1770, *the Value of* Corn *exported in each Year being first deducted.*

Balance paid

for Corn in 1771	-	£. 105,200
in 1772	-	84,400
in 1773	-	569,820
in 1774	-	1,022,230

The year 1775 is likely to exceed 1774, from the very large quantities imported since Christmas last.

Mr. URBAN,

I Send you the figure of an enormous ball, the size of a common cabbage, that was last summer extracted from the large intestine of a stout draught-horse, about eight years old, belonging to Mr. Truman of this town: it is surrounded with network indentures, not much unlike the appearance of a pine-apple.—It was cut where the mark is near the top, to examine the inward texture. — The outside cuts like buff-leather, and appears like that, both to the naked eye and through a glass, excepting in its colour, which is like dirt. The protuberances concentrate, but quickly lose their buff-like contexture in a darker sort of dirt, full of small shining particles. It weighs four pounds and a half in its present dried state; the circular circumference is nearly twenty-one inches, the oblong half an inch more.

The beast was fond of licking dirt from walls, and even from the ground, but was not observed to have any illness till within a month of his death, when he was seized suddenly on the road, and after that time was unable to work, nor voided any excrement, but made urine as usual.

Three or four days before his death he seemed in uncommon agonies, and beat and tore the ground in a dreadful manner.

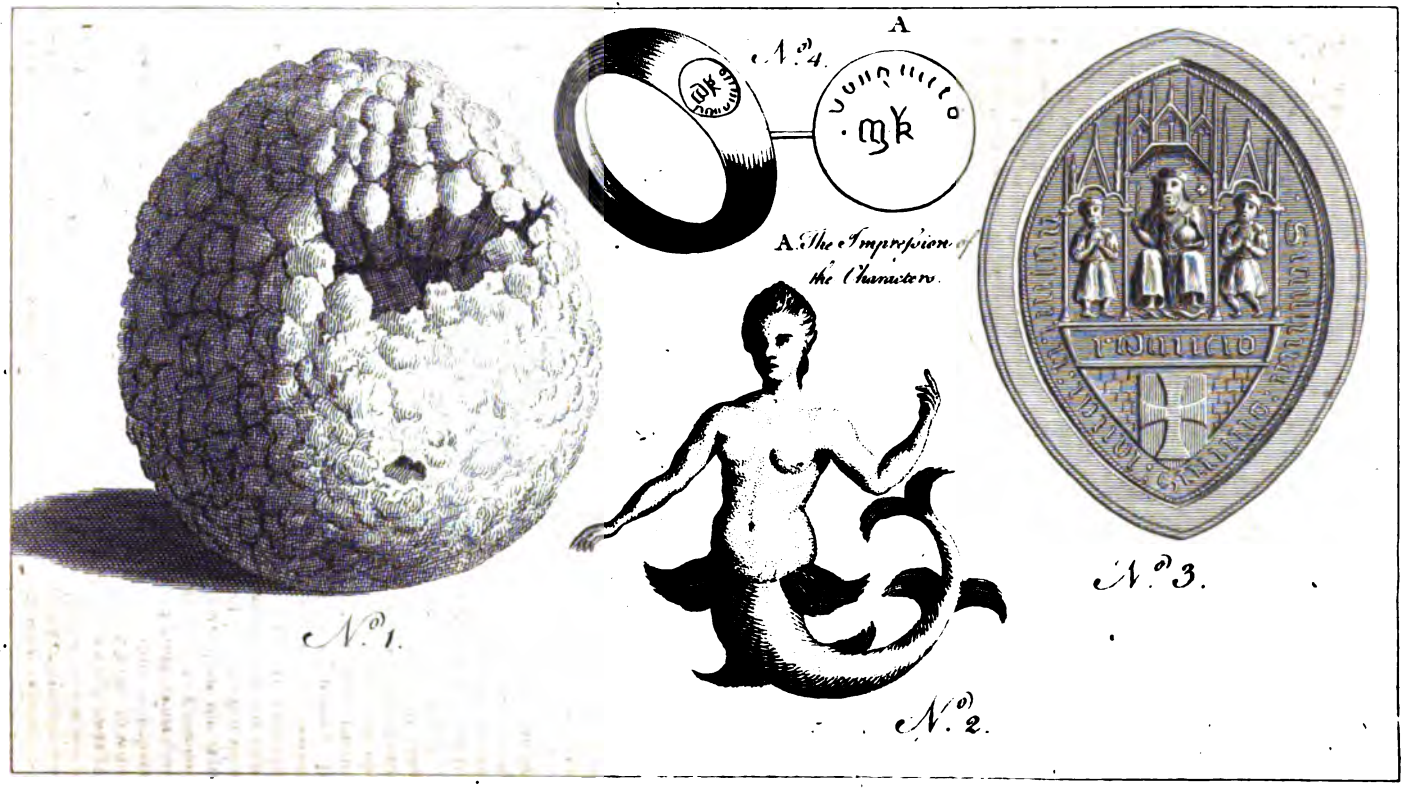
It was impossible for the most skilful to know the cause of his illness, and equally impossible to give him relief, had it been known.—I should be obliged to any of your correspondents, if they could account for that buff-like texture on its outside, for it does not seem like hair. J. LOWE.

Numb. 2. is an exact drawing of a Syren or Mermaid, now exhibiting at London. As it differs materially from that shewn at the fair of St. Germaine, some years ago, of which a print was given in Gent. Mag. Vol. XXIX. to which we refer, there is reason to believe, that there are two distinct genera, or, more properly, two species of the same genus, the one resembling the African blacks, the other the European whites. That which was formerly shewn had, in every respect, the countenance of a Negro; this, the features and complexion of an European. Its face is like that of a young female; its eyes a fine light blue; its nose small and handsome; its mouth small; its lips thin, and the edges of them round like that of the codfish; its teeth are small, regular, and white; its chin is well-shaped, and its neck full. Its ears are like those of the eel, but placed like those of the human species, and behind them are the gills, for respiration, which appear like curls. Some are said to have hair upon the head; but this has none, only rolls instead of hair, that, at a distance, may be mistaken for short curls. But its chief ornament is a beautiful membrane or fin rising from the temples, and gradually diminishing till it ends pyramidically, forming a foretop like that of a lady's head dress. It has no fin on the back, but a bone like that of the human species. Its breasts are fair and full, but without nipples; its arms and hands are well proportioned, but without nails on its fingers; its belly is round and swelling, but no navel. From the waist downward the body is in all respects like the codfish. It has three sets of fins, one above the other, below the waist, which enable it to swim erect upon the sea; and it is said to have an enchanting voice, which it never exerts except before a storm.—The proprietor says it was taken in the Gulph of Sauchio, in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, by a merchantman trading to Natolia, Aug. 1774.

Numb. 3. an ancient seal found near Topsham, of which an explanation is requested.

Numb. 4. represents an ancient brass ring, the inscription on which a correspondent would be glad to see explained.

A DE-


A
N.º 4.
A. The Impression of the Characters.
N.º 1.
N.º 2.
N.º 3.

A Defence of *Archbishop* Secker, *Dr.* Gloucester Ridley, *and Dr.* Maclaine.

Mr. Urban,

IN your January Magazine there appears a letter dated from Abingdon, and subscribed by *Philo-Ridleius*. The design of it is to make some observations upon the Memoirs of the late Dr. Gloucester Ridley, which you published in your Magazine for November last. The declared motive of the writer is, that the Doctor's reputation and estimation might not suffer in the part he had taken in the three letters which were written against the Confessional: and, to give it an air of friendship, he subscribes himself Philo-Ridleius, and pays the Doctor, to use his own expression, *some left-handed compliments*. Don't be deceived, good reader; the writer has as much sincere love for Doctor Ridley, as he has for Archbishop Secker; and his esteem for the first is put on, only to make his aversion to the latter appear in a stronger light. As to the place he dates from, there is no more truth in regard to it, than there is in his professions of esteem for Ridley: he was as near to Oxford, when he wrote the letter, as he was to Abingdon; but his aversion to the former place would not suffer him even to feign himself there. In truth, Mr. Urban, this letter is no production of Abingdon, but of a far distant place; and of a person, "who," as Dr. Ridley long since observed, "can multiply himself into an army, by assuming various forms, to make his attacks more terrible."

My observations upon this letter must be reduced into some order, that I may be able to bring the various reflections of the author within some compass. Ist, I propose to consider what he says of Archbishop Secker. IIdly, What he asserts of Dr. Ridley. And, IIIdly, What he declares concerning the occasion of the production of Archbishop Wake's letters, and of the assignment of them to Dr. Maclaine.

First, for what he says of Archbishop Secker.——"Dr. Ridley was pitched upon by the Archbishop, as a proper opponent for the author of the Confessional, on account of his literary merit; and many, if not most, of the facts and arguments in the Letters to the said author, were supplied by the Archbishop himself." These words are quoted by this writer from the Memoirs of Dr. Ridley. His reflections upon them are as follow:—"A circumstance which, surely, does very little honour to Dr. Ridley's literary merit, or to the Archbishop's excellent judgment. And I will venture to say, because I know it to be true, that, whatever deference Dr. Ridley might think proper to pay to the Archbishop, by lending his name to those letters, whenever Dr. Ridley wrote upon subjects of his own chusing, he had no occasion to be supplied with materials from Archbishop Secker."—"The *first* letter was *totally* the manufacture of Archbishop Secker; and all the *literary merit* Dr. Ridley had in the publication of it, consisted in his conveying it to the press."—"Archbishop Secker's politics (whatever were his real principles) led him to exalt church authority to the highest pitch, and rigidly to enforce conformity to every thing established." The author has thought proper to express part of what I have quoted, in another place, in a figurative manner; but neither the elegancy of the metaphor, nor the meaning conveyed under it, for I understand his intentions perfectly well, will tempt me to trouble the reader with it.

Archbishop Secker was super-eminent in the several public stations which he filled. As a parish-priest, he was a pattern for every clergyman to follow; diligent and able in his public instructions of every kind, exemplary in his life, ready to rebuke vice in whatever station he met with it, with a degree of prudence that few are masters of, and abundant in his charity to the poor and needy. In his higher stations of bishop and archbishop, he was regular in visiting his dioceses, open to every clergyman who wanted his advice or assistance, and not afraid to maintain the trusts reposed in him, to defend the rights, and to support the constitution, of the church over which he presided. I thought it necessary to pay this small, but just, tribute to a much-injured character. The author of this letter has poured forth a torrent of abuse upon it in various publications, under a variety of shapes which he has been pleased to put on. There is one instance, which I will not give him the malicious pleasure he might receive by retailing to the public, but refer *him* to the page* of his work, and then

* Critical Commentary on the Archbishop's Letter to H. Walpole, p. 104.

beg of him to put his hand upon his heart, and ask himself, whether his treatment of the Archbishop be consistent with christian charity, nay, with the humanity of an honest heathen.— I shall conclude what I have said of this part of the Archbishop's character with the excellent words of the learned editors of his works:— † "If a life spent like Archbishop Secker's, and a spirit such as breathes through every page of his writings, are not a sufficient confutation of all such idle calumnies, it is in vain to think that any thing else can be so. All that his friends have to do, is to wait a little while with patience and temper. Time never fails to do ample justice to such characters as his; which, if left to themselves, will always rise, by their own force, above the utmost efforts made to depress them, and acquire fresh lustre every day in the eyes of all considerate and dispassionate men."

Amidst the multiplicity of business in which the Archbishop must have been engaged, from the several high stations which he so ably filled, one would wonder how he could find time to pursue those studies in the various parts of learning wherein he excelled, and particularly in that to which his sacred profession called him. But he was an excellent œconomist of his time, and withal an early riser, which gave him power to appropriate part of it to his learned pursuits. By this regular allotment of his time, with the use of the noble library at Lambeth, to which he was a munificent benefactor, not only by the great additions he made to it, but by the regular distribution of the whole; (so that he was able to command any book on any subject, by the excellent arrangement of them, through the care of the learned Dr. Ducarel, to whose management they were committed by the Archbishop;) by these means, I say, there were few works of learning going forward, but the Archbishop was able to contribute largely to them, either from his own stores, or those of his library. From both he readily contributed, with an affability almost peculiar to himself. Nor did he shew less readiness and affability in receiving, on any subject, information from others. These are the means of promoting learning, when a good head and liberal mind meet together. The Archbishop had likewise an excellent judgment in adapting men to the works proper for them. Dr. Ridley had been deeply employed in searching into the records of the Reformation, and had just published his Life of Bishop Ridley, when Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole* made its appearance. The Archbishop looked upon the Doctor as a proper person to answer it. The Doctor readily did, and published a very able Review of it. The Archbishop gave every assistance he could to Dr. Ridley in drawing it up; and yet I never heard that Phillips ever charged the Archbishop with being the author of it.— When the Confessional appeared, in 1766, not the Archbishop alone, but a large majority of the Clergy of the Church of England, were alarmed at the dangerous consequences of it, if it should pass unnoticed. Every establishment of religion, which was possible to subsist, was struck at, and the doctrines of every protestant church were, by plain intimations, to give way to this author's rage for reformation. Some of the best characters, which had been ornaments to the Church of England, were traduced; the higher the character, the more pleasing the game; and the ashes of the dead were violated with the mercyless feelings of a tyrant. Archbishop's Secker's turn of mind, and his high situation in the church, would not suffer him to sit by an idle spectator. He would have been much to blame if he had. He knew the abilities of Dr. Ridley, for he had tried them. He, therefore, applied again to him, to give an answer to this book likewise; and I am sure he gave him every assistance he could, and not only that, but was glad to receive any information from

† Life of him before his Sermons, p. 97.

* Phillips's Life of Pole received four excellent replies to it, from four members of the university of Oxford: from Dr. Ridley, Dr. Neve, Dr. Benjamin Pye, and Mr. Stone. To Dr. Ridley and Dr. Neve the Archbishop gave considerable assistance.— The Church of England has, almost from the beginning of the Reformation, felt attacks from very opposite quarters, from parties that never seem to agree in any thing else. Sure, the object must have something very bright and inviting in it, to attract the eyes of those who would never wish to be thought to look the same way. One of them, it is true, generally acts upon the defensive; the other, always upon the offensive.

whatever

whatever quarter it came: as he did in the answer to Phillips, the same he did in the Letters to the Author of the Confessional. That the first Letter was *totally* the manufacture of the Archbishop, I believe to be absolutely false, and wholly the fiction of this writer. I don't speak without my authority. I have now two letters of the Archbishop's before me, which were written to a gentleman who had given him some information in a point of history. The Archbishop, after taking notice of the subject of the information, says,—"I shall presume on your leave to send them [the papers] to Dr. Ridley, the *author* of the Letters, &c. who, I am sure, will think himself much obliged to you for them, and for any other informations relative to the Confessional, with which you may be pleased to favour him."—In another letter to the same gentleman, speaking of some books he had mentioned to him, which the Archbishop had never seen, he adds,—"If you will be so kind as to lend them to me, I will transmit them to Dr. Ridley; and take care, that they shall be returned to you."—About this time the *first Occasional Remarks* came out. The Archbishop, in the same letter, adds concerning them,—"The *Occasional Remarks* bear the strongest internal characters of being written by the author of the Confessional; whose spirit, I much fear, will never grow milder. But I think he hath not hit Dr. Ridley in any thing, but the trifling mistake about the two Bishop Barlows." This expressly concerns the *first* Letter. I will now leave it to the reader to judge, which we are to believe, the Archbishop himself, or the suggestions of this wild writer. But don't be surprized, good reader, as the character of the Archbishop is eminent, and, as this writer observes, he is *happily* dead, if he should charge the Archbishop with telling a falsehood.

My zeal in defending the memory of the dead (and I hope it will be judged an honest zeal where the character is worthy) has carried me beyond my designed limits.—I trust I shall be shorter in what remains.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Mr. Urban,

OBSERVING, in the prefatory introduction to the ballad of Edom o' Gordon, in the Reliques of Antient English Poetry, this passage, "whether "this ballad hath any foundation in fact "we have not been able to discover," I thought the following extract from Archbishop Spotswood's History of the Church of Scotland, might not be an unacceptable present to such of your readers as are possessed of Dr. Percy's entertaining collection. I do not desire its insertion with the most distant view of informing the ingenious editor, as it is not to be supposed that his accuracy would have left the mistake uncorrected in a future edition.

"Anno 1571. In the north parts of Scotland, Adam Gordon (who was deputy for his brother the E. of Huntley) did keep a great stir, and, under colour of the Queen's authority, committed divers oppressions, especially upon the Forbeses. Arthur Forbes, brother to the Lord Forbes, commonly called Black Arthur, a man both of wisdom and courage, had, from the beginning of the civil wars, always allowed the King's party, and was at that time labouring to pacifie quarrels amongst those of his name (for they were striving one with another), that they might be the more able to withstand their enemies. In end he prevailed so far, as he brought his friends to condescend upon a time and place of meeting, for taking up their controversies, and building them together in a sure friendship. Adam Gordon, smelling his purpose, and fearing the consequence of it, used many policies to keep them still divided; but, when he perceived the meeting would keep, he resolved to come unto the place, and, one way or other, to impede the agreement. At his coming, he found them treating upon matters, and standing in two companies, a good space one from another, and, as if he had been ignorant of the purpose, sent to enquire wherefore they made such convocations? They answered, that they were doing some private affairs, wherein he had no interest. And being commanded to separate, and return to their houses, they refused: whereupon he invaded them, and falling on that part where Arthur Forbes stood, in the very joining, killed him. The rest, seeing him fall, took the flight, and, in the chase, many were slain; they reckon 120 to have died at that time. Not long after, *he sent to summon the house of Tavoy, pertaining to Alexander Forbes. The Lady refusing to yield, without direction from her husband, he put fire unto it, n*

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burnt her therein, with children and servants, being 27 persons in all.

"This inhumane and barbarous cruelty made his name odious, and stained all his former doings: otherwise he was held both active and fortunate in his enterprizes."

Spotswood's Hist. of the Church of Scotland, p. 259.

Here we have the act of violence and barbarity, which is the subject of the ballad, related by a grave and authentic historian.—I am, &c.

Newcastle, May 9. H. H.

The Lord Chamberlain's *Letter to the Right Hon. the* Lord Mayor; *the day after his presenting to his Majesty the humble Address, &c. of the Common Hall.* [*See p.* 199.]

My Lord,

THE King has directed me to give notice, that for the future his Majesty will not receive on the throne any address, remonstrance and petition, but from the body corporate of the city.

I therefore acquaint your Lordship with it, as chief magistrate of the city; and have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Lordship's
most obedient humble servant,
HERTFORD.

The Lord-Mayor's *Answer.*

My Lord,

IT is impossible for me to express, or conceal, the extreme astonishment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordship's letter gave me as chief magistrate of the city, "that for the future his Majesty will not receive on the throne any address, remonstrance and petition, but from the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your Lordship to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honour to be chief magistrate, in my name to supplicate his Majesty's justice and goodness in behalf of the Livery of London, that he would be graciously pleased to revoke an order, highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this instance have been constantly respected, and carefully preserved by all his royal predecessors. The Livery of London, my Lord, have approved themselves the zealous friends of liberty and the protestant succession. They have steadily pursued only those measures, which were calculated to secure the free constitution of this country, and this your Lordship well knows has created them the hatred of all the partizans of the exiled and proscribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the corporation, in whom most important powers are vested, the election of the first magistrate, the sheriffs, the chamberlain, the auditors of the receipt and expenditure of their revenues, and of the four members, who represent in parliament the capital of this vast empire. The full body corporate never assemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body; for by the constitution of the city particular and distinct privileges are reserved to the various members of the corporation, to the Freemen, to the Liverymen, to the Common Council, to the court of Aldermen. His Majesty's Solicitor General, Mr. Wedderburn, was consulted by the city in the year 1771, respecting the legality of common halls, and the remonstrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of transcribing from our records;

"We apprehend, that the head-officer of every corporation may convene the body or any class of it, whenever he thinks proper;—that the Lord Mayor for the time being, may, of his own authority, legally call a common hall; *and we see no legal objection to his calling the two last.*—We conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the several companies, to whom precepts for the purpose of summoning their respective Liveries have been usually directed, to execute those precepts; and that a wilful refusal on their part is an offence punishable by disfranchisement."

The city, my Lord, have been careful that all their proceedings should be grounded in the true principles of law and the constitution. Notwithstanding it is the clear right of the subject to petition the King for the redress of grievances, a right, which so many thousands of our fellow-subjects, my Lord, have justly thought it their duty very frequently to exercise in the last ten years, yet the city, from excess of caution, took a great legal opinion in the case, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the express order of the common-hall.

"The Livery of London legally assembled in common-hall, either on Midsummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, have an undoubted right to take into consideration any matter of public

lie grievance they may think proper. *It is beyond dispute that the right is inherent in them.*" A jury have likewise declared this in a solemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this subject from our records, because I differ in one point from the last opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *disputed*, and even *denied*, by pensioned pens and tongues in the service of the arbitrary ministers of arbitrary Kings.

Your Lordship, I am sure, will now no longer suffer a doubt to remain in your mind, as to the legality of common-halls, or of their extensive powers, and therefore I presume to lay claim on behalf of the Livery of London to the ancient privilege of presenting to the King on the throne any address, petition, or remonstrance. In this manner have the adresses of the Livery constantly been received, both by his present Majesty and all his royal predecessors, the Kings of England. On the most exact research, I do not find a single instance to the contrary. This immemorial usage, in the opinion of the ablest lawyers, gives an absolute right, and is as little subject to controversy as any fair and just prerogative of the crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by despotic monarchs, by several of the accursed race of the Stuarts, but this in no period of our history. It has not even been brought into question till the present inauspicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be sacredly preserved under the government of our present sovereign, because his Majesty is perfectly informed, that, in consequence of their expulsion, his family was chosen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enslave.

It cannot escape your Lordship's recollection, that, at all times, when the privileges of the capital were attacked, very fatal consequences ensued. The invasion of the liberties of the nation we have generally seen preceded by attempts on the franchises of the first city in the kingdom, and the shock has spread from the center to the most distant point of the circumference of this wide-extended empire. I hope his Majesty's goodness will revoke an order, which might, perhaps, in this light be considered as ominous to the people at large, no less than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a measure only could quiet the alarm, which has already spread too far, and given gloomy apprehensions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly striking. When his Majesty receives on the throne any address, it is read by the proper officer to the King, in the presence of the petitioners. They have the satisfaction of knowing that their sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an answer. If the same address is presented at a levee, or in any other mode, no answer is given. A suspicion may arise, that the address is never heard or read, because it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting. If he is tolerably versed in the supple, insinuating arts practised in the magic circle of a court, he will take care never to remind his prince of any disagreeable and disgusting, however important and wholsome, truths. He will strangle in its birth the fair offspring of liberty, because its cries might awaken and alarm the parent; and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his most weighty concerns.

Important truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the last humble address, remonstrance, and petition to the King, respecting our brave fellow-subjects in America. The greatness as well as goodness of the cause, and the horrors of an approaching civil war, justified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing interesting to us as a free and commercial people, the first principles of our common liberty, and the immense advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations.

I greatly fear that your Lordship's letter, immediately following his Majesty's unfavourable answer to the remonstrance, will be considered as a fresh mark of the King's anger against our unhappy brethren, as well as of his displeasure against the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, possessing the purest intentions, the most noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themselves with the appeal to that justice in the sovereign's heart, which cannot fail of soon restoring them to the royal favour; but the Americans may be driven to despair, unless a merciful Providence should graciously interpose, and change the obdu-

rate

rate hearts of those unjust and wicked ministers, who have been so long permitted, by divine vengeance, to be a scourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of liberty, I am sure, will not be remiss in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majesty's glory, which have equally distinguished your Lordship, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful intercession with the King, for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will secure to your Lordship the esteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned respect with which I have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Lordship's
most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

An EPITOME *of the Nineteen Years Travels and Adventures of* William Lithgow, *in* Europe, Asia, *and* Africa; *first published about the Beginning of the present Century.*

THE sufferings and peregrinations of this Scotsman, who far outwalked the famous Coryate*, "seem," says Mr. Granger, "to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr, and a hero †." His book being very scarce, and little known, an abstract of it may be acceptable, in which we shall, in general, omit his descriptions, and insert only his adventures. After making two voyages to the Orkney and Shetland islands, and walking all over Germany, Bohemia, Switzerland, and the Low Countries, our author visited Paris, where he resided ten months. From thence, on March 7, 1609, he set out on foot for Italy, and in forty days, passing through Savoy, and over the Alps, arrived at Rome. There probably being too free and unguarded in his speech, and not observing the advice given to Milton by Sir Henry Wotton, *I pensieri stretti, ed il viso sciolto*; after a stay of twenty-eight days, he could not have escaped the "blood-sucking inquisitors," most of whom were his own countrymen, had it not been for the assistance of Robert Meggat, a Scotsman also, then resident in *Burgo di Roma* with the old Earl of Tyrone, who concealed him three days at the top of his Lord's palace, and on the fourth, at midnight, when all the streets and gates were watched for him, conveyed him away, and leaped the wall with him. He then visited Naples, Virgil's tomb, &c. Having walked four times from one end of Italy to the other, viz. from Vallese, the first town in Piedmont, to Cape Biancho in Calabria, he affirms it to be 900 Italian miles in length, and in breadth 240, from the Adriatic coast to the *Riviera* of Genoa. Through *Terra di Lavoro*, by the sea-side, *Campagna di Roma*, and the Duchy of Spaleto, he returned to Loretto. Here he met with a countryman, Mr. James Arthur, whose company was most acceptable to him. One day, as they were viewing the image of the Virgin, a young lusty woman, busy at her beads, overpowered by the heat of the throng, fainted away; at which the women near her exclaimed, that "our blessed Lady had appeared to her." Immediately she was carried out and laid on the steps that lead from the chapel to the church floor, some hundreds more saluting her with "Saint, Saint, O! everblessed Saint!" This being Friday, the woman having travelled all night, to save the expence of fish had privately eaten a bit of her own cold meat, and drank half a buckale of red wine in a tavern. At last, said our author, "Brother Arthur, I will go and open that woman's bosom." He did so, and raising up her head, a flood of *vingarbo** sprung down the alabaster stairs, mixed with lumps of indigested meat; at which the people being amazed, from a saint swore she was a devil; and, had not our travellers carried her in haste from the church to a tavern, they would doubtless have stoned her to death. Embarking in a frigate at Ancona, Arthur and Lithgow in three days arrived at Venice, where as soon as they landed in St. Mark's Place, perceiving a great crowd of people, and in the midst of them a large smoke, enquiring the cause, they were told, that a grey friar of the Franciscan order was burning alive at St. Mark's pillar for debauching fifteen noble nuns, and all within a year. Pressing forward, they came to the pillar just as half his body and his right arm fell into the fire. This friar was forty-six years old, and had been confessor of that nunnery of Sancta Lucia five years. Most of these nuns were senator's daughters. These fifteen (all pregnant)

* See Vol. XLI. p. 437.

† Supplement to his Biographical History of England, p. 156.

* Sour wine.

pregnant) were sent home to their fathers palaces, the lady prioress, and the rest were banished for ever, the nunnery was razed to the ground, the revenues were given to the poor, and the church converted to an hospital. Here our travellers separated, Arthur returning homeward, and Lithgow proceeding to Greece and Asia; but first visiting Padua, Verona, and Ferrara. At Padua he staid three months, learning Italian of one of his countrymen, Dr. John Wedderburn, an eminent mathematician, who afterwards settled in Moravia. At his return to Venice, he embarked in a carmoesalo for Zara Nova in Dalmatia; but meeting with a violent storm, they were driven for shelter into the port of Parenzo in Istria. Thence sailing by the isles Briani, the ruins of Pola, the isles Sangego, Osero, &c. on the 8th day they arrived at Zara, where our traveller got a passage in a Greek carmoesalo for Lesina, the largest island in the Adriatic. He afterwards sailed successively to Ragusa, and the island of Corfu. Near the island of St. Maure the vessel was attacked by a Turkish galley of Biserta, from which, after a long and doubtful fight, they escaped by favour of a storm, and took shelter in Cephalonia (formerly Ithaca), having seven of the crew killed, and eleven wounded, among the latter our traveller in his right arm. Over this island he travelled, and on the second day hired a little boat to carry him to Zant (anciently Zacynthus), twenty-five miles distant, where a Greek surgeon cured his wound. He there embarked in a frigate for Peterasso (or Patras), the capital of the Morea, where quitting the sea, he joined a caravan of Greeks bound for Athens, passing through Laconia, and the hilly and (now) barren country of Arcadia, encamping one night in the uninhabited villages of Argos and Mycenæ, and finding, in short, no remains of ancient Greece, but the name. In seven days he arrived at Athens, from whence he took shipping for the isle of Serigo (of old, Cythera), where, during his stay at Capsalo, the captain of that fortress having killed a priest whom he had found one night in a brothel, the governor of the island deposed and banished him. In the same boat Lithgow also embarked and sailed to Candia, or Crete. Through this whole island he travelled twice, which no traveller in Christendom had done before. On setting out for Canea, being informed of the danger of robbers, he put his money in exchange, and had scarce gone twelve miles, when he was beset by three Greeks and an Italian, who beat him cruelly, robbed him of all his cloaths, and stripped him naked, adding many threats; till, at length, the Italian, perceiving he was a stranger, and could not speak the Cretan tongue, asked him in his own language, where was his money? He replied, he had only 80 *bagantinos*, which scarce amounted to eight-pence English. Not crediting these words, the robber searched all his cloaths and budget, but found nothing except his linnen, and recommendatory letters from several princes, particularly the Doge of Venice, whose subjects they were: this moved the Italian to compassion, and he earnestly intreated the others to save our traveller's life. At length, they restored to him his pilgrim's cloaths and letters, but kept his blue gown and *bagantinos*, and, as a passport, gave him a stamped piece of clay to shew to any of their companions, if he met them, the band consisting of twenty. Travelling that day 37 miles, he reached, at night, the miserable village of Pickehorno, where he could find neither meat, drink, lodging, nor any refreshment. The Candiots, a barbarous people, thronging round him, seemed amazed at his wanting both company and their language: a compassionate female having privately made him signs that his death was concerted, he stole away from them in the night, and lay till morning in a cave by the sea-side, *hungry and thirsty, and his heart fainting in him.*

At sun-rising, he quitted his lurking-place, and about noon reached Canea, the second city of Crete, anciently Cydon. While he was there, six galleys arrived from Venice, in one of which was a young French gentleman, a protestant, born in Languedoc, who had been condemned by the senate to the galleys for life, for being accessary to the death of a young noble Venetian, in a quarrel concerning a courtezan. Having leave from his captain to come on shore with a keeper, wearing an iron bolt on his leg, our author commenced an acquaintance with him, and greatly compassionating

sionating his misfortune (being at Venice when the accident happened), contrived his escape, at the hazard of his own life, by means of an old Greek woman, his laundress, who lent him an old gown and a black veil for a disguise. Accordingly, Lithgow invited the keeper to the tavern, where, with deep draughts of Lenic, he intoxicated this Argus, and left him asleep. Then disburdening his friend of his irons, he cloathed him in a female habit, and sent him out of the town, conducted by the Greek woman, and when past the guard and gate, our traveller followed with his cloaths, and interchanging them, directed him over the mountains to a Greek convent, where he might be entertained till the Maltese galleys or men of war should touch there in their way from the Levant.

In his way back, our author was met by two soldiers of his nation, Smith and Hargrave, who were coming to inform him that the officers of the galleys and several soldiers were searching the city and the fields for him. Advising with them how to reach the Julian monastery, St. Salvador, where he lodged, they conducted him in at the Eastern (the least frequented) gate of the city, where three other Englishmen (of the garrison) were that day on guard; and with them happened to be eight French soldiers their friends, who also agreed to escort him. Near his lodging, four officers and five galley soldiers ran to seize him; when the English and French drawing their swords desperately wounded two of the officers. Meantime, a reinforcement coming from the galleys, Smith, leaving the rest engaged, ran with Lithgow to the monastery. At length, the officers of the garrison relieved their own soldiers, and drove back the others to the galleys. Soon after, the general of the galleys came to the monastery, and examining our traveller concerning the fugitive, he made such a defence that nothing could be proved against him. Nevertheless, he chose to remain in safeguard in the cloyster till the galleys were gone. Being disappointed of a passage to the Archipelago, Lithgow resolved to visit the city of Candia; and in his way passed by the famous haven, and thro' the pleasant valley of Suda, by the city of Rethimos, the labyrinth of Dædalus, and mount Ida; near which he disproved the assertion of there being no venomous creature in Crete, by killing two serpents and a viper. Being disappointed at Candia, he was forced to return to Canea the same way he went; where soon after, an English renegado, named Wilson, arrived from Tunis in his way to Rhodes; and after some conversation with his countrymen (the English soldiers), hearing that Lithgow was a Scotchman, he spoke as follows: "My elder brother, the master of a ship, was killed at Burnt-island, in Scotland, by one Keere; and though he was beheaded, I have long since sworn to be revenged on the first Scotchman I should see or meet, and, therefore, I am determined to stab this man to-night as he goes home to his lodging;" desiring their assistance, which two of them promised, but the other three refused. Meantime, Smith found him at supper in a father's house, where acquainting him with this conspiracy, he was escorted to his lodging by Smith and three Italian soldiers, passing by the ruffian and his confederates, who, seeing his treachery discovered, made his escape.

Smith having thus most eminently served him twice, first in freeing him from the danger of galley-slavery, and now in saving his life, Lithgow resolved to return the obligation, by discharging his debt to his captain, which was only forty eight shillings sterling, and thereby procuring him his liberty, after having served three captains fifteen years. This our traveller happily accomplished, and embarked him for Venice. Lithgow staid in Canea near a month, before he could procure a passage for the Archipelago, and, at last, left the monastery (he says) with regret, as the four friars, his hosts, gave him frequent and large draughts of Malmsey, though often against his will. Every night, too, they forced him to dance with them; but their music was drunkenness, and these beastly swine were every night so drenched, that they had not power to go to their beds, but where they fell they lay till morning. In short, during the twenty days of his being there, he never saw any one of them truly sober.

In this island he travelled on foot above 400 miles, and, after a stay of fifty-eight days, he embarked in a fishing-boat for Milo, one of the Cyclades, distant 100 miles.

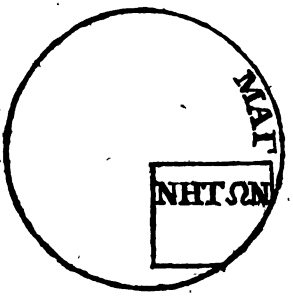
(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

IT generally happens, that framers of whimsical systems (who attempt to reduce a thousand anomalies to some few general principles) do, in the midst of their zealous pursuits, commit some extravagancies, which cast a ridicule upon the rest of their honest labours. I shall not trouble you with obsolete examples of this truth; but only remark, that, in a modern work, which the specimen presented in your Magazine induced me to read, viz. *Bryant's* late work on Ancient Mythology, one of that learned writer's chief principles is, that the accounts related in the Old Testament of the ancient patriarchs, &c. gave rise to a great part of the heathen mythology. I had thought this notion so sufficiently exploded, as never to have been maintained again. Let us see how well Mr. Bryant supports it. He pretends, that, among the cities in Asia, there were various remains and traditions concerning Noah's ark; in particular, that several coins are still extant, whereon Noah's ark and name are inscribed, of which he presents us with one, containing, on the reverse, a square chest with two human figures inclosed in it, their heads only appearing above the chest. This is plainly Noah's ark, he says; nay, even the very name of Νωε, in Greek letters, is inscribed on it. Alas! I wish, with Festus to St. Paul, that learning has not made him mad: for, behold! this pretended name of Noah is only the remainder of the city's name Αλεξανδρεων, which is inscribed as the legend round the coin; but there not being room for the three last letters to be continued round the edge of the coin, the artist engraved them on the chest in the middle of the coin, in a reversed manner, as exhibited in the margin.

One should have thought, that this would have easily occurred to Mr. Bryant himself; since he presents us with another coin, exhibiting the like chest, with the letters ΝΗΤΩΝ inscribed on the chest, which he acknowledges, in a note, to be the continuation of the city's name where the coin was struck, the former half of which is inscribed round the edge of the coin as before, with this only difference, that the reading of the letters is not reversed as in the foregoing case; and both together form Μαγνητων.—Of this coin also see a representation in the margin. I am, Sir, &c.



Anecdote of Lieut. Obrien.

OCtober 8, 1747, the Dartmouth man of war, of 50 guns and 300 men, Captain James Hamilton, being closely engaged, off Cape St. Vincent, with the Glorioso Spanish man of war, of 74 guns and 750 men, blew up, and all the crew perished, except 17, who were taken up by the boats of the Prince Frederick and Duke privateers, then in company. Of these none were of any rank, except Mr. Obrien, a young gentleman of Ireland*, one of the Lieutenants. He was taken up, recovered to his senses, floating on the carriage of a gun, on which he had been blown out of the ship into the water. He was a gentleman of great ease in behaviour, and of an happy readiness of wit. His first salute to the Captain of the Prince Frederick was, "Sir, you must excuse the unfitness of my dress to come aboard a strange ship; but really I left my own in such a hurry, that I had no time to stay for a change." Of all the persons saved Mr. Obrien was the only one who could give any account of the af-

* The writer of *Commodore Walker's Voyages* is mistaken in saying, that "this gentleman, in whose preservation Providence so remarkably interposed, is THE PRESENT HEIR to the title and estate of the Earl of Inchiquin, of Ireland," he being a younger brother of that gentleman, (who married Lord Inchiquin's daughter, Lady Orkney,) and since dead.

fair,

fair, which was this: Being sent on a message from Captain Hamilton to the officer who commanded below, as he was down between decks, he was met by the gunner who attended the magazine, staring wild and trembling. He asked Mr. Obrien where the Captain was? "Where should he be but upon deck," says Mr. Obrien; "but what's the matter?" "O! Sir, the magazine!"—at which word the explosion happened; and he knew no more till he found himself floating upon his new bark in the midst of the sea. His escape was the more extraordinary, as he was between decks when the explosion happened; which one would imagine to be a certain place of death. But he was, in all supposition, blown out sideways, thro' a port-hole, in the same direction in which the carriage was sent also, and so alighted on it as it buoyed up in the water; for he affirmed, that he did not get upon it by swimming or catching hold of it, as he found himself on it the moment he was sensible.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a former paper (see Vol. XLIII. p. 79, col. 2,) I sent you a list of the English Peers descended from persons eminent in the law, to which I have now added a catalogue of the Scotch and Irish Peers, who derive their origin from ancestors who have flourished in the same profession. Other writers, better acquainted with the peerage of those kingdoms, might, perhaps, enlarge the account, which, for want of the proper books, I cannot do at present. The Scotch Peers are, the Earls of Rothes, Elgin and Kincardin, Haddington, Lauderdale, Loudon, Kinnoul, Dumfries, Finlater, Leven, Balcarras, Aberdeen, Marchmont, Roseberry, Stair, Cromarty (title forfeited in 1746); Viscounts Oxenford (extinct), Kilsyth (forfeited in 1715), Oliphant, Lovat (forfeited in 1746), Balmerino (forfeited in 1746), Napier, Fairfax, Halkerton, Ballenden, and Nairn (forfeited in 1746).—The Irish Peers are, the Earls of Rochford, Mornington, Mexborough, Howth, Bellamont; Viscounts Bulkeley, Kingsland, Lisburne, Middleton, Grimston, Barrington, Gage, Palmerston, Jocelyn, Glerawley, Clan-William; Barons Carberry, Aylmer, Fortescue, Longford, Coleraine, Annaly, Mulgrave, and Lifford.

S. W.

Mr. URBAN,

DR JOHNSON's incomparable account of a journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, which you have lately recommended with equal justice and candour, is the occasion of my sending you the following remarks. At page 102 he observes, that 'even so lately as in the last years of King *William* a battle was fought between the clans of Mackintosh and Macdonald of Kepoch.' The following extract from page 47, 48, of 'A Brief Inquiry into the Genealogy and present State of ancient Scottish Surnames, 1723 *,' will indisputably prove that for *William* we should substitute *James*, and will also give a more exact representation of the affair:

"The late Laird of Mackintosh, in the year 1687, endeavouring to dispossess Macdonald of Kepoch, of a large tract of lands by force, raised twelve hundred of his own men, and obtained, from the government, the concurrence of a company of regular forces, under command of Captain M'Kenzie, of Suddey. Kepoch, with a few more than the half of that number, encountered with M'Intosh, and his party, and entirely defeated the same, with the death of Captain M'Kenzie, and a great many others; having taken M'Intosh prisoner, and obliged him to renounce his pretensions to those lands, for which Kepoch was denounced rebel: but the revolution coming on the subsequent year, he was not further prosecuted for that affair, and the present Laird of M'Intosh having given him a new grant of these lands, he continues in possession of the same."

Our instructive author, at page 184, seems to agree with Mr. Boyle in calling *kelp* a sea plant †; though a very different account of it is given by Mr. Borlase, from page 119 to page 123, of his 'Observations on the Islands of Scilly, 1756,' 4to. which is worthy of the attention of the naturalist; who may also see our traveller's notion

* By William Buchanan, of Auchmar; who has added it to his "Historical and Genealogical Essay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan: Glasgow, 1723." 4to. It is a work fraught with curious information, not elsewhere to be met with.

† See the word *Kelp* in Johnson's dictionary; where, however, the author himself describes it differently from the instance there adduced from Boyle.

of

of peat, at page 235-6, confirmed in Dr. Birch's "History of the Royal Society, iv. 93."

At p. 374 there is, surely, some inaccuracy in the description of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which is said to have been "never finished; for the change of religion intercepted its progress, before the cross isle was added, which seems essential to a *Gothic* cathedral." Other persons have noticed a cross isle, but of no length, in this cathedral; and this appears clearly to be the case in the very fine prospect of the town of Glasgow, in Slezer's "Theatrum Scotiæ, 1718," folio, at plate 17. That cross isles, however, are not essential to a Gothic cathedral, the 25th and 27th plates, in Slezer, evidently demonstrate; in which the cathedrals of Dunkeld and Dumblane have no cross isles.

A passage, at page 374, of this Journey, mentioning the session in the college of Glasgow, as commencing on October 10, and continuing to June 10, induces me to imagine, that, in page 33, where the session is said to continue *eight* months at *St. Andrew's*, we should substitute *Glasgow*; as at page 12 we are expressly told, that the annual session, or, as the English call it, the term, lasts only *seven* months at St. Andrew's.

Before I lay aside my pen, give me leave to take notice of a passage in another ingenious northern traveller, whose "Voyage to the Hebrides, in 1772," is in almost every body's hands. At page 164, Mr. PENNANT remarks, that "large possessions in the Isle of BUTE were granted to Sir John Stewart, son of Robert ii. by his beloved *mistress*, Elizabeth More; and it has continued in that line to the present time." The insinuation of illegitimacy *in that line*, retailed from the inaccurate and partial George Buchanan, is void of any foundation in truth, if the following note of the learned and accurate Ruddiman cannot be disproved. His words are: "Nobilissimus Cromartiæ Comes, Thomas Rymerus Angliæ Historiographus, Ludov. Innesius Scotici Collegii apud Parisienses Gymnasiarcha, ex quamplurimis documentis authenticis, in Scotia, Anglia, et Gallia, adhuc exstantibus, luce meridiana clarius demonstrarunt, 1. Elizabetham Moram primam fuisse, non secundam, Roberti ii. *uxorem*: 2. Eam non modo ante ipsius regni initium, sed et nuptias cum Eufemia contractas, mortuam fuisse: 3. Joannem Stuartum Elizabethæ filium, regnante adhuc Davide Brussio, et diu antequam pater ipsius Robertus rerum potiretur, a Rege Davide, universisque Scotiam incolentibus, legitimum Roberti filium ac hæredem semper habitum fuisse. Eandem rem itidem illustrarunt D. Geo. Mackenzaeus Advocatus Regius, D. Jac. Dalrymplius, Josua Barnesius, Rob. Bradius, Geo. Crafordius, Jo. Sagius, Pat. Abercrombius, &c. ad quos lectores istarum rerum curiosos remitto *."

Mr. WALPOLE, in his "Catalogue of Noble Authors," ii. 229-30, mentions the Earl of Cromarty's vindication of Elizabeth More, and seems to think it a point "of little consequence, and difficult to be ascertained." But, surely, truth is always to be esteemed of consequence in whatever matter; and as to the difficulty of investigating it in this case, had he or Mr. PENNANT recollected the copious testimonies adduced by Ruddiman, I am persuaded, from that candour which always accompanies liberal minds, that they would not have expressed themselves in so exceptionable a manner. A regard to truth, and to truth alone, has given rise to these strictures of your occasional correspondent, VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *Marmora Oxoniensia*, published under the care of Mr. Chandler, is a work, which, without doubt, does great honour to our country; yet there are some imperfections in it, which easily might and ought to have been removed. I shall take the first opportunities to point out some few, which will be chiefly confined to the chronologic dates of the Parian marbles. This is not from any view to diminish the merit of the work, but rather to shew the danger of altering the original text of any manuscript or inscription, agreeably to the rash conjectures of hasty critics; and also to shew how implicitly critics follow one another, so that when any erroneous criticism is once made, it becomes very difficult ever to remove it again. I shall begin near the conclusion of the dates on these marbles, and ascend upwards, agreeably to the mode of calculation employed in them.

* Annotat. ad Geo. Buchanani Rerum Scoticarum Hist. Lib. IX. page 432. Edinb. 1715, folio.

EPOCHA

EPOCHA 76. Αρ' ὑ Φωκεων το ιν Δελφοις [ιερον συλεσαν Αρχεδος Αθη]νησι Κεφισοδωρου. The words between the crotchets are defaced in the marbles, and restored only by the conjecture of Lydiat (I believe), but in which he has been implicitly followed by Prideaux and Mr. Chandler; yet they may be demonstrated to be erroneously restored even from that very author Diodorus, to whom those authors refer. Selden had committed a different kind of error, which is foreign to our purpose. The date and name of the archon Cephisodorus may be right, but it was not then that the Phocæans *plundered* the temple of Delphi (συλεσαν); they only in that archonship *took possession* of the town and temple, *occupaverunt*, καλαλαμβανουσι. This is particularly shewn both by Diodorus and Pausanias. If the words of the latter are quoted accurately by Selden in his note to the Canon Chronologicus, inserted in Prideaux's *Marmora*, they are, Οι Φωκεις καλαλαμβανουσι το ιν Δελφοις ιερον. *Paus. lib.* 10. But the narration of Diodorus is still more explicit. He does not, indeed, expresly determine (as some pretend), whether it was under Cephisodorus, or his successor Agathocles, that the Phocæans *took possession* of Delphi, but only relates under the latter archon, that Demophilus had written a history of this war, called the sacred war, from the beginning to the end. He places the beginning of the war itself in the third year after Cephisodorus, when Calistratus was archon; and, after relating what had occasioned it, he adds, that Philomelus with his Phocæans then *palam promulgavit, se non oraculi diripiendi animum habere*; and that he had only *taken possession* (*occupavit*) of the town, which contained the temple, because it belonged to the district of the Phocæans; and that he was ready *Græcis omnibus sacrarum opum rationem reddere*. It was not until the following year under Diotimus, that he really *plundered* the temple; *Cum ejus res* (says Diodorus) *pecuniam ingentem exposcaret, coactus est injicere manus rebus sacris, et oraculum diripere*; lib. 16. Thus it is plain, that the event referred to in the marbles, was not the *plundering* of Delphi, which did not happen until the 4th year after Cephisodorus, but only the *occupation* of the temple; and instead of συλεσαν we should read some such word as καλαλαμβανουσι. Moreover, the original of this epocha must have contained more than the above words inserted to supply it, including the date, which I have omitted; for the 72d and 73d lines of the original, which are both compleat, fill up, each of them, about two lines and one-half of the printed copy in the *Marmora*, &c. and the former rather more; whereas the 87th line, containing this epoch, fills up only one line and one-fourth of the printed copy, and the words between the crotchets with the date cannot possibly fill up the remainder; for this line ends in the middle of Αθη]νησι. Here, then, we find an imperfection in Mr. Chandler's manner of copying the original. The space on which the letters are effaced ought to have been measured, and expressed in proper proportion in the printed copy; which would have enabled us to form better conjectures concerning what was wanting by seeing the space which contained it before it was effaced. We shall, accordingly, meet with some just corrections of former editors, which Mr. Chandler himself has made by this means; and which ought therefore to have suggested to him to afford the same means to others in every line: whereas the asterisks, by which he denotes that something is effaced, end sometimes in the middle of the third printed line, sometimes near the beginning of it, and sometimes in the middle of the second printed line; which leaves us entirely at a loss to guess how much of the original line is wanting.

EPOCHA 67. Mr. Chandler has in his copy of the original, Σωκρατης φιλοσοφος ἐπελευτησεν ιν ἡν (70); yet in the common letter-text, wherein he supplies what is effaced in the original, instead of ιν we find [βιους] between crotchets. Now, what does this indicate? If he did not clearly find ιν in the marble, why did he insert it in the printed copy? If he did find it in the original, and insert it in the printed copy, why does he change it to βιους in the common letter-text? If it was doubtful which was the real word in the original, why did he not point out that doubt, by writing in the common letter-text ιν [ἡ βιους]. Words inserted between crotchets he generally employs to denote what he supplies by conjecture in place of what is effaced; but he ought invariably to keep to the same use of the same method; and not employ the same method to denote his own

own conjectural corrections of what is not effaced? How else shall we be able to interpret his marks? In the present case, indeed, it is of no importance to the sense; but in other cases it is; wherein we find the dates of the original often diminished by means of these same crotchets in his common letter-text; which leaves us in doubt, whether the foundation for these variations is from the obscurity of the half-effaced marble, or whether they are only conjectural corrections of his own, because he found the real date of the marble to disagree with the date of other authors, and what he imagined to be the true date. I shall point out instances of this, and even in the present epocha. But, in regard to the present case, we shall find, that all other editors read βους; yet they only inserted in the original as ₀₀O₀₀ with asterisks on both sides, and also omitted, as being (they thought) effaced, several letters of other words in this line, which are inserted by Mr. Chandler as clearly legible. If, then, he intended βους only as a various reading, he ought (if consistent with himself) to have placed it at the bottom in a note; for he sets out with collecting at the bottom all the various readings, but soon quits that method, which is, indeed, to be lamented. I hope he was not induced to quit this method by recollecting what Le Clerk says somewhere, that there cannot possibly be various readings in a marble inscription; which is no better than a quibble: for, if different persons think that they discover different letters in an inscription, does not this amount to the very same, as if they actually should find different letters in different MSS. of the same work.

Upon the whole, as Mr. Chandler does not undertake in this work the part of a commentator, but only of a faithful editor, in order to give us true copies of the originals, why does he mutilate and adulterate his original here by introducing suppositions and corrections of his own intermixed with his copy of it, so that we are in doubt, at every step, whether the reading of the original be itself ambiguous, or whether only the supposed errors of what is evidently read therein are amended by Mr. Chandler: but whether they be real errors of the sculptor or not, yet such as they are, such certainly they ought to have been faithfully represented by the editor. It is of advantage even to know what the sculptor's errors are, if he has committed any.

The date of this 67th epocha is ΗΔΔΔΠΠ (*i.e.* 137). Thus Mr. Chandler inserts it in his copy of the original; we must, therefore, presume, that these figures are all plainly legible there, more especially as we find that Prideaux and all others give us the same. Nevertheless, in the common letter-text, Mr. Chandler gives us the figures as follow, ΗΔΔΔΠ[Ι]. Now, what are we to understand by these crotchets? According to analogy we must suppose, that the two units of the original are not legible, therefore, by conjecture, Mr. Chandler has inserted only one, as being more consistent with the true date. If they be not legible, why did he insert them in the copy? If they be legible, why does he expunge them again in his common letter-text? If they be doubtful, why did he not insert in his common letter-text, ΗΔΔΔΠΠ ₀ [Ι]; we should then have been able to conceive clearly what he meant. But after the foregoing example of ₀₀, altered by conjecture to βους, we can now only conceive, that the single unit is a mere conjecture of his own in order to correct the sculptor's error, which makes him disagree with other chronologers. But then, even in this, Mr. Chandler is very inconsistent with himself; because, if he corrected this error of the sculptor in one epocha, why did he not do the same in all the epochas before this; for the like error is to be found in every one of the superior dates, as Prideaux acknowledges in these words, *Chronici autor uno anno antecedit, quod non tantum in hac epocha (sc. 63), sed in omnibus fere aliis ab eo factum observes.* Yet Mr. Chandler has not made this correction in a great number of the preceding ones, *ex. g.* epoch. 60 and 63, and many others. These, then, are ambiguities, imperfections, and inconsistencies, which one would have wished not to have met with: but there are others still worse; for the above corrections may perhaps be just, although improperly introduced; but we shall find some corrections made by Mr. Chandler which are not just; and made where there is no occasion for any correction whatever, as I shall shew in my next.

S.

Letter

Letter on an Establishment for the Benefit of Widows, concluded.

IN the table already inserted (see p. 175), the value of 1l. annuity is multiplied by the 30l. annuity, and the product is multiplied by the number of widows, who together should receive the sums as in the totals, to purchase for themselves the said annuities;—or, which is the same thing, those sums should be set apart, to form the *separate* fund to secure the payments to annuitants:—in which case the state of the society's capital joint-stock would be as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
558 Members had, in May 1768, subscribed 5 guineas each, to form a capital joint-stock of	2929	10	0
Half-year's Interest thereon, at 3½ per cent.	51	5	4
Second Subscription, Nov. 1768, of 2l. 12s. 6d. each, by same *number* of Members	1464	15	0
8 new Subscribers pay 2l. 12s. 6d. each more	21	0	0
	4466	10	4
Interest —	78	3	3½
Third Subscr. May 1769	1464	15	0
10 new Subscribers	26	5	0
	6035	13	7½
4 Widows, aged 46 (see last table and notes), claim	1389	0	0
	4646	13	7½
Interest —	81	6	4
Fourth Subscr. Nov. 1769	1464	15	0
8 new Subscribers	21	0	0
	6213	14	11½
5 Widows, aged 46½, claim	1725	15	0
	4487	19	11½
Interest —	78	10	9½
Fifth Subscr. May 1770	1464	15	0
10 new Subscribers	26	5	0
	6057	10	9
4 Widows, aged 47, claim	1372	8	9½
	4685	1	11½
Interest —	81	19	9
Sixth Subscr. Nov. 1770	1464	15	0
16 new Subscribers pay	42	0	0
	6273	16	8½
4 Widows, aged 47½, claim	1361	8	0
	4912	8	8½
Interest —	85	19	4½
Seventh Subscr. May 1771	1464	15	0
18 new Subscribers pay	47	5	0
	6510	8	0½
8 Widows, aged 48, claim	2700	19	2½
	3809	8	10½
Brought forward	3809	8	10½
Interest —	66	13	4½
Eighth Subscr. Nov. 1771	1464	15	0
16 new Subscribers pay	42	0	0
	5382	17	2½
8 Widows, aged 48½, claim	2679	2	5
	2703	14	9½
Interest —	47	6	3
Ninth Subscr. May 1772	1464	15	0
16 new Subscribers pay	42	0	0
	4257	16	0½
8 Widows, aged 49, claim	2657	5	2½
	1600	10	10
Interest —	28	0	2
Tenth Subscr. Nov. 1772	1464	15	0
10 new Subscribers pay	26	5	0
	3119	11	0
7 Widows, aged 49½, claim	2515	16	0
	603	15	0
Interest —	10	11	3
Eleventh Subscr. May 1773	1464	15	0
12 new Subscribers pay	31	10	0
	2110	11	3
4 Widows, aged 50, claim	1307	5	7
	803	5	8
Interest —	14	1	2
Twelfth Subscr. Nov. 1773	1464	15	0
8 new Subscribers pay	21	0	0
	2303	1	10
5 Widows, aged 50½, claim	1621	1	0
	682	0	10
Interest —	11	18	8½
Thirteenth Subs. May 1774*	1464	15	0
10 new Subscribers pay	26	5	0
	2184	19	6½
3 Widows, aged 51, claim	964	16	0
	1220	3	6½
Interest Nov. 1774	21	7	7½
	1241	11	2
† 4 Wid. aged 51½, claim	1276	1	7
Deficient of Payment ‡	34	10	5
Interest May 1775		12	1
5 Widows, aged 52, claim	1582	13	0
Deficient of Payment	1617	15	6

However promising the stock of 19,005l. 17s. 10d. before the 14th subscription in the former calculation, might appear, it is found, when examined thus particularly, insufficient

* After this 13th subscription, the directors are supposed to enquire into the state of the society, and, finding it insufficient, forbear further subscriptions.

† See Mag. for March, p. 126, paragraph 1, to shew, that 11, or (2 others marrying) the following 9 widows, would be entitled to annuities.

‡ Here the upper sum, because it is the least, has been substracted from the lower.

for

for a fund to support the widows that *then* would be intitled to annuities. The deficiency is not only 1617l. 15s. 6d. but also whatever *expences* may have been, with interest, added thereto; —and this even notwithstanding every favourable allowance has been given *to* the stock, such as admitting the widows to be *much older* than it is probable they would be in reality, by which their annuities are granted cheaper than they ought to be, especially to the widows of the *new* members, who may have died while their number was increasing to 142; and also by estimating those annuities by Mr. Simpson's Table of Mortality, though it is likelier the widows would not die so fast as the Breslaw Table supposes.

Though this calculation shews a deficiency, yet the society may be still in possession of 19,005l. 17s. 10d. their former stock in Nov. 1774;—but the different methods of stating the accounts might tempt the directors to think of increasing the annuities in the former case, whereas, by this method, they would be sensible of their inability to do so.

All the newly-established societies, excepting one ‖, have been managed by *extremes*; either to persist in their inadequate and unjust plans, or else to *dissolve*. It may be almost incredible hereafter, that but *one*, out of such a number, had prudent and judicious managers, who chose the golden mean.

It is said, that the state of the Laudable Society for Benefit of Widows is now a *second* time before parliament; for which wilful, needless, and expensive dispute, there is, perhaps, but one reason—(for it is hoped the admission of attornies, which most other societies exclude, has not proved detrimental), —and that one is, the calculations that have been made for that socie y, which the directors published an. 1772. Those who would prove the present state to be *permanent* do it by such an absurd supposition, that reason cannot possibly admit; and even those able calculators, who so ingeniously and fairly prove the *contrary*, even they err in some particulars—one of which is at p. 38, where it is said, "*Every member, in that case* §, *ought to have not only the whole of what he has subscribed returned to him, but* INTEREST *for the same.*"—Perhaps it may be this assertion (made *hastily*, no doubt,) which makes one party exert itself so strenuously to obtain a *dissolution* of the society; but the members of that party may be assured, that, *in that particular*, they have been misled as much as those who have been taught to believe that their fund is permanent.

The truth is, that, allowing for fluctuation in the chance of mortality, the members of such a society, even when on a *permanent* and *just* plan, cannot be intitled to the return of one subscription, if the widow is allowed annuity in case the member dies the *first* year. And when the case is that widows are not entitled, except the member had been such *one compleat year*, then, and at whatever time, after paying the first widows, the society should dissolve, the members could, with *justice*, receive no more than one year's subscription back, and that with only one year's interest *at most*. When widows are not entitled, unless the member had been such *two* full years, then *two* years subscriptions only could be returned; and so for any number of years. No more subscriptions could *ever* be returned, but for the *same* number of years that a member is obligated to be such, before his widow is allowed to become entitled to an annuity.

Be this doctrine as novel as it may, it is certainly true; and, to increase the mystery, if it be one, the *longer* a member has subscribed, the *less* he ought to receive back.

Should this appear almost incredible *to some*, it is hoped the wonder will cease, when it shall be explained in a manner *even clearer* than this or the preceding calculation; which, as well as pointing out the errors in the several calculations made for that society, is intended to be done, as soon as leisure from other very pressing avocation will permit.

When one party shall be convinced, that a reformation of their plan is *indispensably* necessary; and the other shall understand, that, with equity, they could have but *little* return from their subscriptions, if the society were

‖ The Laudable Society for Benefit of Age; whose very sensible and upright managers, particularly the worthy President, Vice-President, and those on the extra committee, take infinite pains to establish that society on a firm and most equitable foundation.

§ In case the society were going to break up.

to dissolve; division may then cease, and both parties *unite*, in examining and amending whatever defects may be found in the plan of a society, which you, Mr. Urban, have well observed to be of the utmost consequence to society, being a real benefit to the public; on which account it will receive all the assistance in the power of, if acceptable from,

The Author of Calculations of the Value of Annuities, deduced from first Principles, by plain Arithmetic only.

The Flight of HENRY DE BOURBON, *Prince of* Condé, *first Prince of the Blood-Royal, from* France. *Concluded from p.* 171.

IT being now clearly perceived, that the principal designs of the French King were intended against Flanders, by the whole weight of his arms being directed to that frontier; the Archduke and the Spaniards, with all the best efforts and provisions in their power, went on preparing themselves to sustain it.

In the mean time, very warm and cordial answers were come from Spain, which assured them of receiving, in a short time, the supply of money they had desired, with all other matters which were further necessary, not only for the making a powerful opposition, but even for carrying the war into the King's own dominions: whereupon the Archduke, having taken courage, raised more men, and came to a resolution of taking into the Flemish army 1000 horse and 1500 foot of the troops of the Archduke Leopold, which for want of money he could no longer support. He named, at the same time, Philipville, a strong place in the county of Namur, on the confines of Champagn, for his place of arms; and determined to take the field himself, in case the King of France should set the example.

Monsieur de Preaux, however, did not cease to continue his negotiations at Brussels. The Princess, also, in this interval, seemed to lead a very uncomfortable and disconsolate life, openly styling the palace of the Archduke her prison: nay, she herself, by an express declaration in writing, had made application to their Highnesses, as by a juridical process, to be set at liberty. She passed whole days without suffering herself to be seen; and shewed, by every token of abhorrence, that her continuance in this manner at Brussels was to her matter of infinite affliction, and a most hateful violence.

At Paris, his Majesty of France, shewing himself more resolute than ever in his warlike intentions, and still giving it out that he designed to assist Brandenburgh, and Newburgh, in his own person, held a fresh conference upon the subject with the Flemish Ambassador, mentioning to him the free passage which he should desire to have through Luxembourg. The Ambassador immediately advertized the Archduke of this demand. The King's pretence was easily understood; and the Archduke, perceiving that the granting or refusing to his Majesty this demand, was of the utmost consequence to his affairs, often ruminated upon it himself, and held frequent consultations with his general officers, on what was best to be done in so critical a situation.

Amongst others there were two gentlemen, at this time, of great reputation in the Flemish army; the one a Spaniard, to wit, Don Lewis de Velasco, General of horse; and the other a native of Flanders, the Count de Bucoy, General of the Artillery: both of them had past through almost all the inferior posts of the army with universal applause, and both of them were equally esteemed both for generalship and valour; but upon this occasion they differed widely in their sentiments, as well concerning the answer that was to be returned, as with respect to the mode of conducting the war, in case things should be reduced to extremity.

Velasco was for granting the passage demanded, and for forming an army of observation to watch the motions of the enemy, but, by all means, for avoiding coming to an engagement with an army double in number to that of the Archduke's, composed of the flower of the French troops, headed by the King in person, attended by the prime nobility of France, and joined, perhaps, by the veteran troops of the United Provinces.

Bucoy opposed this cautious conduct; declared for vigorous measures; was for denying the passage demanded by the King, and for attacking his army, if he attempted to force the passage required, before he could be joined by the expected reinforcement from the Dutch frontiers.

The reasons offered by those two Generals, in support of their respective

positive opinions, were confessedly strong; but the Marquis Spinola inclined more to the latter than to the former, whether it was that the reasonings of the Count de Bucoy impressed him more strongly than the others did, or that this resolution, because it was the more vigorous of the two, he was willing to esteem it also the more advantageous. He discovered a wonderful eagerness to be shining on so glorious a theatre, as that of meeting in the field with the King of France, a sovereign of such dignity, and so consummate a general. Besides, he was piqued by various affronts, given and received during the intrigues of the Princess of Condé with the French, from whence, perhaps, his impatience to come to blows with them might grow the stronger.

The Pope, in the mean while, was labouring with his paternal remonstrances, and the warmest solicitations, to incline the several princes, interested in an event of such vast importance, to continue in their former pacific disposition; and, for this purpose, he had particularly dispatched two Nuntio's Extraordinary; one, who was the Archbishop of Nazareth, to the Court of France, and the other, which was the Archbishop of Chiesi, to that of Spain.

But, behold! in the midst of all this hurry and bustle, a rumour all of a sudden reached Brussels, that the King of France had been assassinated; it was at first faint and precarious, but afterwards, through the great importance of such an event, grew stronger and more authentic; and soon afterwards it was found to be true. The fact was this; on the fourteenth of May, as the King was driving about Paris, in his coach, to view the triumphal arches which were prepared for the approaching most sumptuous coronation of the Queen *, he was stabbed by the hand of an abject wretch, whose name was Ravillac. This fellow, who, for the sake of depriving the King of his life, was so desperate as to chuse to lose his own, had plunged a long knife twice into one of his sides. A miserable fate! that a King so illustrious should be made to fall by so base a hand! and to fall at the very point of time when his grandeur was in its zenith, and when the whole kingdom of France seemed to be infinitely too narrow to confine his views. But from hence princes may learn, and even the most powerful amongst them, what miseries walk hand in hand with their felicity, and how often, on the tragic theatre of this world, they furnish out the most fatal, disastrous, and lamentable scenes.

Upon the death of the King, the Prince of Condé came post to Brussels; and in an instant was to be seen a very different face of things. The Frenchmen had lost their former ardour, and the Spaniards were under a strong temptation to take the field, in a conjuncture so favourable. However, at length, more peaceable counsels prevailed, and a good understanding was cultivated by them and the Archduke with the Queen Regent, the mother of the young King †. Various and towering thoughts also occupied the mind of the Prince of Condé. He pretended, that, being first Prince of the blood, the chief management of the affairs of the nation ought to devolve upon him, during the King's minority. He pretended likewise to the reversion of the office of Grand Constablery of France, after the decease of his wife's father. But it must have created infinite jealousy to have put this employment into his hand, and much more to have entrusted the government of the kingdom to his management. Wherefore, as to both the one and the other of these his pretensions, he suppressed the public declaration of them, and contented himself with the hopes, that, on his return to France, he should receive full satisfaction in other matters.

The Archduke and the Infanta were, at that juncture, at Marimonte, and the Princess of Condé was there with them. She, also, being changed with this new turn that things had taken, began to discover a desire of being reconciled to her husband, and of returning into France along with him.

Condé went immediately to Marimonte, to compliment the Archduke and Infanta, by whom he was received with the same civilities he had experienced before; and he, on his part, shewed himself sensible of the obligations he had to them, for so many demonstrations of their favour, in regard to his affairs. The same acknowledgements were made by him to the Spanish ministers: and these first audiences being finished,

* This is a small inaccuracy of our author's, for the Queen was crowned the day before, at St. Denis, and these preparations were made for her solemn and public entry into Paris.

† Lewis XIII. then about nine years of age.

finished, he returned to Brussels, where he abode some days with the Prince of Orange, and then went back to Marimonte, in order to go from thence for France. He did not see the Princess at that time; but a reconciliation between them ensued very quickly afterwards, in France; and the affection which the Prince always shewed towards her was fully recompensed, on her side, by her bringing him children, and not less by every valuable and engaging good quality.

To fetch the Princess from Flanders, and to thank the Archduke and the Infanta for lodging her so near their own persons, the Constable, her father, sent the Countess D'Auvergne, who was also his daughter, but by another wife *, to Marimonte. To the same place the Queen dispatched, in like manner, Mons. de Baro, to visit Condé, and to invite him to Paris; and a great number of other French gentlemen of rank successively came thither to compliment him, and to offer him their service. He then departed at the end of three days, and was received, on the confines of France, by his mother †; and being met every where, and complimented by a numerous train of nobility, he entered, at length, attended by an incredible concourse of people, into the city of Paris. Now, Condé affording us this cycle of incidents, a fresh instance of that sport and diversion which fortune every day makes amongst us, in regard to our mortal affairs, it may be rationally made a doubt, whether the manner of his departure from France was more unhappy, than his return afterwards into the kingdom was fortunate. He went away like a fugitive, and with manifest danger of being over-taken and seized, and of leading his life, afterwards, for a long space of time, amidst the miseries and horrors of a prison; but, returning home so soon after, and in such a triumphant manner, he seemed to appear, by these emblems of honour and sovereignty, to have been rather a King, than a Prince of the blood royal.

Mr. URBAN,

I Desire you will oblige an old correspondent by inserting the following extract from Macpherson, in the Magazine for May. This account was extracted by Mr. Malet, from the pocket-book of a friend.

"Dr. Sheridan, the deprived Bishop of Kilmore, told me (May 20th, 1711), that he was present at the execution of Sir Phelim O'Neale, in Ireland, for being the chief actor in the Irish massacre; and that Col. Hewson coming towards the ladder, Sir Phelim made his public acknowledgments to him, in a grateful manner, for the civil treatment he had met with during the whole course of his imprisonment; and only wished that his life had been taken from him in a more honourable manner. To this Colonel Hewson answered, that he might save his life if he pleased, only by declaring, at that present, to the people, that his first taking arms was by virtue of a commission under the broad seal of King Charles I. but Sir Phelim replied, he would not save his life by so base a lye, by doing so great an injury to that Prince.—'Tis true, he said, that he might the better persuade the people to come unto him, he took off an old seal from an old deed, and clapt it to a commission he had forged, and so persuaded the people that what he did was by the King's authority: but he never really had any commission from the King. This the Bishop told me he heard him say."

To offer a pardon to that most execrable and blood-thirsty rebel O'Neale, upon condition of unjustly accusing his innocent sovereign, was a crime of so transcendent a magnitude, that the memory of the perpetrators of it should be held in eternal detestation and abhorrence of all honest men. S. W.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE here enclosed a very accurate representation of the phænomenon about the sun on Thursday the 27th of last month, as it appeared at Bexley, in Kent, where it was seen very distinctly between the hours of one and three in the afternoon. If you think it worth engraving, it is at your and your readers service. W. B.

[*** These phænomena are not very uncommon. In 1749 one was seen at Appleby, in Yorkshire, and very accurately described in our Magazine for that year, to which we refer, Vol. xix. p. 202. We do not find, however, that any thing remarkable followed that appearance; but since this seen in Kent, the weather has been remarkably dry and cold, the wind shifting from N. E. to N. W. with blighting fogs and frosty nights. Scarce any rain in 30 days.

* I do not find this daughter of his mentioned by Dr. Anderson, in his Genealogical Tables.

† Carola Catharine, daughter of Lewis III. Duke of Thouars; she died 1629.

29. *Letters from* ELIZA *to* YORICK. *No bookseller's name.*

OF these letters* there are thirteen, most of them very short, but all of them as sentimental as if they had been penned by Yorick himself. They are published, it seems, without the Lady's consent; for, having indulged her friends with copies of them, one of these, *a lady of distinction*, communicated them to the editor. For Mr. Sterne's character of them, take his own words: "Who taught you the art of writing so sweetly, Eliza?——You absolutely have exalted it to a science: When I am in want of ready cash, and ill health will permit my genius to exert itself, I shall print your letters as *finished essays, by an unfortunate* Indian *lady*.

"The style is new, and would almost be a sufficient recommendation for their selling well, without merit: but the sense, natural ease, and spirit, are not to be equalled, I believe, in this section of the globe—nor, I will answer for it, by any of your countrywomen in yours."

One reason given in the preface for publishing these answers is, "to secure the lady's reputation from the smallest shadow of censure, and to evince that her ideas were not less pure than her *Bramin's*." Whether this be the true and the sole reason, we will not determine; but one cannot help smiling at a publisher's pretending to "send these letters into the world without any recommendation, except their own intrinsic merit," after having offered all that could be said in their praise both by himself and Mr. Sterne. The "*** family," mentioned in our last as "very harshly treated by Yorick," are here, in one letter, defended by Eliza, as being "certainly misrepresented," but, in another, are "given up to his ardency," with a determination "not to write to them any more:"—an excess of complaisance, which is not quite excuseable, as Eliza appears to have been more candid, and did not *give up* this family from conviction.

The most striking passage in the whole collection (in our opinion, at least,) is the following: "But you grow merry—you ask, If ever I should become a widow (heaven avert the hour!), whether I would marry again? Whether I would give my hand to some rich nabob?

"I think I should never give my hand again†—as I am afraid my heart would not go with it. But as to nabobs, I despise them all—those who pretend to be christians, I mean.

"Have they not depopulated towns, laid waste villages, and desolated the plains of my native country? Alas! they have fertilised the immense fields of India with the blood of its inhabitants—they have sacrificed the lives of millions of my countrymen to their insatiable avarice—rivers of blood stream for vengeance against them—widows and orphans supplicate heaven for revenge.

"Then, can those spirits, who have waded through blood, be congenial with the soul of Eliza?—Could Yorick's hapless Indian bear the idea of an union with the murderers of her countrymen?—No—shame and poverty be first my portion!"

Whether the "idea of an union" with her Bramin, married as they both were, should have been expressed, or how it was received by Mrs. Sterne and Mr. Draper, we cannot pretend to determine: but, surely, the correspondence would have been rather more *delicate* and *platonic*, if that passage had been omitted. Having given Yorick's farewell, we shall now add the Lady's: "Farewell, worthiest of men—feeling being! thou art all sentiment—farewell—I will—I will cherish the remembrance of thee—You tell me how you esteem me—how affectionately you love me—what a price you set upon me. I esteem thee with equal ardour—I love thee with equal affection—I prize thee as ardently—let me be ever dear to thy heart—and an inhabitant of thy memory.

"I will *reverence myself* for my Yorick's sake—I will, my Yorick, who is thy friend for ever,

"I will sing thy little stanza to Hope in my matin and evening orisons—yet I cannot help deploring our separation.

"Farewell, my Bramin, my faithful monitor, farewell.

* For an account of Yorick's, to which these are answers, see p. 188.

† Yet soon after she says, "Were I a widow, and thou a widower, I think I would give my hand to thee, preferable to any man existing.—I would unite in the purity of heart with my monitor—I would wed thy soul," &c.

"May

"May prosperity attend thee, and peace crown thy days with felicity

"Thine affectionately,

"Thine everlastingly,

"Adieu, adieu, adieu!

ELIZA."

To a heart like Sterne's such a counterpart must have been an invaluable treasure. And, on the whole, Mrs. Draper has very justly characterized her own letters, by saying that she has "taken the utmost pains to steal Yorick's sentiments, Yorick's manner, the delicacy of his expressions, the purity of his diction; in fine, as much as possible in her writings, to be Yorick:" his breaks — —, instead of stops, not excepted,

30. *The ancient and present State of the City of* Oxford. *Chiefly collected by Mr.* Anthony à Wood; *with Additions by the Rev. Sir* John Peshall, *Bart. 4to. pp.* 408. Rivington.

"THIS work is chiefly the *result*" (as the editor quaintly expresses it) "of Mr. Anthony à Wood, in his MSS. No. 8491, in Bib. Bodl." and "the account of the music-room, and its institution, is the *effect* of the ingenious and very worthy Professor, Dr. William Hayes." It contains the history of the foundation of this city, its antiquity, situation, suburbs, division by wards, walls, castle, fairs, religious houses, abbey of St. Frideswade, churches, as well those destroyed as the present, with their monumental inscriptions, mayors, members of parliament, and, in short, a profusion of elaborate materials, collected by that very industrious but rude artificer, Wood, and not much polished or well digested by this Reverend Baronet, though a son of Isis. From the small specimen we have given of his style, little elegance or ornament can be expected. To antiquarians, however, the work may be useful, and to such, therefore, we recommend it. One remarkable and very modern occurrence, in the annals of this city, Sir Jn. Peshall, however, has omitted, viz. the humiliation and offerings of the mayor and his brethren in St. Stephen's Chapel, and their pilgrimage to a certain castle not unlike Bocardo, in the year 1768, see Vol xxxviii. pp 91, 122. Our author's descriptive talents may be collected from the following sentence: "Oxford is better seen than described. The magnificent colleges, and other most noble edifices, standing in and giving an air of grandeur to the streets, the many delightful walks, elegant gardens, rich chapels, grand libraries, the beauty of the meadows and rivers that on every side delight the eye, the sweetness of the air, the learning and frequent public display of it, and the politeness of the place, the harmony and order of discipline, not to mention the great number of strangers that continually visit us, and express their satisfaction, conspire to render it the delight and ornament of the kingdom, not to say of the world."

A new map of the city, and views of All Saints, St. Mary's, and St. Giles's churches, are inserted.

31. *The History of the University of* Oxford, *from the Death of* William the Conqueror, *to the Demise of Queen* Elizabeth. *4to. pp.* 264. Rivington.

"THIS continuation of the above is *emitted* to the learned world," the editor tells us, "by the same hand," and "the same credit," he need not doubt, will be given to it. He has here undertaken "to correct the numerous errors arising from want of better evidence in *Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon.*"

"How far this attempt deserves notice, the opinions of the learned will (he says) decide." For our part, what we have said of the former history, *mutatis mutandis*, we think, is applicable to this. One piece of intelligence we are glad to learn, viz. "that a continuation of the history of the Oxford *literati* from 1695, when A. Wood ends, to the present time, is in hand, by the ingenious and very learned Mr. Swinton, Keeper of the Archives."

32. *A Description of the Cathedral Church of* Salisbury. *4to. pp.* 144. Baldwin.

TO a particular account here given of the city of Old Sarum, and of the several eminent antiquaries who have written concerning it, are annexed an enquiry into the state of it in the times of the ancient Britons and Romans, and an architectonical description of the cathedral, chiefly collected from the survey taken by that great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, at the request of Bishop Ward, and from the curious observations made upon that admirable structure, by the late ingenious surveyor, Mr. Francis Price, which have furnished this work also with several copper-plates.

To

To these tracts are added, I. A survey of the chapels, monuments, and grave-stones, with their inscriptions. II. An account of the Bishops of Old and New Sarum. III. Observations pointing out particular parts of the cathedral which are subject to become weak or defective, with the causes of it. IV. A list of the dignities and prebends, with the order of the days of preaching annexed, and an account of the reserved annual revenues of the estates appropriated to each respectively.

Though far less elegant in his style than the edifice which he celebrates, this writer shews great precision and knowledge of his subject, and to his concluding "observation, addressed to those who are so prejudiced in favour of the Grecian architecture, that nothing which is Gothic will *go down* with them," we heartily subscribe. "True it is, that, when an architect examines this, or any other Gothic structure, by Grecian rules, he finds only deformity. But the Gothic architecture has its rules, by which, when it comes to be examined, it is seen to have its merit, as well as the Grecian. The question is not, which of the two is conducted in the simplest or truest taste; but whether there be not sense and design in both, when scrutinised by the laws on which each is projected."

This mode of reviewing our cathedrals we hope will soon become general, as this is the third that has lately been surveyed and described with taste and ability *.

33. *Poems, chiefly rural*, 8vo, 2s. 6d. Murray.

THIS collection is ascribed to Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, who has also figured, as a critic and philosopher, in *an Analysis of Shakespeare's principal Characters*, lately printed, and well received by the public. It consists of "Odes, Idyllions, and Anacreontics, Rural Tales, Runnymead, Corsica, Elegy on the death of a lady, Miscellaneous verses, and the Progress of Melancholy." For one of his idyllions, our readers, we dare say, will thank us.

To a LADY.

"To thee, sweet smiling maid, I bring
The beauteous progeny of spring;
In every breathing bloom I find
Some pleasing emblem of thy mind.
The blushes of that opening rose
Thy tender modesty disclose,
These snow-white lillies of the vale,
Diffusing fragrance to the gale,
No ostentatious tints assume,
Vain of their exquisite perfume;
Careless, and sweet, and mild, we see
In these a lovely type of thee.
In yonder gay enamell'd field
Serene that azure blossom smil'd;
Not changing with the changeful sky,
Its faithless tints inconstant fly,
For unimpair'd by winds and rain
I saw th' unalter'd hue remain:
So, were thy mild affections prov'd,
Thy heart by fortune's frowns unmov'd,
Pleas'd to administer relief,
In troublous times would solace grief.
These flowers with genuine beauty glow;
The tints from nature's pencil flow:
What artist could improve their bloom?
Or meliorate their sweet perfume?
Fruitless the vain attempt; like these,
Thy native truth, thine artless ease,
Fair, unaffected maid, can never fail to please."

Several of these pieces were written at Petersburgh.

34. *The Muses and Graces on a Visit to* Grosvenor-Square, *pp.* 11. Bew.

THIS little collection consists of the Ballads sung by the maskers at Mrs. Crewe's ball, March 22, 1775, and written by Lady Craven, Mrs. Crewe, Sir Charles Bingham, and Caleb Whitefoord, Esq; The following may serve for a specimen:

A new BALLAD.

To the tune of "*Push about the brisk bowl.*"

YE vot'ries of pleasure, so frolick and gay,
To whom sullen care is unknown;
To masking and revels fair *Crewe* points the way,
And teaches you here the *bon ton*,
Bon Ton, &c.

Here Beauty displays her *high plumes* to our view,
Here all her bright feathers are shown;
Though none of them wave on the tresses of *Crewe*,
Yet she to each *beaux* gives the *ton*.
See *Devonshire* nodding her plumes in the air!
From *Venus* she's borrow'd her zone:
With wonder and rapture to gaze on the fair,
Ev'ry sense must confess is *bon ton*.

The blushes of *Hebe* in *Craven* display'd
More fresh than the rose that's just blown:
Her frolicks and whimsies so pleasing are made,
They quickly become the *bon ton*.

On

* Mr. Bentham's Ely, and Mr. Gostling's Canterbury, are the two other descriptive works to which we allude.

On *Sefton* and *Bouverie* who feasts his fond eye,
Will soon find his heart not his own:
To conquer his passion, ah! why should he try?
To love them, he'll find, is *bon ton.*

If lips vermil-tinctur'd, and teeth iv'ry white,
Excite in your breast a soft-moan;
Of *Stanhope* and *Barrymore* fly from the sight—
Refusals with them are *bon ton.*

Who *Pembroke* and *Jersey* unmov'd can behold,
Must sure be as dull as a drone: [fold—
To these his soft passion none dare to un-
There silence in love is *bon ton.*

The peevish old prude, who our pastime decries,
And *cants* out her spleen with a groan;
Such folly we'll pity, such censure despise—
To scorn her shall be the *bon ton.*

No lolling, no yawning, no drowsy *ennui*,
No heart cold and hard as a stone;
These modish infirmities here you sha'n't see,
They here cannot be the *bon ton.*

Here fashion with reason for once shall unite,
And wit shall attend at her throne;
True taste shall embellish the feast of this night,
And, summon'd by *Crewe*,—give the *ton.*

35. *Verses addressed to the Queen, with a New Year's Gift of Irish Manufacture. By Lord* Clare. 4to.

THE Poet Laureat (it seems) has this year given his muse a holiday *, on account, we suppose, of the new year commencing on a Sunday, and if that be the true reason, his Majesty's birth-day will this year also be unsung. Be that as it may; this Hibernian Peer, (whose *Faith* we last year commemorated, Vol. XLIV. p. 276,) has loyally supplied the deficiencies, and no less gallantly addressed his poem to the Queen, in which, after a concise apostrophe to her Majesty, he gives the following description of the miserable condition of his countrymen, by means of several English laws, which lay a restraint on the commerce of Ireland:

"And O! might poor Ierne hope,
In sober freedom's liberal scope,
To ply the loom, to plough the main,
Nor see heaven's bounties pour'd in vain,
Where starving hinds, from fens and rocks,
View pastures rich with herds and flocks;
And only view, forbid to taste,
Sad tenants of a dreary waste.
For other hinds our oxen bleed;
Our flocks for happier regions feed,
Their fleece to Gallia's looms resign,
More rich than the Peruvian mine,
Her fields with barren lillies strown,
Now white with treasures not her own.
In vain Ierne's piercing cries
Plaintive pursue the golden prize;
While all aghast the weaver stands,
And drops the shuttle from his hands.
Barter accurst! but mad distress
To ruin flies from wretchedness.
Theirs be the blame, who bar the course
Of commerce from her genuine source,
And drive the wretch his thirst to slake
With poison, in a stagnant lake.
"Hence ports secure from ev'ry wind,
For trade, for wealth, for pow'r design'd,
Where faithful coasts and friendly gales
Invite the helm and court the sails,
A wide deserted space expand,
Surrounded with uncultur'd land.
Thence poverty, with haggard eye,
Beholds the British streamers fly;
Beholds the merchant doom'd to brave
The treacherous shoal, and adverse wave,
Constrain'd to risk his precious store,
And shun our interdicted shore.
Thus Britain works a sister's woe;
Thus starves a friend, and gluts a foe.
"Yet shall this humble gift impart
The tribute of a loyal heart;
And thou with smiles benign receive
('Tis all that loyal heart can give).
When on thy robe with mingled rays,
The ruby and the diamond blaze;
Unmindful of Golconda's prize,
Thou mark'st our rapture-sparkling eyes;
Faintly her gems their lustre prove,
Lost in the flame of Britain's love.
And when the rustic chorus sing,
In artless notes, God save the King;
Although, with unmelodious prayer,
In strains like mine they rend the air;
Thy ravish'd ears forget the lyre,
E'en while thy hands the string inspire:
Such notes, when grateful crowds rejoice,
Hymn sweeter than a Seraph's voice;
And such, along the swarming shore,
Loud echo d to the cannon's roar;
While Britain's glory shone display'd,
In all the pride of pomp array'd;
Where, sovereign of the briny flood,
Her guardian genius smiling stood."

The acts just passed *in favour* of Ireland, may, perhaps, induce his Lordship to sing a *palinodia.*

36. TAXATION, TYRANNY. *Addressed to* Samuel Johnson, LL.D. pp. 80. Bew.

THIS writer controverts the Doctor's expression *supreme power*, as too indefinite and arbitrary, in the following paragraph, "The *supreme power* of every community hath the right of requiring, from all its subjects, such

* This induced some people to imagine that the Laureat was dead; a notion which was confirmed by his namesake, "Paul Whitehead," dying about that time.

contributions as are necessary to the public safety, or public prosperity;" and exposes his severity to the Whigs, p. 7, where he speaks "not of men merely, but of Whigs, of Whigs fierce for liberty, and disdainful of dominion," insisting that "the liberty for which they plead is constitutional, and the dominion which they disdain is arbitrary;" to Dr. Johnson's position that "a tax is a payment exacted by authority, from part of the community, for the benefit of the whole," he replies, that "we acknowledge no authority, which can exact a tax from any part whatsoever of the community, without the free consent of that part;" observes, that "the assertion that *there can be no limited government*, however plausibly supported, is false in fact, as resistance is a legal measure, when the supreme authority proceeds to lengths where justice utterly forsakes it;" insists, that, "by *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights, &c. it was granted and *confirmed*, that no *subject* should be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not set by common consent of parliament; that our colonists are *subjects*, and that in the British parliament they are not represented;" and adds, "To a writer of your gay and lively turn it is not wonderful that the resolutions of the Congress should prove the store-house of materials for a merry jest; and who shall call in question your fortunate ability to determine, that *the Colonists are free from singularity of opinion*, and that their wit hath *betrayed them to heresy*, whilst you favour us with such instances of penetration as the assurances, that *all generally received axioms are little doubted*, and that *he who will enjoy the brightness of sunshine, must quit the coolness of the shade*." Our writer then laments that a violent contention between the mother-country and her children is not sufficiently alarming to secure it from a miserable jest, from hinting to the colonists "to encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing!" to the Doctor's comparison of the legislature of a colony, to the vestry of a parish, answers, that "the privileges of vestries are confined within a narrow compass, to the imposing of cesses, collecting payments, and applying monies, and that, for mal-administration of these powers, the official members, and frequently the whole body, are amenable, not only to the highest, but to the lowest courts of justice,—while the legislature of the colonies, like that of Great-Britain, extends itself over important national objects, and admits of no appeal,—in this widely differing from a merely parochial community." For more particulars of this publication we must refer to the work at large, which is written with much clearness and precision.

[*** *There were other answers to Dr.* Johnson's *pamphlet; but, after perusing what is said in this and the former, see p.* 189, *the unprejudiced reader will, we doubt not, think himself sufficiently informed.*]

37. *The Non-Conformists Memorial: being an Account of the Ministers who were ejected, or silenced, after the Restoration, particularly by the Act of Uniformity, which took place on* Bartholomew day, August 24, 1662. *Containing a concise View of their Lives and Characters, their Principles, Sufferings, and printed Works; originally written by Dr.* Calamy. *Now abridged, and the Author's Additions inserted, with many farther Particulars and new Anecdotes. By* Samuel Palmer. *To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a brief History of the Times in which they lived, and the Grounds of their Non-Conformity. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. or in Weekly Numbers, at 6d. each.* Harris.

THE design of this work may be collected from this very copious title-page. We shall therefore only add, that the editor deserves the thanks of his dissenting brethren in particular, and of all the friends of christian liberty in general, for the additions and improvements which he has made to a valuable work, which has now been many years out of print. And we also think, that, in his preface, Mr. Palmer has irrefragably refuted a reflection which Dr. Burn, in the preface to his *Miscellaneous Sermons*, has unaccountably thrown on those conscientious ministers, as an *unlettered* tribe, with not *one rational* preacher among them, being rather of opinion, with Mr. Locke, that very many of them were *worthy* and *learned*, as well as *pious* and *orthodox*. The work is embellished with the following heads, ‡ Baxter, ‡ Owen, ‡ Howe, Doolittle, ‡ Gouge, ‡ Tuckney, ‡ Goodwin, ‡ Clark, ‡ Bates, Vink, Jessey, Poole, ‡ Charnock, Vincent, Ray, ‡ French, ‡ Flave,

‡ Flavel, Cole, ‡ Caryl, Wadsworth, ‡ Calamy, ‡ Jenkyn, Jacomb, ‡ P. Henry, ‡ Manton. Those marked thus ‡ are from original paintings; and that of Baxter, in particular, drawn by Riley, is one of the best that we have seen.

The encouragement given to this publication will, we hope, induce the editor to execute his intention of publishing an account of the most eminent dissenting ministers *since* the ejectment.

38. *A Sermon preached before a Provincial grand Lodge of Free Masons, at* Faversham, Kent, *on the Festival of St.* John *the* Evangelist, Dec. 27, 1774. *By* Hopkins Fox, *M.A. late Fellow of* Trinity College, Cambridge, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon Lord* Sondes. 1s.

THIS sermon is dedicated to the Right Worshipful Charles Frederick, Esq; Provincial Grand-Master of Kent, (who, we think, is also adjutant of the first regiment of foot guards,) whom the author compliments on his "gentlemanly address, polite education, good sense, &c." and recommends to him "the valour of a soldier, the morality of a man, the benevolence of a mason, and the charity of a christian." In the discourse, though we observe several technical terms of masonry, for which several texts of scripture are introduced, there is nothing peculiar, unless it contains some latent mysteries, known only to the *free and accepted*, as the moral virtues here inculcated are no less essential to all christians, than to the fraternity. We only wish, that *brother Fox* had been more sparing of his *trowel* in the dedication; and must add, that, at the threshold, "The very polite manner,—*have* a claim," &c. though it may be good masonry, is certainly bad grammar.

39. *The Lives of those eminent Antiquaries* Elias Ashmole, *Esq; and Mr.* William Lilly; *written by themselves.* 8vo. *pp.* 399. Davies.

THIS volume contains "1. William Lilly's history of his life and times, with notes by Mr. Ashmole; 2. Lilly's life and death of Charles I. and 3. The life of Elias Ashmole, Esq; by way of diary; with several original letters to and from Mr. Ashmole. Published by Charles Burman, Esq."

Though some curious anecdotes are interspersed, we think the republic of letters would have sustained no loss, if most of the materials, of which this work consists, had remained in the obscurity from which they have now been rummaged; as in master Lilly's calculation of nativities, mosaical rods, casting of figures, &c. (*entertaining* as the editor thinks them) we have not the least faith, any more than in the "English Prophecies, relating to the life and death of Charles Stuart;" nor can imagine that any reader will be curious to know how often squire Ashmole was "sweated, vomited, and purged*," or whether he "scratched the skin off" his "rump on the right side" or the left†.

Whether by accident or design we know not, as it is not mentioned in the *Errata*, Mr. Burman's dedication from "Newington" is dated "Feb. 17, 16 7;" which it requires the skill of a Lilly to decypher.

40. *Mrs.* Dobson's LIFE *of* Petrarch, *concluded from our last, p.* 188.

TO our account of this work, in which Petrarch, well known as he was before as a lover and a poet, appears to great advantage as a friend, a politician, a philosopher, and a divine, we shall now add a few extracts, collected chiefly from his own letters. Of an old, faithful fisherman, who was his domestic at Vaucluse, he gives the following character:

"He is," says he, "an aquatic animal, brought up among fountains and rivers, and seeking his livelihood in the rocks; but a very good man, merry, docile, and obedient. To say simply that he was faithful, would be too little; for he was fidelity itself. He understood agriculture, and every-thing relative to a country life. It was a maxim with him, that whatever was sown the 8th of February, in the soil of Vaucluse, could not fail of being fruitful."

'He had a wife, of whom Petrarch has given this description:

"Her face is so withered, so scorched by the sun, that, were you to see her, you would think you beheld the deserts of Lybia or Ethiopia. If Helen, Lucrece, or Virginia, had possessed faces like hers, Troy would have existed still, Tarquin would not have been driven from his kingdom, nor Appius have died in prison. But, though the

* See the Diary *passim*.
† See pp. 363 and 369.

face

face of my farmer's wife is black, nothing can be whiter than her soul. She does not feel the want of beauty; and, to look on her, one would even say it became her to be ugly. No creature, was ever so faithful, humble, and laborious.

"At the season when the grasshoppers can scarcely support the heat of the sun, she passes her life in the fields; her hardy skin defies even the fury of the dog-days. At night, when she returns, she works in her house like a young person just arisen from sleep. Never any complaints, never the least murmur, nothing that shews the smallest variation of temper, escape her. She lies on a bed of leaves; all her food is a black, gritty bread; her drink a sharp wine, which tastes like vinegar, and with which she mixes a great deal of water. If any one presents her with more delicate food, she rejects it, because it is not that she has been accustomed to."

Some years after, among the many friends whom he lost and lamented, may be reckoned this faithful domestic. Though Petrarch was then just arrived at Avignon, at the desire of two Cardinals, his friends, to kiss the feet of the new Pope, Innocent VI. he instantly sent them the following excuse, which does honour both to his head and heart:

"If Regulus, the terror of the Carthaginians, being in Africa, and charged with an important negociation, blushed not to ask his dismission of the Senate, because the man was dead who cultivated his field; why should I blush to make such a request to my two illustrious patrons, who am charged with no public, and who have few private affairs? Yesterday, I lost the guardian of my retreat: he was not unknown to you: he cultivated for me a few acres of very bad land. I fear not from you the answer made to Regulus by the Senate: "Continue to work for the republic; she will take care of your field." The field of Regulus was at Rome; mine is at Vaucluse, a place you are scarcely acquainted with. Scipio, the other scourge of Africa, and commanding with success in Spain, asked his dismission also, because his daughter had no portion. I am in the same case at present; my library, which I consider as my daughter, has lost its friend. That rustic man, whom I can never lament as he deserves, had more prudence, and even urbanity, than is often to be found in cities; and, besides this, he was the most faithful animal that the earth ever produced: to him I confided my books, and all that was most dear to me. I was absent three years from Vaucluse; at my return, nothing was wanting, nor a single thing displaced. He could not read, but he loved letters; he preserved with extreme care my choicest books, which he knew from being long accustomed to them, and how to distinguish my works from those of the ancients. When I gave a book to his care, he expressed great joy, and pressed it to his breast with a sigh; sometimes he named the author with a whisper. To behold him at this moment, one would have thought, that the sight or the touch of a book rendered him wiser and happier. I have spent fifteen years with him, and confided to him my most secret thoughts, as I would have done to a priest of Ceres; and his breast was to me the temple of faith and love. I left him two days ago slightly indisposed, to obey your orders; his old-age was sound and vigorous, and he is dead. Yesterday he died, asking for me continually, and calling upon the name of the Lord. His death affects me extremely, but I should have regretted him still more, if his age had not foretold that I must soon have lost him. Illustrious Prelate!* let the man depart, who is useless to you, but of very great importance to his field and to his library."

"Petrarch obtained the favour he desired without much difficulty. The sorrows of our poet, it is observable, seldom came single. The first of his friends whom he lost and bewails was Thomas de Caloria, with whom he had studied at Bologna, and always kept up a correspondence: soon after, just as he was preparing to set out for Lombes, of which he was Canon, at the desire of that prelate (James Colonna), to lay his poem called Africa, and the poetical crown which had just been given him at Rome, at the feet of the man whom he adored, he received the mournful news of the Bishop's death; "which," he says, "happened on the very day that he had seen him in a vision (which he relates) in his garden: an accident, however, which, he is pleased to say, gave him no faith in drea . ." Scarcely were his tears dried up for the Bishop of Lombes, when they were

* Rather "Prelates."

were again called forth for good Father Dennis (Bishop of Monopolis), who had been his director and his friend; "the flower of poets, the searcher into futurity, the glory of Italy." Another friend (as he must be called), whom our poet lost in the same year, was Robert K. of Naples, "the glory of Kings, the honour of his age, the chief of warriors, and the best of men." He had invited Petrarch to his court, was a zealous admirer of his works, and had given him his own robe to wear at his coronation. A letter from Petrarch to this Prince, and his behaviour in his last moments, impress us with the highest idea of his character. The dreadful commotions that ensued at Naples, occasioned by the vices of his grand-daughter Queen Joan, and the assassination of her husband Prince Andrew, of Hungary, at the very door of her bedchamber, by her lovers, her confidents, and her servants, a crime, however, of which she was acquitted, "being only 18 years of age, and extremely beautiful," cannot but remind us of Mary Queen of Scots. But to return to Petrarch's losses: the catastrophe of five of the Colonnas killed at Rome, in the insurrection of Rienzi, the Tribune, (1347,) was another thunder-stroke to him: and within a year he lost his Laura, whom also he saw, we are told, on the morning of her death, in a dream. His great friend and protector, Cardinal Colonna, died three months after; a loss which was soon succeeded by that of the Cardinal's father, old Etienne (or Stephen) Colonna, then at the age of a hundred, who, Petrarch says, predicted the immature deaths of his children. In the following year (1349), two other friends of our poet, Luke Christian, a canon of Modena, and Mainard Accuise, abbot of St. Anthony at Placentia, going from Avignon to visit Petrarch at Parma, and, not finding him at home, left a letter in his library, informing him that they were gone to make a tour through Italy, and at their return would concert with him the means of living together. Petrarch's cook, whom he dispatched with an answer, brought him back an account that his friends had been attacked by robbers, on Mount Appennine, that Mainard was murdered, and that Luke was wounded and fled. To add to these distresses, the Bishop of Padua, James de Corrare, was stabbed in his palace, in the midst of his friends and servants, by a relation and dependent; his first, his darling friend Socrates * died of the plague; Simonides and Barbatus fell victims to the same distemper: he lost also Lælius ‖, one of his best and oldest friends; his patron Nicholas Acciajoli, Grand Seneschal of Naples; and, lastly, his dear friend the Cardinal de Cabassole: so that Boccace was almost the only friend that survived him. The connection of those two poets must have been mutually delightful, and few summers could have had such charms as that which they passed together at Venice. Boccace, we are told, called Petrarch his master, and owned that to him he owed the conversion of his heart; for which that there was some occasion, his Decameron is a proof. It is remarkable, that, tho' they had been connected twenty-four years, Boccace never shewed him that work; and our author met with it by chance, not long before he died. This reserve, we would willingly suppose, was owing to Boccace's consciousness of its too great freedom, which could not but disgust the purity of his friend. Pleasing is the trait of Philip de Cabassole, at Avignon, running to embrace Boccace, though he knew him not, in the presence of the Pope and the Cardinals, and asking with impatience for news of his dear Petrarch. No mention (it is observable) is made in this work of Chaucer being present at Milan, at the marriage of the Duke of Clarence, and of his being there introduced to Petrarch, as Mr. Warton has affirmed (we know not on what authority, see Vol. XLIV. p. 427) in his History of English Poetry. Chaucer himself, however, has assured us of his being acquainted with our bard at Padua, and that he learned from him the Clerke of Oxenford's Tale (Patient Grisilde); an incident which we wonder our author has omitted. We shall, therefore, insert the passage:

"I woll you tell a tale, which that I
Learned at Padow, of a worthy clerke,
As preved is by his words and his werke.
He is now dead, and nailed in his cheste,
I pray to God, send his soul good rest.
Fraunces Petrarke, the laureat poet,
Hight this ilke clerke, whose rhethorike sweet

* Lewis, of Bar le Duc, styled by Petrarch Socrates, from the equality of his temper.

‖ Lello Stephani, of Rome, named Lælius, from his wisdom and fidelity.

Enlu-

Enlumined all Itaile of poetrie,
As Livian did of philosophy,
Or law, or other art perticulere:
But death, that wol not suffer us dwellen here,
But as it were the twinkling of an eye,
Hem both hath slaine, and all we shall dye."

The Clerke of Oxenford's Prologue.

And Mr. Dryden, in the preface to his Tales, says that "this story was the invention of Petrarch, by him sent to Boccace, from whom it came to Chaucer;" but Petrarch only translated it from Boccace into Latin, and dedicated it to him. Certain it is, that Boccace was not of the party at the above-mentioned wedding, prevented, probably, by his poverty, which he makes no scruple frequently to own. At this feast, Petrarch was seated at the first table, where, except himself, there were none but princes and nobles. That in all our author's letters, which so frequently mention Laura, her husband never should be named, seems extraordinary;—so that we know very little of him, or her family, but by her will, still extant, in which she makes him her heir, and leaves legacies to all her children. Curious is the account of a schoolmaster of Pontremoli, old and blind, who, knowing our poet only by fame, travelled on foot to Naples, and from thence to Rome, back to Pontremoli, and thence to Parma over the Appennines, purposely to *see him*, as he termed it; as are also the anecdotes of Malpighi, one of the most learned men of that century, who in his youth lived with Petrarch, and seemed formed expressly for him, till he was seized with the madness of travelling,—a madness, however, for which his master might have made some allowance, as he himself had been frequently seized with the same, when unsettled by his hopeless passion. But we should never end, were we to enlarge as we wish on the striking passages in these volumes. We will now, therefore, close them with one of the sonnets, which, tho' Mrs. Dobson has chosen to write it without distinguishing the lines, is really blank verse, and as such, therefore, we shall print it without altering a single syllable:

"Stream, ever limpid, fresh, and clear,
Where Laura's charms appear renew'd!
Ye flowers that touch her gentle breast!
Ye happy trees on which she leans!
Ye scenes embellish'd by her steps!
If grief shall close these wretched eyes,
May some kind hand, when I am dead,
Cover me with this happy earth,
And lightly spread it round my tomb;
'Twill shed delight on my abode,
'Twill make me fearless of its gloom.
And when my fair majestic nymph
Shall visit this delightful spot;
When she shall view my silent dust,
And mark the change her love has wrought,
Then will she waft a gentle sigh,
Then will she drop a tender tear;
And, like an infant at the breast,
Who cannot speak its soft distress,
So will the heart of gentle Laura bleed,
And in sad silence treasure up its woe."

The epitaph which Francis I. composed for Laura (promised in our last) is as follows:

"En petit lieu compris vous pouvez voir
Ce qui comprend beaucoup par renommée.
Plume, labeur, la langue, et le devoir
Furent vaincus par l'aimant de l'aimée.
O gentile ame, étant tant estimée,
Qui te pourra louer qu'en se taisant?
Car la parole est toujours reprimée,
Quand le sujet surmont le disant.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT the Archdeacon of Cleveland hath expressed the sense of a proposition in a tract called *An Essay on Establishments in Religion*, in words which are not found in the same arrangement in that *Essay*, is true (see p. 161.); but that he has, in those words, misrepresented the sense of that proposition, is a mistake: for, if the greatness and power of government were essentially beneficial to society, as the terms of the proposition clearly imply, and if christianity did not, at its first appearance, promote the greatness and power of government, to *a degree equally considerable* with that to which the false and corrupt establishments, put down by christianity, had promoted them, christianity essentially injured society.

I am, &c. *A Country Vicar.*

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ODE

ODE

On the Pleasure arising from VICISSITUDE.

Left unfinished by Mr. GRAY.

With Additions (in Italics) *by Mr.* MASON.

NOW the golden morn aloft
Waves her dew-bespangled wing;
With vermil cheek, and whisper soft,
She wooes the tardy spring:
Till April starts, and calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground,
And lightly o'er the living scene
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

New-born flocks, in rustic dance,
Frisking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintry trance,
The birds his presence greet;
But chief, the sky-lark warbles high
His trembling thrilling extacy;
And, lessening from the dazzling sight,
Melts into air and liquid light.

Rise, my soul! on wings of fire,
Rise the rapt'rous choir among;
Hark! 'tis Nature strikes the lyre,
And leads the general song.
Warm let the lyric transport flow,
Warm, as the ray that bids it glow,
And animates the vernal grove,
With health, with harmony, and love.

Yesterday the sullen year
Saw the snowy whirlwind fly;
Mute was the music of the air,
The herd stood drooping by:
Their raptures now that wildly flow,
No yesterday nor morrow know;
'Tis man alone that joy descries
With forward and reverted eyes.

Smiles on past Misfortune's brow
Soft Reflection's hand can trace,
And o'er the cheek of Sorrow throw
A melancholy grace;
While Hope prolongs our happier hour,
Or deepest shades, that dimly lower,
And blacken round our weary way,
Gild with a gleam of distant day.

Still, where rosy Pleasure leads,
See a kindred Grief pursue;
Behind the steps that Misery treads
Approaching Comfort view:
The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastis'd by sabler tints of woe,
And blended form, with artful strife,
The strength and harmony of life.

See the wretch, that long has tost
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigour lost,
And breathe, and walk again:
The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To Him are opening Paradise!

Humble Quiet builds her cell,
Near the source where Pleasure flows;
She eyes the clear crystalline well,
And tastes it as it goes.
While, far below, the *madding* crowd
Rush headlong to the dangerous flood,
Where broad and turbulent it sweeps,
And perish in the boundless deeps.

Mark where Indolence and Pride,
Sooth'd by Flattery's tinkling sound,
Go, softly rolling, side by side,
Their dull but daily round:
To these, if Hebe's self should bring
The purest cup from Pleasure's spring,
Say, can they taste the flavour high
Of sober, simple, genuine Joy?

Mark Ambition's march sublime
Up to Power's meridian height;
While pale-ey'd Envy sees him climb,
And sickens at the sight.
Phantoms of danger, Death, and Dread,
Float hourly round Ambition's head;
While Spleen, within his rival's breast,
Sits brooding on her scorpion nest.

Happier he, the peasant, far,
From the pangs of Passion free,
That breathes the keen but wholesome air
Of rugged penury.
He, when his morning task is done,
Can slumber in the noon-tide sun;
And bie him home, at evening's close,
To sweet repast, and calm repose.

He, unconscious whence the bliss,
Feels, and owns, in carols rude,
That all the circling joys are his,
Of dear Vicissitude.
From toil he wins his spirits light,
From busy day, the peaceful night;
Rich, from the very want of Wealth,
In Heaven's best treasures, Peace and Health.

SONNET. *On the Death of Mr.* Rd. West, (1742,) *Son of Lord-Chancellor* West, *of* Ireland. *By the Same.*

IN vain to me the smiling mornings shine,
And redd'ning Phœbus lifts his golden fire;
The birds in vain their am'rous descant join;
Or cheerful fields resume their green attire.
These ears, alas! for other notes repine,
A diff'rent object do these eyes require.
My lonely anguish melts no heart but mine;
And in my breast th'imperfect notes expire.
Yet morning smiles the busy race to chear,
And new-born pleasure brings to happier men;
The fields to all their wonted tribute bear,
To warm their little loves the birds complain:
I fruitless mourn to him that cannot hear,
And weep the more, because I weep in vain.

EPITAPH *on Sir* Wm. Peere Williams, *Bart. a Captain in* Burgoyne's *Dragoons, killed at the Siege of* Belleisle, *in* 1761. *By the Same.*

HERE, foremost in the dangerous paths of fame,
Young WILLIAMS fought for England's fair renown;
His mind each muse, each grace adorn'd his frame,
Nor Envy dar'd to view him with a frown.

At Aix his voluntary sword he drew,
There first in blood his infant honour seal'd;
From fortune, pleasure, science, love he flew,
And scorn'd repose when Britain took the field.
With eyes of flame, and cool undaunted breast,
Victor he stood on Belleisle's rocky steeps:—
Ah! gallant youth, this marble tells the rest,
Where melancholy Friendship bends and weeps.

[N. B. This epitaph was composed at the request of Mr. Frederick Montagu, who intended to have inscribed it on a monument at Belleisle, but, from some difficulty attending the erection of it, this design was not executed.]

[*The above three poems are taken from Mr.* Gray's *Works, just published, of which, and the Memoirs of his Life by Mr.* Mason, *an account shall be given in our next.*]

An EPITAPH *in a Country Church-yard. By a Widower.*

WEEP not for me, my only dear;
I am not dead, but sleepeth here.
Therefore make haste, prepare to die,
For shortly you must come to I.

[In a fortnight this disconsolate mourner married again, and an ingenious gentleman wrote

The Answer.

I am not dead, my dearest life,
For I have got another wife;
Therefore I cannot come to thee,
For I am going to bed to she.

From the Spanish. *By Mr.* Garrick.

FOR me my fair a wreath has wove,
Where rival flowers in union meet;
As oft she kiss'd the gift of love,
Her breath gave sweetness to the sweet.

A bee within a damask rose
Had crept, the nectar'd dew to sip;
But lesser sweets the thief foregoes,—
And fixes on Louisa's lip.

There, tasting all the bloom of spring,
Wak'd by the ripening breath of May,
Th' ungrateful spoiler left his sting,
And with the honey flew away.

To him only who feels the justness of the Character.

IF yet the mole that heaves thy dirty breast,
Restless itself, can let another rest;—
If yet those thoughts can form, those opticks know,
A sight more grateful than domestic woe;—
Awhile the licence of thy tongue command.
Nor call fresh thunders from an injur'd hand!
Survey the world!—Glance round those friendly eyes, [rise!
And mark what themes for gen'rous pleasure
To charm thy soul benign, the fates agree;
Waves, ruin, sickness, militate for thee:
Thee the founder'd bark no more returns; [mourns;
Thee, the widow, thee, the orphan
For thee, detraction taints the virgin's name;
For thee, the plund'rer lights a midnight flame; [lyres;
For thee, are silent *Gray's* and *Goldsmith's*
For thee, 'midst wealth and honour, —— expires!
While casual woes thus heap thy gloomy store,
Say, reverend malice! would'st thou fashion more? [wreath?
Still can'st thou twine misfortune's thorny
Still rise unfated from a feast of death?
Still, wrapt in clouds, with poison'd shafts destroy,
And scowl around the pale, sepulchral joy?
Could'st thou bid sleep each manly couch depart,
Or lodge a vulture in each female heart,
No public triumph would these acts attend;—
Thou dar'st not shew the undissembled friend:
Thy doors to fame has fear for ever barr'd;
And women's wrongs a woman shall reward.
Adieu! and bless the pen, whose modest aim
Assails thy temper, but protects thy name.—
Controul thy tongue; compose thy ruffled brow; [hast thou:
While conscience tells thee,—not a friend
Too well thou know'st thy savage reign is past;
Nor folly's self will flatter thee at last.—
Then grant to innocence a transient ease,
Nor meanly venture where thou can'st not please;
No more the curse of libell'd worth ensure,
Accuse the guiltless, or insult the poor;
Its honest gains let trade in comfort share,
Nor envy women for the lace they wear;
For know—in rags shall truth conspicuous shine, [shine.—
While treach'ry sculks beneath a robe like
These careless lines, when *Urban* sets them free,
Obscure to many, will be clear to thee.

IMPROMPTU. *On the sailing of the* Cerberus *with the three General Officers on the* American *Expedition.*

BEhold the Cerberus th'Atlantic plow,
Her *precious* cargo Burgoyne, Clinton, Howe,
Bow! Wow! Wow!

On the Storm of Thunder and Lightning on Tuesday, April 18, *the Day those Generals embarked.*

THE chiefs embark, and clouds involve the skies, [arise;
Storms sweep the seas, and blustering winds
The heav'ns themselves, red with uncommon ire,
Their thunders hurl, and flash indignant fire.
O Thou! who rul'st the earth, and guid'st the flood,
Have mercy on the innocent and good:
Oh! spare the land, and let thy vengeance fall
On those who dare whole nations to inthral;
Send thy own thunders on the guilty head,
And, to appease thy wrath, strike the vile monsters dead.
But oh! restrain the hand of civil war,
And let thy favour'd nations cease to jar:
Then shall our vows in all thy temples rise,
And praise ascend in incense to the skies!

HAMDEN.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill. Continued from p.* 201.

IN the course of these proceedings, we have already taken notice of a paper preparing by the Assembly of New-York, to be presented to the British parliament, in order to lay the foundation of a reconciliation. This paper has since been transmitted to England, and on the 15th instant was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. E. Burke, and was as follows:

To the Hon. the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, *and* BURGESSES *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *assembled.*

The REPRESENTATION *and* REMONSTRANCE *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COLONY *of* NEW-YORK.

"IMPRESSED with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and affection to our most gracious sovereign, and zealously attached to his person, family, and government; we, his Majesty's faithful subjects, the representatives of his antient and loyal colony of New-York, behold with the deepest concern the unhappy disputes subsisting between the mother-country and her colonies, convinced that the grandeur and strength of the British empire, the protection and opulence of his Majesty's American dominions, and the happiness and welfare of both, depend essentially on a restoration of harmony and affection between them;—we feel the most ardent desire to promote a cordial reconciliation with the parent state, which can be rendered permanent and solid only by ascertaining the line of parliamentary authority, and American freedom, on just, equitable, and constitutional grounds. To effect these salutary purposes, and to represent the grievances under which we labour, by the innovations which have been made in the constitutional mode of government since the close of the last war, we shall proceed, with that firmness which becomes the descendants of Englishmen, and a people accustomed to the blessings of liberty, and at the same time with the deference and respect which is due to this august assembly, to shew,

"That from the year 1683 till the above-mentioned period, this colony has enjoyed a legislature, consisting of three distinct branches, a governor, council, and general assembly, under which political frame the representatives of the people have uniformly exercised the right of their own civil government, and the administration of justice in the colony.

"It is therefore with inexpressible grief that we have of late years seen measures adopted by the British parliament, subversive of that constitution under which the good people of this colony have always enjoyed the same rights and privileges so highly and deservedly prized by their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain; a constitution in its infancy modelled after that of the parent state, in its growth more nearly assimilated to it, and tacitly implied and undeniably recognized in the requisitions made by the crown, with the consent and approbation of parliament.

"An exemption from internal taxation, and the exclusive right of providing for the support of our own civil government, and the administration of justice in this colony, we esteem our undoubted and unalienable right as Englishmen; but, while we claim these essential rights, it is with equal pleasure and truth we can declare, that we ever have been, and ever will be, ready to bear our full proportion of aids to the crown for the public service, and to make provision for these necessary purposes, in as ample and adequate a manner as the circumstances of the colony will admit. Actuated by these sentiments, while we address ourselves to a British House of Commons, which has ever been so sensible of the rights of the people, and so tenacious of preserving them from violation, can it be a matter of surprise, that we should feel the most distressing apprehensions from the act of the British Parliament, declaring their right to bind the colonies in all cases whatever?—a principle which has been actually exercised by the statutes made for the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue in America, especially for the support of Government, and the other usual and ordinary services of the colonies.

"The trial by a jury of the vicinage, in causes civil and criminal arising within the colony, we consider as essential to the security of our lives and liberties, and one of the main pillars of the constitution, and therefore view with horror the construction of the statute of the 35th of Henry the VIIIth, as held up by the joint address of both Houses of Parliament in 1769, advising his Majesty to send for persons guilty of treasons, and misprisions of treasons, in the county of Massachusetts-Bay, in order to be tried in England; and we are equally alarmed at the late acts, impowering his Majesty to send persons guilty of offences in one colony to be tried in another, or within the realm of England.

"When we consider that the cognizance of causes arising on the land, has, by the wisdom of the English constitution, been appropriated to the courts of common law, and the jurisdiction of the Admiralty confined to causes purely marine, we regard the great alterations that have been made in that wholesome system of laws, by extending the powers of the

courts of Admiralty, authorising the Judge's certificates to indemnify the prosecutor from damages he might otherwise be liable to, giving them a concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American subject of his trial by a jury, as destructive to freedom, and injurious to our property.

"We must also complain of the act of the 7th of George the Third, Chap. the 59th, requiring the legislature of this colony to make provision for the expence of supplying troops quartered amongst us with the necessaries prescribed by that law, and holding up by any other act a suspension of our legislative powers till we should have complied; as it would have included all the effects of a tax, and implies a distrust of our steadiness to contribute to the public service.

"Nor in claiming these essential rights do we entertain the most distant desire of independence on the parent kingdom: we acknowledge the parliament of Great-Britain necessarily entitled to a supreme direction and government over the whole empire, for a wise, powerful, and lasting preservation of the great bond of union and safety among all the branches. Their authority to regulate the trade of the colonies so as to make it subservient to the interest of the mother-country, and to prevent its being injurious to the other parts of his Majesty's dominions, has ever been fully recognized; but an exemption from duties on all articles of commerce which we import from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British plantations, or on commodities which do not interfere with their products or manufactures, we can justly claim; and always expect that our commerce will be charged with no other, than a necessary regard to the trade and interest of Great-Britain and her colonies evidently demands: at the same time we humbly conceive that the money arising from all duties raised in this colony should be paid into the colony treasury, to be drawn by requisitions of the crown to the General Assembly, for the security and defence of the whole empire.

"We cannot avoid mentioning, among other grievances, the act for prohibiting the legislature of this colony from passing any law for the emission of a paper currency to be a legal tender in the colony: our commerce affords so small a return of specie, that, without a paper currency, supported on the credit of the colony, our trade and the change of the property must necessarily decrease. Without this expedient we never should have been able to comply with the requisitions of the crown during the last war, or to grant ready aids on any sudden emergencies. The credit of our bills has ever been secured from depreciation by the short periods limited for their duration, and sinking them by taxes raised on the people; and the want of this power may, in future, prevent his Majesty's faithful subjects here from testifying their loyalty and affection to our gracious sovereign, and from granting such aids as may be necessary for the general weal and safety of the British empire; nor can we avoid remonstrating against this act, as an abridgment of the royal prerogative, and a violation of our legislative rights.

"We must also complain of the act of the last session of parliament, imposing duties on certain articles imported into the province of Quebec, and restricting the importation of them to the ports of Quebec, and St. John's, on the river Sorel, by which the commerce formerly carried on by this colony with the Indians, is in a great measure diverted into another channel; as, by the extension of the bounds of that province from Hudson's-bay to the Ohio, by a statute of the same sessions, a great extent of country is cut off from this colony, in which hitherto the most lucrative branches of the Indian trade were pursued; and by directing the duties on the articles necessary for that commerce to be paid only at the above ports, which are so very remote from this and the other colonies, that the importation of them by those places will be attended with such a heavy expence as to amount to a total prohibition: these acts, in our opinion, bear with peculiar hardship on the people of this colony, when we reflect on the vast sums of money which have been expended by our legislatures in conciliating the friendship of the savages, and the essential services which were derived to the British arms during the last war from our alliance with, and influence over them, founded on a free and unrestrained commerce. We are at a loss to account why articles imported from the continental colonies, and imported into the province of Quebec, should be loaded with heavier duties than those brought from the West-India islands, by which, while we are deprived of a most lucrative branch of commerce, we behold a discrimination made between us and the sugar colonies to our prejudice, equally injurious and unmerited.

"Nor can we forbear mentioning the jealousies which have been excited in the colonies by the extension of the limits of the province of Quebec, in which the Roman Catholic religion has received such ample supports.

"Interested as we must consider ourselves in whatever may affect our sister colonies, we cannot help feeling for the distresses of our brethren in the Massachusets bay, from the operation of the several acts of parliament passed relative

to

to that province, and of earnestly remonstrating in their behalf. At the same time we also must express our disapprobation of the violent measures that have been pursued in some of the colonies, which can only tend to encrease our misfortunes, and to prevent our obtaining redress.

"We claim but a restoration of those rights which we enjoyed, by general consent, before the close of the last war; we desire no more than a continuation of that antient government to which we are entitled by the principles of the British constitution, and by which alone can be secured to us the rights of Englishmen, attached by every tie of interest and regard to the British nation, and accustomed to behold with reverence and respect its excellent form of government. We harbour not an idea of diminishing the power and grandeur of the mother-country, or lessening the lustre and dignity of parliament; our object is the happiness which, we are convinced, can only arise from the union of both countries. To render this union permanent and solid, we esteem it the undoubted right of the colonies to participate of that constitution whose direct end and aim is the liberty of the subject; fully trusting that this Honourable House will listen with attention to our complaints, and redress our grievances, by adopting such measures as shall be found most conducive to the general welfare of the whole empire, and most likely to restore union and harmony among all its different branches.

"*By order of the General Assembly,*
JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*"

The above remonstrance appears to have been transmitted to Bristol by the Charming Peggy, which sailed from New-York the 27th of March, and arrived at Bristol on the 2d of May. She brought, besides the above, a firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to the King, and a memorial to the Lords, neither of which have been attended with the wished-for success, notwithstanding the Ministry had purposely given an opening to the General Assembly of New York to shew their moderation by acquiescing in the terms of the conciliating clause proposed by Lord North (see p. 101). From the favourable disposition of the above Assembly in disclaiming the authority of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, hopes were entertained that the whole province was ready to submit, and that the acts of the British Parliament would be acknowledged as binding, by those who had rejected the resolutions of the Congress as of no force; but in this Government appear to have been mistaken. The Assembly seem to be of opinion, that the acts of both are alike unconstitutional; and the sense of the people, if it may be collected from their late proceedings, is wholly in favour of the Congressional side: for, notwithstanding the vote of their representatives, by the latest accounts received from thence, they were again proceeding to chuse delegates to represent the province in the Congress that was to meet on the 10th instant; nor has the following circular letter, directed to the several Governors, by the Secretary of State for the American department, had the least effect to influence their conduct on that occasion:

"SIR, *Whitehall, Jan.* 4, 1775.

"Certain persons styling themselves Delegates of his Majesty's colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's authority or consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia, in the months of September and October last; and having thought fit, among other unwarrantable proceedings, to resolve that it will be necessary, that another congress should be held in the same place, on the 10th of May next, unless redress for certain pretended grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the colonies in North-America should choose deputies to attend such congress; I am commanded by the King, to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, That you do use your utmost endeavours to prevent any such appointment of deputies within the colony under your government; and that you do exhort all persons to desist from such unwarrantable proceeding, which cannot but be highly displeasing to the King. I am, Sir, &c.

D——h."

Though this letter appears manifestly calculated to defeat the meeting of the intended congress, yet, as no regard has been paid to it *in chusing delegates*, it is much doubted whether it will have any effect in preventing their assembling. No means, however, have been left untried to excite jealousies to divide them. The disputes formerly about the quotas which every colony should furnish, when the common enemy were butchering and scalping the inhabitants on their frontiers, have been called to mind by the friends of government, to shew what little reliance there is on a thorough union of the colonies, and how much more eligible it would be to submit to parliament, than to depend on the strength of an opposition, which, from the jarring interests of the members that compose it, can never be expected to act in concert. These, with many arguments of the like kind, have been occasionally urged, to induce the colonies separately to make their peace, before things are brought to extremities; but hitherto the people have stood firm.

At Boston, as Gen. Gage, by his moderation

deration and prudent conduct, has been able to preserve the strictest discipline among his troops, so the civil magistrates, on their part, have been equally vigilant in restraining the excesses of the common people. The complaints that have been justly founded have in general been redressed, and, except the ordinary irregularities occasioned by liquor, no material injury has been done by the soldiers to the inhabitants, nor by the inhabitants to the soldiers, except by refusing them supplies. But this pacific temper will probably soon have an end. When the succours arrive, the intentions of government cannot be long concealed. Some insults have already been offered, which the injured parties have prudently overlooked. On the 16th of March (the day the provincial congress had recommended for fasting and prayer), a party of the 4th regiment, when the people were assembling, pitched two marquee tents within ten yards of their place of worship, and, with three drums and three fifes, kept beating and playing during the whole time of divine service. On the 17th, Col. Hancock's fine seat near the Common was mal-treated, the fences broken down, and the enclosures defaced; and, on the 18th, the Neck-guard seized 13,425 musket-cartridges, with 300lb. weight of ball, private property, which the General refused to restore on the application of the owner. These are the preludes, perhaps, to hostilities of a more serious nature, which will lead to the discovery of the intentions of the ministry in transporting to America so formidable a force.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A Letter from the Isle of Man remarks, that, for several days together, about the middle of April last, the tides were lower at the different ports of that island, than can be remembered by the oldest man living. The like has been observed on the west coast of this kingdom.

April 24.

Was held the anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, when the following members were chosen officers for the year ensuing:

Rev. D. Miles, Dean of Exeter, Presidt.	Daniel Wray, Esq;
Sir J. Aylosse, bt. V. P.	* Hon. H. Cavendish
Hon. D. Barrington, V. P.	* Rich. Dalton, Esq;
Sir W. Blackstone, kt	* Jas. Dargent, M.D.
O. Sal. Brereton, Esq; V. P.	* Jas. Hallifax, D.D.
Mr Jos. Colebrooke, Treasurer	* Rich. Kaye, D.D.
R. Gough, Esq; Director	* W. Hen. Duke of Portland
Mic. Lort, B.D. V.P.	* Sir J. Pringle, Bart.
Th. Morell, DD. Sec.	* Sir Edm. Thomas, Bart.
W. Norris, MA. Sec.	* Mar. Tunstall, Esq;
	* Hon Brownlow, Ld Bishop of Worcester

Those marked thus * are new elected.

The same day the President and Directors of the lately-established Society for the Recovery of persons apparently drowned, heard a sermon in favour of the institution, preached at St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and afterwards dined together, when eleven out of eighteen persons, who have been saved within the last twelve months, were introduced to the Society, as living proofs of the importance of the institution.—See our Preface to Vol. XLIV.

April 25.

The House of Commons resolved, that painted earthen ware, *except galley tiles*, of the manufacture of Europe, be imported and sold in this kingdom, and that the duty on such importation shall be 10l. 10s. for every 100l. according to the true value thereof.

The body of the Rev. Mr. Newnham was found floating in Pen-Park-Hole, after five weeks fruitless search.—See p. 201.

April 26.

Was held the anniversary feast of the Governors, &c. of the Lying-inn-infirmary, when 457l. was collected towards the support of that charity.

The iron chest belonging to the Court of Requests, St. Margaret's hill, was broke open, and robbed of 170l.

April 27.

A Dutch galliot was set on fire by lightning off the Land's-End, by which accident she was consumed, and every soul on board perished. An English sloop in company could afford them no relief.

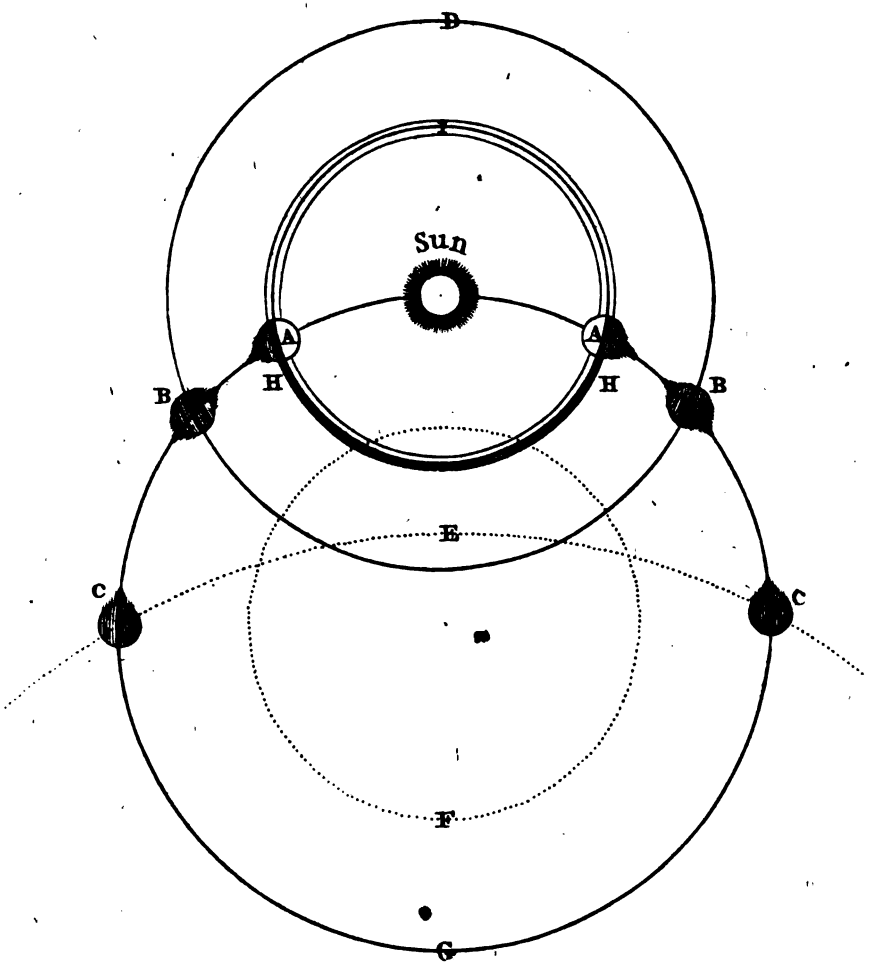
The Grenville Indiaman, with Lord Pigot on board, sailed from St. Helen's for Bombay, of which place his Lordship has lately been appointed Governor.

The curious phænomenon, of which Mr. Bayley made a drawing at Bexley, (see the plate), was observed at Chatham barracks (as appears by a letter from thence published in the papers) with great exactness. About a quarter after one in the afternoon, says the letter-writer, "I saw a true regular circle (coloured) round the sun; the diameter of the circle, with a Hadley's quadrant, I made 45 degrees, 34 min. Another white luminous circle, a part of whose periphery at that time went through the sun's centre, by observation made the diameter 98. There was another concentric circle (coloured also) at about 5 deg. from that round the sun, and segments of two more coloured at places very bright, which were also concentric to each of the other circles. The light of the sun was somewhat opake, by our shadows, as if two or three digits were eclipsed. The whole of this, without any variation, appeared upwards of an hour and twenty minutes."

By comparing this account with that of our correspondent, Mr. Bayley, we cannot help remarking the different appearance of the same phænomenon at

places

A Phenomenon of the Sun, as it appeared on Thursday April 27th 1775, at Bexley, Kent. Drawn by I. Barly.



places so very near as Bexley and Chatham, which does not exceed the 8th part of a degree. At Bexley, two mock suns were seen A A (*vide plate*), nearly as bright as the real sun, of which no notice is taken in the letter from Chatham; B B were other mock suns of a bright white, glaring to the eye, but seen in water coloured like the rainbow; C C were mock suns of a fainter white, and D (the luminous circle at Chatham) appeared very faint at Bexley; E and F appeared like broken circles at Bexley, the same nearly as at Chatham; as did G, the large circle, whose periphery passed through the sun; but the small inner circle round the sun appeared at Bexley, from H to H, of a most beautiful rainbow colour, the other part of the circle was more faint.

April 28.

The Europa East Indiaman, Captain Pelly, arrived in the Downs from Bombay. She had been out so long, that it was feared she had been lost.

This day 24 transports with troops for Boston sailed from Corke.

April 29.

The several persons apprehended for the riot and rescue in Moorfields, (see p. 99) were tried at Hicks's Hall, when some were sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate three years, others five, and the most notorious of them for seven.

April 30.

A terrible thunder-storm, accompanied with gusts of wind, and hailstones of uncommon magnitude, did considerable damage in several of the middle counties, particularly in those of Northampton and Buckingham, where it unroofed houses, tore up trees by the roots, destroyed the blossoms, and broke many windows. Some persons were killed by the lightning in other parts.

During the storm of thunder and lightning, which was very terrifying, some villains got into the house of Mr. Berry, in Rolls-buildings, and carried off plate and other valuable articles to the amount of 200l. and upwards.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

The Museum Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 57,808, drawn a blank, was as first drawn ticket, entitled to 100l.

Lord Petre, attended by all the great officers of the fraternity, laid the first stone of a new free-mason's hall, now building in Great Queen-street, after which they proceeded to Leather-sellers hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided, which, however, was much interrupted by a quarrel that happened between a military officer and a clerk in office, which in the end produced a duel, wherein the latter (the aggressor) lost his life.

Tuesday 2.

This day the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday, ended, at which the following prisoners were capitally convicted, viz. Daniel Gregory and William Barrett, for a highway robbery on Hounslow-heath; Thomas Palmer, for a burglary near Old-street-square; Michael Conway and Tho. M'Donald, for a burglary in Wapping; Tho. Wood, for stealing cattle on Epping-forest; Henry Jordan and Frederic Williams, for house-breaking in Queen's-square; Sam. Storer and Sam. Cross, for breaking open a butcher's shop, and stealing meat; John Hines and Tho. Tunks, for housebreaking, in Stepney parish; John Toppings, for horse-stealing; and Richard Walthall, for stealing from Mr. Chr. Alderson, to whom he was clerk, two warrants, one for 213l. the other for 156l. 4s. for which he had received the money.

At this sessions, Thomas Bates, late a serjeant in the third regiment of Guards, was tried for the murder of his wife, and found guilty of manslaughter only. He bore a very good character, she a very bad one, which, no doubt, had great weight with judge and jury, as one witness swore positively that he had *threatened to butcher her*.

Wednesday 3.

Lord North opened the budget, and stated in a very masterly manner the minutiæ of the public accounts, debtor and creditor. The supplies, he said, would amount to 5,562,000l. the ways and means would amount to upwards of 6,500,000l. consequently there would be a surplus of 1,000,000l. His Lordship proposed to pay off 1,000,000l of 3 per cents. at 88 per cent. and to have a lottery of 60,000 tickets, the same as last year, to be subscribed for by such persons as held stock prior to the 24th of April, 1775, each person subscribing to have six tickets, at 12l. 10s. each for his 100l. and the remaining 13l. to be paid in cash; and, in order to prevent the like accident that happened last year in the subscribing at the Bank, his Lordship proposed, that on Monday next the Bank doors should be open from nine o'clock in the morning, to six in the evening, for the purpose of every stock-holder subscribing: and, as many persons would subscribe more than sufficient to fill the subscription, his Lordship farther proposed, that a day should be appointed to settle the subscription, when every stock-holder that had given in his name, should be a subscriber in proportion to the sum he had specified in his note delivered in; no one to subscribe more than 20,000l. nor less than 100l.

Thursday 4.

Arrived a mail with government dispatches in 28 days from New York, by which advice has been received that some insurgents had assembled in Cumberland

berland county and had committed one of the judges and several of the king's officers to goal, and threatened all who should presume to put the late acts of parliament in execution with the like punishment.

By private advices to merchants it appears that the non-importation agreement is very strictly observed, and that several ships that have arrived with cargoes from England have been obliged to depart without breaking bulk.

Saturday 6.

This day's Gazette confirms the appointment of Lieut. Gen. John Irwin to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in Ireland; also to be Governor of Londonderry and Calmere fort, and to be of his Majesty's Privy-Council in Ireland.

Orders were this day sent to the different sea-ports for the guard-ships to receive all seamen who shall voluntarily enter into his Majesty's service.

Sunday, May 7.

Monday 8.

Advice was received at the Admiralty-office of the safe arrival at Portsmouth of the Northumberland, Buckingham, and Oxford men of war, part of Adm. Harland's squadron, from the East-Indies.

Wednesday 10.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Beaumont Hotham, Esq; who at the same time kissed hands on being appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Thursday 11.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, when the collection at church and at the hall amounted to 655l. 17s. which, with 210l. 16s. 3d. collected at the rehearsal, made up the sum of 866l. 13s. 3d.—62l. 8s. less than last year.

Saturday 12.

His Grace the Duke of Chandos was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

The Hon. Stephen Earl of Ilchester was appointed by his Majesty Comptroller of the Army Accounts.

And Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq; Constable of the Castle of Flint, and Comptroller of the Pleas, Fines, and Amerciaments of North Wales, in room of Other Lewis Windsor, Earl of Plymouth, deceased.

Monday 15.

Mr. Burke presented to the Hon. House of Commons a representation and remonstrance from the General Assembly of New-York, which, after a warm debate, in which Mr. Cruger, Member for Bristol, distinguished himself, was rejected. (See p. 247.)

Wednesday 17.

Lord Camden presented a petition to the House of Peers for the repeal of the act made in the last session of parliament, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America;" which was also rejected.

Thursday 18.

One of his Majesty's electoral messengers arrived from Hanover, with the melancholy account, that her Majesty Carolina Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, died at Zell on the 10th instant, about midnight, of a malignant fever, after an illness of five days, to the great grief of their Majesties and all the royal family.—On this news being made public, the Earl Marshal gave notice, that it was expected, *that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning.*

Friday 19.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the guardians of the Asylum for Female Orphans, when the collection amounted to no more than 100l. 14s. 6d. though a charity of the most humane and laudable kind.

Monday 22.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission:—the bill to enable the different universities, &c. to hold in perpetuity the copy-right of books given or bequeathed to them for the advancement of learning—(There is a clause in this act to restrain the universities from selling their right to booksellers, &c.);—the bill to repeal an act against erecting cottages;—the bill to empower justices to administer oaths relative to the poor;—with other private and road bills, to the number of 76.

Tuesday 23.

Great disturbances have lately happened among the shipwrights in Chatham-yard, and no less than 180 of them have refused to work; and this day the Secretary of the Admiralty went down to make enquiry concerning the reality of the grievances complained of.

Mr. Lee was declared duly elected Alderman of Aldgate ward, in room of William Shakespeare, Esq; deceased.

Wednesday 24.

A committee of the Lords with white staves, and also a committee of the House of Commons who are of the Privy Council, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with their address of condolence on the death of the late Queen of Denmark.

The Duchess of K——n appeared in the court of King's Bench, to answer to an indictment preferred against her for marrying the late Duke, her former husband being then alive, when her Grace entered into a recognisance, herself in 4000l. and her four sureties—(the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Mountstewart, Mr. Leroche, and Sir Thomas Clarges) in 1000l. each, that she shall appear to answer the said indictment, whenever called upon by the King and her Peers in parliament assembled.

Friday 26.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to—the bill for settling Buckingham-house on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house;—for redeeming 1,000,000l. three per cent. annuities, and for establishing a lottery;—for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund for the service of the present year;—for the support of the civil government of Quebec;—for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe;—for giving a public reward for the discovery of a northern passage to the west or southern ocean of America;—to an act to enable the Speaker of the H. of C. to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess;—to enlarge the term of letters-patent to William Clockworthy, for the sole use of a discovery of certain materials for the making of porcelain;—and to several private bills.

After which, his Majesty put an end to the sessions by the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct, during the course of this important session.

"You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable; you have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded, that the most salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace. Nothing on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honour and interest of my kingdoms, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquillity.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from compleating the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the chearfulness and public spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and to cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for public order, and the same discernment of their true interests, which have, in these times, distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people, and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad."

Then both Houses of Parliament were prorogued by the Lord Chancellor to Thursday, the 27th day of July next.

Sunday 28.

Capt. Danby, from New-York, arrived express from Southampton in the evening, with dispatches for the Government. By the ship in which he came there were letters, dated April 25, containing the particulars of an affair that happened on the 19th, between a detachment from General Gage's army, and the provincial militia of Massachusetts-bay, in which about 40 of the latter are said to have been killed, and about 20 wounded. The loss of the former, by the American account, in killed and wounded, exceeds 200.

The following is the substance of the account, as handed about, but of which the Government disclaims all knowledge:

"General Gage having heard that the insurgents were drawing some cannon a few miles from Boston, he dispatched an officer with some troops to demand them to be delivered up, which the insurgents refused to comply with.—A second message was sent, when the officer informed them, that he must obey his orders, which were, in case of refusal to surrender them, that he must fire on those that surrounded them, but which he hoped they would prevent, by immediately relinquishing them. This they absolutely refused to do; on which the troops fired on them, and killed about 60. On this the country arose, and assisted the insurgents to load the canon, and they directly fired upon General Gage's troops, which did great execution, near 100 being killed, and 60 wounded. The noise of the cannon alarmed General Gage, who immediately sent Lord Percy, with a large party of troops, to enquire into the matter. When his Lordship came to the place he heard the officers account of the dispute, and then returned back with the troops to General Gage's intrenchments, as he did not find any authority he had to proceed further in it."

Wednesday 31.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which

carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the Tower, in the course of the present month, for the use of the troops in America.

The Caribbs at St. Vincent's are not yet so far subdued as to suffer their district to be surveyed with impunity; one of the gentlemen employed on that service has lately been shot through the head, and the rest intimidated. The murderers have been pursued, and two of them have lost their heads.

Three placarts have been lately published at Copenhagen: the first prohibits the exportation of potter's clay from the Isle of Bornholm; the second, the importation of foreign fustians, called there *Olmerdugg*, or *Parchents*; and the third forbids the importation and use of foreign tin-plates in Denmark, Norway, and the principalities of Slesvick and Holstein, except what are called the large black iron plates. *Gaz.*

Insurrections have been general in France, on account of the dearness of corn; many of the ringleaders have been seized and executed without trial; but the cry for bread is yet unredressed.

Births.

April 25 HER Royal Highness the Princess of Asturias, of a princess

28 Lady of George Anson, Esq; a son

29 The Right Hon the Countess of Essex, a son

May 4 Wife of a peruke-maker in Portland-street, two sons and a daughter

May 22 Lady of Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart, a son

Marriages.

REV John Savage, Rector of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Charlotte Wiltshire, of the same place

Robert Duke, Esq; of Lake, Wiltshire, to Miss Jane Rathleigh, of Swathling, near Southampton

—— Angus, Esq; at Theobald, Herefordshire, to Miss Treadway, niece to Sir Andrew Lindsey, Bart

April 27 James Barber, Esq; of Upwey, Dorsetshire, to Miss Simons, of Sackville-street

May 1 Charles Baldwyn, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Salop, to Mrs. Palmer, of Alton, Warwickshire

The Rev Thomas Pantycross, Rector of St Mary's, Wallingford, Berks, to Miss Allen, of Preston Crowmarsh, Oxon

Henry Hobhouse, Esq; Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Miss Jenkins, daughter of the late Rev Mr. Jenkins, Canon Residentiary of the cathedral of Wells

2 William Cleveland, Esq; Paddington, to Miss Mary Lewis, Brook-street, Grosvenor square

6 Governor Boochier, to Miss Foley, daughter to Thomas Foley, Esq; Member for Herefordshire

8 Edward Tighe, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jones, Sackville street

9. William Lavington, Esq; Farringdon, Berks, to Miss Newsham, of Welbeck street, Cavendish-square

10 Barckley Kennet, Esq; Alderman of Cornhill Ward, to Mrs Smith, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

11 Mr. Croft Jackson, of Lad-lane, to Miss Polly Barwick, third daughter of James Barwick, Esq; of the same place

13 William Gooch, Esq; second son to Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Bonacre Park, Suffolk, to Miss Villa Real, heiress of the late William Villa Real, of Edwinston, Nottinghamshire

Benjamin Blades, Esq; of Hull, to Miss Kitty Scott, of the same place

14 William Bowden, Esq; Lynn, Norfolk, to Miss Jemima Rawlinson, of Kensington

15 The Right Hon Frederic Ld Boston, to Miss Methuen, of Corsham house, Wilts

Rev John Arden, of Longcrofts, Staffordshire, to Miss Hamar, of Hampstead

16 Major-general Henry Campbell, of Boquhan, Scotland, to Miss Crawford, of Jordanhill

21 The Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, to the Hon Miss Conway, daughter to the Earl of Hertford

23 Nathan Gundry, Esq; of Dorsetshire, to Miss Palmer a relation to the Duke of Northumberland

Deaths.

THE Rev Mr Gomond, Rector of Little Birch, Herefordshire

Daniel Mulleery, at Liney, Ireland, aged 127

John Cresset, Esq; Joint Comptroller of the Army Accounts

Dr Greene, one of the Chaplains to Chelsea Hospital

John Wenyeve, Esq; Brettenham-hall, Suffolk

Rev Mr. West, Rector of Mepal, and Vicar of Sutton, in the isle of Ely

Tindal Thompson, Esq; at Malton

April 17 Miss Mary Douglas, sister to the Lady of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart

26 The Hon Henry Grimstone, of a paralytic disorder

The Rev Peter Boehler, a *Bishop* of the Brethren's Church in Fetter-lane

27 Robert Phipps, Esq; Marsh-street, Walthamstow.

28 The Rev Thomas Curteis, D D, Rector of Seven-Oaks, in Kent

29 The youngest son of James Cocks, Esq; Spring Gardens

William Neale, Esq; merchant, Salt-hill

James Lee, Esq; Epping Forest

30 William Monk, Esq; Battersea

May 1 Mr Israel Lyons, eminent for his extraordinary genius and extensive knowledge, particularly in botany, mathematics, &c. He accompanied Capt. Phipps

in

in his Voyage to the North Pole, as principal astronomer (see Vol. XLIV.); and was the author of the tables annexed to the account of that voyage, and of several other ingenious publications. He has left many valuable notes and observations for an edition of Dr Halley's works collected into a volume, which he had just prepared for the press, with the sanction of the Philosophical Society.

Her Grace the Duchess of Montagu

Thomas Lloyd, Esq; Bronwith, Cadiganshire

John Prestton, Esq; Clerk of the Papers in the King's Bench

Humphry Coates, Esq; late a candidate for Westminster

2 John Macdonald, Esq; of Clemsfield, Stirlingshire

3 Rob. Ireland, Esq; agent for the army

Hon George Hamilton, at Bath

Hon George Boscawen, Lieutenant-general of land-forces, &c.

4 Joshua Franklin, Esq; formerly a Turkey merchant

Rev Sam. Holcombe, Preb. of Worcester

Right Hon Lady Sophia Lambert, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan

Rev Tho. Llwyd, Rector of Hornsey

5 Jos. Parlebeine, Esq; Chelsea

Wm Banks, Esq; Wynstanley, Lancash.

John Johnson, Esq; one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Insurance office

6 Jam. Heggie, Esq; at Pitlessie, Scotlnd

Thomas Mellinton, Esq; architect

7 John Lewis, Esq; many years an attorney of Clifford's-inn

Thomas Du Bisson, Esq; Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square

Rev Mr. Oldfield, Vicar of Merton, Essex

8 Wm Rhodes, Esq; Bond-str. suddenly

Rev Mr Kays, of Wickwar

10 Her Majesty Carolina Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, of a malignant fever, at Zell — A general mourning is ordered by authority

10 Mr Alexander Josephs, formerly a Dissenting Minister

Geo. Quarme, Esq; Comissioner of Excise

12 Rd Maitland, Esq; Mark-lane

Tho. Walmesley, Esq; Shenfield, Essex

13 Dr Nich. Robinson, an eminent physician, author of several valuable treatises in physic and philosophy

Rev Oliver Jones, Senior Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford

Rev Mr Nott, one of the Minor Canons of Worcester cathedral

Thomas Alleyne, Esq; of Barbadoes

15 The Lady of —— Lutwiche, Esq; in Park lane

Thomas Rostock, Esq; St James's-street

16 Fra. Wastie, Esq; Cowley, near Oxford

19 John Shakespear, Esq; Alderman of Aldgate Ward

Joseph Howes, aged 106, E. Smithfield

20 The Hon Mr Montagu, uncle to the Earl of Sandwich

Miss Johnson, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen

21 Jonathan Parrie, Esq; Church-row, near Hampstead

22 Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke D'Abernon, Surry, Bart. Member for the county.—He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Fra Vincent, Bt.

25 Tho. Wincoste, Esq; Orchard-street

DISPENSATIONS.

REV Thomas Mostyn, to hold Llanycykil R, Merionethshire, with Christleton R, Chester

Rev William Webber, M A, to hold Selsey and Birdshaw R R, Sussex

Rev Salusbury Price, D D, to hold Little Marlow V, Bucks, with Buckland R, Surry

John Chester, M A, to hold Brockworth and Leigh V V, Gloucestershire

Wm Bromley Cadogan, to hold the V. of St Giles, Reading, with Chelsea R, Middlesex, worth 652l. per ann.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV Matthew Kenrick, to Blechingly R, Surry

Rev Dr T. Fothergill, to a Prebend in Durham

Rev John Huddesford, to Lidd V, Kent, void by the promotion of Dr Brownlow North to the see of Worcester

Rev Henry Bathurst, L L B, and Rev Edward Smallwell, B D, to the dignity of Canons in the cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford

Rev Peter Pinnell, D D, to a Prebend in the cathedral church of Christ, Rochester

Rev John Cleaver, Vicar of Frodsham, Cheshire, to a Prebend in Chester cathedral

Rev Wm Nance, to Boxley V, Kent

Rev —— Deake, A B, to the R R of St Bride, Monmouthshire, and St Atham, Glamorganshire

Rev Charles Cave, to South Kilworth R, Leicestershire

Rev Thomas Bellas, to Holdenby R, Northamptonshire

B—NKR—PTS.

ELIZ. Hatfield Preston, Bristol, millener

Jac. Lea, Bewdley, Worcestersh. mercer

Tho. Rogers, St Mary le Bone, contractor

Rd Garfield, Henfington, Oxfordsh. carrier

James Spence, St Martin's-lane, Westm.

John Bradock, Stockport, Cheshire, and James Bradock, Lawrence-lane, London, warehousemen

Tho. Hillcoat, Newcastle upon Tyne, smith

John Smith Mercer, Ash, Kent, grocer

Rob. Lindsay, Cateaton street, carpenter

Lowther Peele, Holborn, goldsmith

Wm Alcock, Westm. brandy-merchant

Smithson Waller, Barnard Castle, Durham, brandy-merchant

Tho. Hilton, Tottenh. court road, chairmak.

Edward Blechynden, Holborn, grocer

Tim. Jos. Malkin, Feversham, Kent, dealer

Jos. Hind, Whitehaven, Cumberl. merchant

Mary Stevens, Colchester, Essex, millener

Joan Shere, Cullompton, Devonshire, grocer

Francis Hopkins, jun. Wootton Basset, Wilts, cheesefactor,

PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E.I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £. s. d.
ll	29	142¼	91⅞	90⅛	89⅞	87⅞a88	86¼	25⅞a26	99¼	87	87¼a⅞	87¼a½	155a¼	80¼	63a64s.	⅛	
	30	Sunday.															
	1	141¾	91⅛	Ditto	89¾a¼	88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	155	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
	2	Ditto	91¼a⅜	90⅛a¼	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	88a⅛	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	64a65s.	Ditto	
	3	Ditto	91¼	90¼	89¼	88⅛a88	86¼a⅜	26	Ditto	87¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	Ditto	Ditto	
	4	142¼a½	91a¼	90⅞a¼	89⅞a¼	87¼a88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88a87¼	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13a13 1 6
	5	142¼a½	91⅞a¼	90¼a¼	89¼a⅜	88⅛a87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	64a63s.	Ditto	13 2 6
	6	Ditto	91a⅜	Ditto	89⅛	87¼a⅞	86⅛	26a⅛	Ditto	86⅞a87	87¼	Ditto	155¼	Ditto	62a63s.	⅛	13 1 6
	7	Sunday.															
	8	142¼a½	91	Ditto	89⅞a89	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	155	80¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	9	142¼a⅜	91a⅞	90a⅞	88¼a89	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a¼	87¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	62a61s.	Ditto	Ditto
	10	Ditto	91¼a91	Ditto	89¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	60a61s.	Ditto	13 1 0
	11	Ditto	91	90⅞	89⅞a89a⅛	87¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞	87¼a⅛	87a¼	155¼	80¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	13 1a1 6
	12	142¼	91a¼	90⅞a¼	Ditto	87¼a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	Ditto	13 1 6
	13	Ditto	91¼a¼	Ditto	89¼	87⅞a88	86¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	Ditto	155	Ditto	61a62s.	Ditto	13 1 0
	14	Sunday.															
	15	142½	91¼	Ditto	89⅛	88a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	16	143a142⅞	91⅛	90¼a⅛	89⅛	88¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88a⅛	87¼a⅞	155¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	17	142¼a⅞	91¼a¼	90⅛a¼	89⅛a⅛	88⅛a¼	86¼a¼	26⅞	Ditto	87¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 0
	18	142¼	91⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	26⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	87¼	155¼	Ditto	61s.	Ditto	Ditto
	19	Ditto	91¼a⅛	Ditto	89¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	62a63s.	Ditto	13 1 6
	20	Ditto	91⅛a¼	90⅛	89⅛a¼	Ditto	86¼a	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156	Ditto	63a64s.	Ditto	Ditto
	21	Sunday.															
	22	142¼	91⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a88	Ditto	26¼	99	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	23	Ditto	91	90⅛a½	89¼a⅛	88a87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅛	87⅛	155¼a½	Ditto	65s.	Ditto	Ditto
	24	142¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	89¼a⅛	87¼a⅞	Ditto	26⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a⅛	63a64s.	Ditto	Ditto
	25	Ditto.	Ditto	90¼	89¼a¼	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	87¼a⅛	Ditto	155¼a155	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	26	142⅞a⅞	91a⅞	Ditto	89¼a¼a⅛	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto	Ditto
	27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛	Ditto	86¼	26⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	28	Sunday.															
	29	142¾	91a90¾	Ditto	89¼a88⅞a89	87⅞a¼	Ditto	26	Ditto	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61s.	Ditto	Ditto

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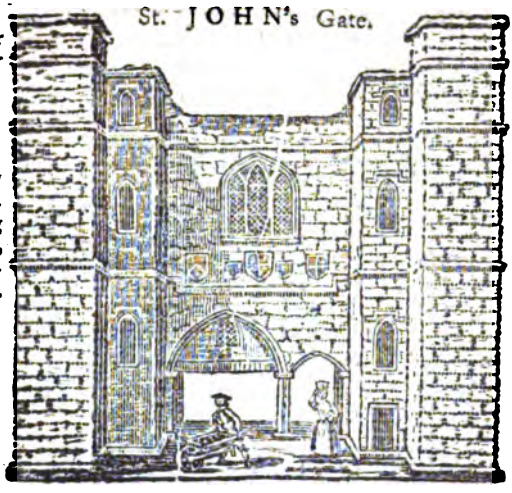

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For JUNE, 1775.

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With an accurate Map of the Country One Hundred Miles round Boſton, in order to ſhew the Situation and March of the Troops, as well Provincials as Regulars, which are now within Sight of each other, and are hourly expected to engage.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 29, to June 3, 1775.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Bar. s.	Bar. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	5	10	3	3	2	9	2	0	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	2
Surry	6	9	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	10
Hertford	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	5
Bedford	6	10	4	10	3	3	2	2	3	0
Cambridge	6	7	4	1	2	11	2	0	2	6
Huntingdon	6	10	0	0	3	2	1	10	2	9
Northampton	6	11	4	6	3	6	2	1	2	10
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	8	0	0	3	1
Leicester	7	3	5	1	3	9	2	2	3	9
Nottingham	6	7	4	11	3	6	2	3	3	7
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	7
Stafford	7	2	0	0	3	9	2	1	4	2
Shropshire	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	11	4	5
Hereford	7	3	0	0	3	7	2	0	3	8
Worcester	6	10	5	0	4	1	2	6	4	2
Warwick	6	11	0	0	3	11	2	5	5	0
Gloucester	6	11	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0
Wiltshire	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	2
Berks	6	5	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	4
Oxford	7	2	0	0	3	3	2	5	3	8
Bucks	6	7	9	0	3	8	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	4	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	1
Suffolk	6	3	3	1	2	10	2	1	2	10
Norfolk	6	5	8	0	2	8	2	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	4	7	3	6	1	9	3	2
York	6	2	4	10	3	3	2	0	3	4
Durham	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	8
Northumberland	5	4	3	9	2	11	2	1	3	8
Cumberland	6	3	4	4	3	3	2	0	4	0
Westmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	4	1	10	3	4
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	0	2	3	4
Cheshire	6	9	0	0	4	2	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	7	0	0	0	4	0	2	10	0	0
Somerset	7	0	3	6	0	0	2	3	3	3
Devon	6	9	0	0	3	2	1	9	0	0
Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	11	1	3	0	0
Dorset	6	11	0	0	4	11	2	4	4	1
Hampshire	6	3	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	4
Sussex	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	1	4	4
Kent	6	5	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	11
WALES.										
North Wales	6	5	5	0	3	5	2	8	4	0
South Wales	6	7	4	8	3	6	1	7	3	6

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JULY, 1774.

July 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	strong	29 8	61	clouds and sunshine at intervals, some trifling rains
2	Ditto	fresh	29 8¾	63	a very fine warm day
3	Ditto		29 6½	63	ditto
4	Ditto		29 6½	63	many smart showers, with bright intervals
5	S S W	strong	29 8	62	showery morning, very wet afternoon, damp & cold
6	Ditto		29 7	60	many heavy showers, some thunder, damp & cold
7	S W	fresh	29 8	59	some flying clouds, but a fine day
8	W S W	strong	29 8	61	a coarse showery day
9	S W	fresh	29 8	61	a great many smart showers, with bright intervals
10	Ditto	strong	29 8	61	many flying clouds and a few showers, cool & chilly
11	Ditto	fresh	29 8	60	a great many smart showers, with bright intervals
12	Ditto		29 8½	61	day chiefly cloudy, mifling evening
13	Ditto	strong	29 6¼	61	heavy dull day, but no rain
14	S to N W	stormy	29 5½	61	very wet turbulent morning, bright dry afternoon
15	N N W	fresh	29 8¼	60	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon
16	N to S W	ditto	30 ½	60	a very fine bright day
17	S to N W	little	30 ½	61	cloudy, with a trifling mifling rain at times
18	N W	ditto	30 ½	62	ditto
19	W S W	strong	30 ½	62	heavy cloudy morning, very wet afternoon
20	N W	fresh	29 8	61	showery morning, fine bright afternoon
21	W N W	ditto	29 8¼	60	chiefly cloudy, many showers at times
22	N	little	30	60	several flying clouds, but a fine day
23	W N W	fresh	30 1	60	ditto
24	W S W	little	30 ½	63	an exceeding bright warm day
25	S S E	ditto	29 9½	65	many flying clouds, close and hot
26	E N E	ditto	29 8½	66	foggy early, hot mid-day, strong rains in the ev.
27	W	fresh	29 7½	66	many flying clouds, cool and temperate
28	S S W	strong	29 7½	64	heavy rain early, many flying clouds in the day
29	Ditto	stormy	29 7½	64	a very coarse wet day
30	S W	fresh	29 7½	64	many flying clouds, but a fair day
31	Ditto	little	29 8	64	ditto

Bill of Mortality from May 27, 1775, to June 28.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	824	1651	Males	973	1933
Females	827		Females	960	

Whereof have died under two years old 659

Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between					
2 and 5	240	50 and 60	135
5 and 10	100	60 and 70	120
10 and 20	73	70 and 80	107
20 and 30	143	80 and 90	38
30 and 40	170	90 and 100	1
40 and 50	147		

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JUNE, 1775.

Proceedings in the present Parliament.

(Continued from p. 216.)

February 8.

LORD North moved to postpone the further consideration of the American papers to the 10th.

Mr. *Fox* contrasted his Lordship's conduct in not waiting a single day in hearing the complaints of the American merchants;—but now, his favourite measure being carried, in proceeding with caution and deliberation.

Lord *North* replied, that it was impossible for him to escape the censure of the hon. gentleman. If he proposed any measure to the consideration of parliament to-day, hurrying matters precipitately would be imputed to him; now that he had given the House a respite of one day to consider and deliberate, he was charged with procrastination.

A petition of the manufacturing hosiers of the town and county of Nottingham, was presented to the House, read, and referred to the same committee as the London and Bristol petitions had been.

February 9.

Waited on the King with the address.—(See p. 100.)

February 10.

The Speaker read the King's answer.—(See p. 100.)

At the same time a message from his Majesty was presented to the House, intimating the necessity of an augmentation of forces by sea and land.—(See p. 100.)

This message was referred to the committee of supply

The House resolved itself into a committee on the American papers.

Lord *North* moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Massachussetts bay, &c. and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain conditions, and for a time to be limited. He supported his motion, by declaring, that, as the Americans had refused to trade with this kingdom, it was but just that we should not suffer them to trade with any other nation. That the restraints of the act of navigation were the very terms of their charter; and that the several relaxations of that law were so many acts of favour, which, when the colonies ceased to merit, it was but reasonable that the British legislature should recal. That although both Houses had declared Massachussetts-bay in rebellion, and that the other colonies are in a state of anarchy and confusion, yet his Lordship said that he was not averse to admitting such alleviations in the act as would not prove destructive of its great object.

1st, Therefore, he would move it only as temporary, to the end of the year, or to the end of the next session of parliament.

2dly, He would permit particular persons to be excepted, on certificates from the governor of their good behaviour; or upon their taking a test of acknowledgement of the rights of parliament.

Mr. *Dunning* denied that any rebellion existed in America; said, the ministers were the best authors of a receipt to make a rebellion.

The *Attorney General* [Mr. Thurlow] insisted there was rebellion in Massachussetts-bay, and recapitulated the facts upon which he grounded his opinion.

Mr. *Dunning* to explain. Rebellion is that state between government and

and its subjects, which between two hostile states would be war.

The *Solicitor General* [Mr. Wedderburne] endeavoured to prove a rebellion in America from the hon. gentleman's [Mr. Dunning] definition.

Sir *Fletcher Norton* [the Speaker]. The law does not know the word *rebellion*. Levying war against the King is treason; so is endeavouring to wrest the sword out of the hands of the executive power. Left the House to apply the facts to the law.

Governor *Johnstone* said, that his Lordship's motion was absurd, and cruel; *absurd*, because it took away trade from our own colonies, which those who understood that trade must know we should not be able to transfer to ourselves, when it was taken from them; *cruel*, because it inhumanly tended to starve a whole people, except such as a governor should think it proper to favour. That this partial permission must give rise to unjust preference, monopoly, and all sorts of jobs. He said, he had served in the navy the whole of the last war; he had in his eye several captains, who had cruized off the enemy's coasts during the whole war, and he appealed to them for the truth of what he asserted, that it was a constant rule in the service to spare the fishing-craft of the enemy, thinking it savage and barbarous to deprive poor wretches of their little means of livelihood, and the miserable village-inhabitants on the sea-coast of their daily food.

The Right Hon. *T. Townshend* urged strongly the contradiction which prevailed in the principles of the proposed bill; for, if the other provinces were in rebellion, as well as the Massachussetts, why were they not declared so? If not, why were they included in the same punishment?

Sir *George Savile* rallied the notion of punishing a whole province, because a rebellion was lurking in some part of it; punishing a second province, because it is next door to rebellion; a third, because it would be doing nothing if you let them escape; and a fourth, because otherwise ministry could not square their plan. He then took it up in a serious light, and entered into the general argument, concerning the justice of making all parts of a state contributary to the support of the whole. He admitted the general maxim to be true; but observed, that it could only be applied in cases where all the parts received equal benefits and equal privileges; otherwise equal payment for unequal advantages would be injustice itself. This brought him to the doctrine of resistance, which had been handled as best suited the purposes of those who used it. That, if resistance to government was rebellion, he could not consider all rebellions to be alike;—there must be such a thing as justifiable rebellion;—and submitted to the House, whether a people taxed without their consent, and their petitions against such taxation rejected; their charters taken away without hearing; and an army let loose upon them without a possibility of obtaining justice; whether a people under such circumstances could not be said to be in justifiable rebellion?

Sir *William Meredith* expressed great surprize, that the honourable gentleman should call the rebellion in America a justifiable rebellion, since it was the laws which they resisted; and that he (Sir George) had consented to the declaratory act, which asserts a right in parliament to make laws to bind America in all cases whatsoever. The power of God himself was bounded, he said, within the limits of strict justice; a power to bind, in all cases whatsoever, had never been claimed by the greatest tyrant upon earth, nor by any earthly power, before the declaratory act. He thought, therefore, the honourable gentleman should move a repeal of the declaratory act, and of every act which he thought injurious to the freedom of America, before he exhorted the Americans to bring on themselves, their families, and their country, all the horrid consequences of rebellion.

He then entered into a kind of justification of his own inconsistencies when in and out of place, which was not much attended to; said, he *did* and ever *would* oppose the principle of taxing America; but it was not *taxation*, but the *trade of Great Britain*, that the Americans now opposed. As to the proposal, therefore, of stopping the fisheries, whatever distress it might bring on the Americans, they had no reason to complain. It was no more than they had begun to practise themselves. They had taken a resolution, as far as in them lay, to ruin our merchants, impoverish our manufactures, and starve all the West-India islands. To them, therefore, it can only be said,

—Non lex hâc justior ulla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire suâ.

Lord

Lord *John Cavendish* and Mr. *Townshend* replied, that they had been in office with the right hon. gentleman when the declaratory act passed, but had never heard, publicly or privately, of his objections to that act. They thought it very odd, that he should have voted for several severe and proscriptive acts, in order to force the Americans to obedience to taxes, since he thinks we had no right to impose any; as little could they reconcile his voting against the repeal of the tea-duty, to his aversion to the right of taxation.

Lord *Beauchamp* and Sir *Richard Sutton* supported Lord North's motion on the equity of prohibiting the trade of those who had prohibited ours.

Mr. *Burke* said, he did not mean to trouble the committee long—nor to be heard beyond those to whom he immediately applied. That by the proposed bill they had disposed of four of their provinces. Some were troubled with a concealed rebellion; others were concealers of that concealment; some were infected; others next door to the infection. Provision, too, was to be made by licenses and dispensations, and tests for those in the several provinces who were more innocent or more in favour. But that there was a fifth province, for which no provision at all had been made, which was like to be as great a sufferer as any of the other four, tho' not in rebellion, nor in the neighbourhood of rebellion. This province had used no other force, but of one kind, which is not very terrible on earth, tho' it is said to offer violence to heaven, the force of prayers and petitions. That this province was England, which had now several hundreds of thousands of her property in the four provinces of New-England. He then shewed, that New-England was not a staple colony, and could only pay her debts through the fishery, and the trades which depended upon it; and that to stop their fishery would be to beggar the English merchants and manufacturers.

The question was called for about twelve o'clock, when the members divided; for the motion 261, against it 85.—Adjourned to

February 13.

Mr. *Butler* moved, That 2000 additional seamen be employed for the year 1775. He stated the respective services our ships were on; said, that the proposed augmentation was necessary to enforce the measures of government in America.

On the other side it was observed, That, before Christmas, the ministers were told and pressed, if they meant to adopt coercive measures, not to put a deceit on the country-gentlemen, by voting a reduced peace-establishment, and fixing the land-tax at three shillings in the pound; so they were now reminded not to repeat the same insult, by coming to parliament for a grant of 2000 seamen, when they were conscious that three, nay, four times that number, would not be sufficient to effectuate the designs they had in contemplation, without exposing this country to the successful invasion of a foreign enemy.

Lord *North* gave no precise explanation, only general assurances that this would be the last application of the kind; said, he could not possibly pretend to foretel every event that might happen; and, consequently, he could not bind himself by any specific promise or engagement.

Governor *Johnstone* observed, that this was a most extraordinary mode of procedure, and that he was at a loss to determine whether it proceeded most from ignorance or design. He was certain, however, that it gave full scope to gaming in the alley, for stocks had been falling gradually, till they had now come down five per cent. It furnished a happy opportunity to those in the secret to enrich themselves at the public expence. That he did not mean to bring home this charge to any particular man, or set of men; but it was well known it had been frequently practised by the confidential people in office.

Lord *North* replied, he knew nothing of what had been done by such people; but, for himself, was clear of the charge.

Mr. *Cornwall* doubted not but that every member of administration was equally clear of it.

Capt. *Walsingham* insisted, that our present naval force was by no means adequate to the execution of our professed intentions. If we send a sufficient squadron to stop the commerce of America, our own coasts must be left defenceless. If our own coasts are sufficiently guarded, the trade of America must remain free. He was fully persuaded, that, should we precipitately rush into a civil war, the whole of our force, in every part of the world, would scarce be sufficient to defend us at home from the attempts of our enemies.

(To be continued.)

Copy of a Letter to his Excellency Gen. GAGE, *from the Hon.* JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Esq; Governor of his Majesty's Colony of* Connecticut, *in behalf of the General Assembly of said Colony.*

SIR, *Hartford, April* 28, 1775.

THE alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate transactions in the province of the Massachussetts-Bay, have induced the General Assembly of this colony, now sitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to desire me, in their name, to write to you relative to these very interesting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and esteem themselves bound, by the strongest ties of friendship, as well as of common interest, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not, therefore, be surprised, that your first arrival at Boston, with a body of his Majesty's troops, for the declared purpose of carrying into execution certain acts of parliament, which, in their apprehension were unconstitutional and oppressive, should have given the good people of this colony a very just and general alarm; your subsequent proceedings, in fortifying the town of Boston, and other military preparations, greatly encreased their apprehensions for the safety of their friends and brethren. They could not be unconcerned spectators of their sufferings in that which they esteemed the common cause of this country: but the late hostile and secret inroads of some of the troops under your command, into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almost into a state of desperation. They feel now, not only for their friends, but for themselves, and their dearest interests and connections. We wish not to exaggerate; we are not sure of every part of our information; but, by the best intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late transaction was a most unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects; and it is represented to us, that such outrages have been committed, as would disgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons, so highly famed for humanity as well as bravery. It is feared, therefore, that we are devoted to destruction, and that you have it in command and intention to ravage and desolate the country. If this is not the case, permit us to ask, Why have these outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boston now shut up? and To what end are all the hostile preparations that are daily making? and Why do we continually hear of fresh destinations of troops for this country. The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their Sovereign, and dread nothing so much as the horrors of civil war; but, at the same time, we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that, as they apprehend themselves justified by the principle of self-defence, so they are most firmly resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity; nor will they be restrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjustifiable attack is made upon them. Be so good, therefore, as to explain yourself upon this most important subject, as far as is consistent with your duty to our common Sovereign. —Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? By that humanity, which constitutes so amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our Sovereign, and by the glory of the British empire, we entreat you to prevent it, if it be possible. Surely, it is to be hoped that the temperate wisdom of the empire might, even yet, find expedients to restore peace, that so all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities. Certainly, this is an event most devoutly to be wished for; and will it not be consistent with your duty, to suspend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at least till the result of some further deliberations may be known? The importance of the occasion will, we doubt not, sufficiently apologize for the earnestness with which we address you, and any seeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the most explicit and favourable answer in your power. I am, &c, &c.

JONATH. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency Gen. GAGE's *Answer to the foregoing Letter.*

SIR, *Boston, May* 3, 1775.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last, in behalf of the General Assembly of

your colony, relative to the alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late transactions in this province. That this situation is greatly alarming, and that these transactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well-wisher for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this province. The intimate connection and strong ties of friendship between the inhabitants of your colony, and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former to interpose their good offices, to convince the latter of the impropriety of their past conduct, and to persuade them to return to their allegiance, and to seek redress of any supposed grievances in those decent and constitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be successful.

That troops should be employed for the purpose of protecting the magistrates in the execution of their duty, when opposed with violence, is not a new thing in the English or any other government. That any acts of the British parliament are unconstitutional or oppressive, I am not to suppose; if any such there are, in the apprehension of the people of this province, it had been happy for them, if they had sought relief only in the way which the constitution, their reason, and their interest, pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boston, or making any other military preparations, when you are assured, that, previous to my taking these steps, such were the open threats, and such the warlike preparations throughout this province, as rendered it my indispensable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majesty's troops under my command, against all hostile attempts. The intelligence you seem to have received, relative to the late excursion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious and contrary to the true state of facts; the troops disclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accused, so contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greatest pains to discover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderness both to the young and the old, but no vestige of cruelty or barbarity. It is very possible, that, in firing into houses from whence they were fired upon, old people, women or children, may have suffered; but if any such thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undesigned. I have no command to ravage and desolate the country, and, were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it upon the sea-ports, who are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information, I inclose you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indisputable honour and veracity, who were eye-witnesses of all the transactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but such as they have thought proper to publish themselves; and to that end the post has been stopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by these means the most injurious and inflammatory accounts have been spread throughout the continent, which has served to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the resolves of the Provincial Congress breathed nothing but war; when those two great and essential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and disposing of the public monies, were wrested from him, and when magazines were forming by an assembly of men, unknown to the constitution, for the declared purpose of levying war against the King; you must acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity, to prevent, if possible, the calamities of civil war, by destroying such magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted. You ask, Why is the town of Boston now shut up? I can only refer you, for an answer, to those bodies of armed men who now surround the town, and prevent all access to it. The hostile preparations you mention, are such as the conduct of the people of this province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of those under my command.

You assure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their sovereign. I wish the people of this province, for their own sakes, could make the same declaration. You enquire, Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? I answer, I hope there is; the King and parliament seem to hold out terms of reconciliation, consistent with the honour and interest of Great-Britain, and the right and privileges of the colonies; they have mutually declared their readiness

dinest to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence, which shall, in a dutiful and constitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majesty adds, it is his ardent wish that this disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his subjects in America. I must add, likewise, the resolution of the 27th of February, on the grand dispute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themselves, under certain conditions. Here is, surely, a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wish a reconciliation, rather than a destructive war, between countries so nearly connected by the ties of blood and interest; but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and still are, intent only on shedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable sentiments of my personal character; and assure you, as it has been my constant wish and endeavour hitherto, so I shall continue to exert my utmost efforts, to protect all his Majesty's liege subjects under my care in their persons and property. You ask, whether it will not be consistent with my duty to suspend the operations of war, on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defensive; such you cannot wish me to suspend, while I am surrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to prosecute, an offensive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's subjects under my immediate protection, of all the conveniences and necessaries of life, with which the country abounds: but it must quiet the minds of all reasonable people, when I assure you, that I have no disposition to injure or molest quiet and peaceable subjects, but, on the contrary, shall esteem it my greatest happiness to defend and protect them against every species of violence and oppression. THO. GAGE.

Description of the Town of Boston. *With Reference to the Chart of the Bay (See* Jan. *Mag.), and the annexed Map of the Country.*

BOSTON is the chief town in the Province of Massachussetts-bay; it stands upon a peninsula, at the bottom of a bay, which runs in about eight miles, and is fenced with islands, rocks, and sands, which makes it a very secure harbour; the entrance into it is narrow, and some shoals lie on the south-side; some small rocky islands, which are called the Brewsters, make the north side of it, on one of which islands stands a light house, to give notice to ships who may arrive on that coast in the night, and be a guide to them. Here might also be a fortification; but at present their fort stands upon an island two miles and a half below the town; the channel for ships lies very near it, so that no ships can pass by it but what the fort is able to command: it is a strong regular well-built fort, mounted with about 100 pieces of cannon, where they keep a garrison, who are paid by the country. The situation of the town is such, that it is capable of being fortified and made as strong as any in Europe, there being only a narrow isthmus or neck of land, about 50 yards broad, which has a communication with the country, and is so low, that the spring-tides sometimes wash the road. This General Gage has now fortified and made so strong, that it will hardly be in the power of the Provincials to force it. The town is near two miles in length, and in some places three quarters of a mile broad, in which are reckoned 4000 houses; most of them are built with brick, and have about 18,000 inhabitants; the streets are broad and regular, some of the richest merchants have very stately, well built, convenient houses: the ground on which the town stands is moderately high, and very good water is found all over it. It is much the largest town in all America. They have built several wharfs, which jut into the harbour, on one side of which are warehouses, where the merchants stow their goods, and where more than 50 sail of vessels may lade or unlade at the same time with great conveniency. It is very populous, and has in it eight or nine large meeting-houses, besides churches. This town and Charles-town are marts for most of the commodities which the country produces. Charles-town is divided from Boston by a large navigable river, which runs several miles up the country; it is near half as big as Boston, but is not so conveniently situated for trade, though it is capable of being made as strong, it standing also upon a peninsula; it is said, that 1000 vessels were cleared out annually from these two towns only.

*** *Our Correspondent, who is desirous to know how to destroy or prevent the Weeble in Malt, is referred to Vol. XXXI. p. 200, of Gent. Mag. where tobacco is recommended for that purpose.—Letters, &c. omitted, shall be inserted in our next.*

Description of an ancient Picture in Windsor *Castle, representing the Interview between King* Henry VIII. *and the* French *King* Francis I. *between* Guînes *and* Ardnes, *in the Year* 1520; *lately engraved at the Expence of the Society of Antiquaries.*

THIS picture is very remarkable, as well on account of the importance and singularity of its subject, as of the immense number of figures which it contains, the variety of matter which it exhibits, and the manner in which the whole is executed.

It is preserved in the royal castle at Windsor; but, being there placed in the king's private apartments below stairs, which are seldom permitted to be shewn, hath long remained, in great measure, unknown to the public.

The interview between the two monarchs was on Sunday, June 7, 1520, on the open plain, within the English pale, between the castle of Guînes and Ardnes. It continued twenty-eight days. The right-hand side of the picture exhibits a bird's-eye view of the market-place, church, and castle of Guînes, with part of the town-walls and the surrounding ditch. In the fore-ground of this is the English cavalcade (hereafter mentioned); over these, in the back ground, and towards the top of the picture, is a view of the morass which lies on the north side of the town, and of the river that runs from thence towards Calais. Several persons are sitting on the roof of the shambles, and others standing at the doors of the houses of the town, looking at the cavalcade. The town-guard also is drawn up and under arms in the market-place.

In the middle of the left-hand side of the picture, and near the castle-gate, is the elevation of the principal front of a most stately square castellated palace, intended to represent that magnificent temporary palace, made of timber, which was brought ready framed from England, and, after the interview, was taken down and carried back. Besides a chapel and the royal apartments, it contained lodgings for most of the great officers of state, hung with the richest tapestry, and cloth of gold and silver, paned with green and white silk, the favourite colours of the house of Tudor.

On the plain before the palace are two superb conduits, cased over with different kinds of marble, framed in pannel; from both of these, through masks of lions heads, red wine is discharged into cisterns, and from thence, through like masks, to the populace, who, by their looks and actions, express its various effects from hilarity to inebriety. Near these conduits, in the lower part of the fore-ground, stand two men, facing each other, and dressed alike, in blue caps, like tiaras, with golden tassels, and cocks tail feathers, and yellow gowns, with black lace and black tufted frogs. They have long scymetars by their sides, and are sounding long trumpets, to announce the near approach of the English cavalcade. On their left hand are many spectators, and among them two gentlemen conversing together. These figures, being placed thus conspicuously in the fore-ground, and being much more laboured and finished than any that are near them, are supposed to be the portraits of the painter of this piece, and of Edward Hall, who was enjoined by K. Henry to draw up the description of the interview.

In the fore ground, on the right-hand side, is the very numerous English cavalcade, marching out of the town of Guînes, and entering the castle gate by a bridge thrown over the ditch. Its farther progress is not here represented; but it may be supposed to have passed from the castle, through the sally-port, to the place of interview, along the valley, and by the side of the rivulet there described. The guns of the castle are represented as firing while the king passed. The advanced guard consisted of his guard of bill-men, with their officers. Then follow three ranks of men on foot, five in a rank, and all unarmed. After them are five of Wolsey's domestics on horseback, two of which are his chaplains, the one in a black gown bearing his cross, and the other in a scarlet gown carrying his hat on a cushion. Of the rest, two are drest in black, with massy gold chains, (perhaps his Chamberlain and Steward of the Houshold,) and the other in a white linnen habit, not unlike a modern surplice. Whether these three carried any ensigns of office is uncertain, as their backs are turned to the spectator. These are succeeded by two persons on horseback, in orange-coloured gowns, with a mace-bearer dressed in crimson on each side of them. After them march two others on horseback, with black bonnets on their heads, and gold chains

chains round their necks, supported also on their right and left by a mace-bearer, dressed in a sanguine coloured habit.

Then Sir *Thomas Wriothesley*, Garter King at Arms, bare-headed, and in the tabard of his order, mounted on a pyebald horse, richly trapped and caparisoned, supported on his left hand by a sergeant at arms, mounted on a black horse, and followed by

Sir *Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset*, bare-headed, carrying in its sheath the sword of state, upright, dressed in a gown of cloth of gold, over which hangs the collar of the Garter, and mounted on a beautiful dun horse, richly trapped and caparisoned; by his side run two *milk-white greyhounds*, with collars round their necks.—[Why these animals should be introduced thus conspicuously in such a solemn piece, connoisseurs seem at a loss to ascertain. We, therefore, beg leave to hazard a conjecture, that, agreeably to the fantastic humour of the times, it was in allusion to the family name of the Marquis whom they accompanied.]

The Marquis of Dorset is followed by six yeomen of the guard on foot, their partizans on their shoulders, in scarlet habits, guarded and laced with blue velvet, and on their breasts and backs the Union rose, ensigned with the crown royal, embroidered in gold.

Then come two of the king's pages on foot, the one bare-headed, the other bonneted, both dressed in crimson, embroidered on the back with the Union rose, between *a greyhound and a dragon*. Their breeches and sleeves are large, slashed, and puffed with fine cambrick, and their stockings and shoes are white.

The KING'S MAJESTY, mounted on a stately white courser, most richly caparisoned, all the trappings, reins, stirrups, &c. being covered with wrought gold, highly embossed. The King has on his head a black velvet hat, with a white feather on the upper-side of the brim, and under it a broad lacing of rubies, emeralds, &c. intermixed with pearl. His garment is cloth of gold, plaited, over a jacket of rose-coloured velvet. His collar* is composed of rubies and pearls, set alternately; and on his breast is a rich jewel of St. George, suspended by a ribbon of the order. His boots are of yellow leather, and in his right hand is a small whip.

Parallel with the King, on the left, rides *Cardinal Wolsey*, dressed in a gown of violet-coloured velvet, and mounted on a stately mule, with trappings, headstall, reins, and a broad breast-plate of black velvet, embroidered with gold. His page, having a cardinal's red hat embroidered on the breast of his doublet, walks before him bare-headed. On each side of the King are two other pages, all in the same livery, with nine yeomen of the guard, on the right and left, three in a rank, bearing their partizans shouldered.

The King is immediately followed by four of his principal nobles, riding a-breast; that on his right is *Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk*, in the collar of the Garter, mounted on a white horse. Next to him, on his left, is *Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex*, Earl-Marshal *pro tempore*, dressed in his collar, and bearing a silver rod tipped with enamel, the badge of his office. Next to him is an elderly person, with a longish face, and a forked beard, wearing also the collar of the order. The outermost person, towards the left, has only a gold chain hanging down from his shoulders. These, perhaps, may be *George Neville, Lord Abergavenny*, Knight of the Garter, (and then advanced in years,) and *George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury*, Lord Steward, who, as Hall says, both "rode with the King." They are followed by two other rows of noblemen, four in a row. In the first row is one with a long lank visage, and a forked beard of great length. On his bonnet are a string of pearls, and a white feather. His doublet is scarlet, and the sleeves of his jacket are white linnen cloth. One of those in the second row is certainly Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. On their right hand march six more ranks of yeomen of the guard.

All the principal figures abovementioned, and, probably, many others now unknown, are portraits painted from the life: that of King Henry in particular is a striking likeness, highly finished, and in no way inferior to the celebrated head painted by Holbein, now at Kensington. And those

* This *inestimable great collar*, of *ballast rubies*, as it was called, was sold beyond the seas by the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Holland, by order of King Charles I. See *Rhymer's Fœdera*, Vol. xviii. p. 236. It had long been an heir-loom of the crown of England.

those of Dorset, Suffolk, Essex, and Wolsey, strongly resemble their portraits now remaining.

The numerous ranks that follow are composed of the nobility and royal attendants on horseback, succeeded by a large party of billmen, demi-lances, and others, who form a continued line of march from the back of the parish-church of Guînes, through the market-place, &c.

Near the foot of the castle-bridge is a large group of spectators, and among them a respectable grey-headed man, with a very long white beard, dressed in a scarlet uniform, laced with gold, and having the letters H. R. embroidered on his breast. Both his hands (his bonnet is in his right) are held up with pleasure and astonishment. This figure, being highly finished, and singularly dressed, was probably some old servant of the crown well known and respected at the time.

In the back-ground of the middle part of the picture, is seen the place of interview, represented as a spacious circular plain, on the summit of an elevation, between the town of Guînes and the road from thence to the vale of Ardern or Andres. It is marked out by white* camp colours, and surrounded by several demi-lance men, and other guards and attendants of both nations on horseback. Within its area is a circular line of round tents and square pavilions, placed alternately, and communicating with each other. Their coverings and curtains are painted green and white, the favourite colours of the house of Tudor. In their center is pitched a large single tent, covered with cloth of gold, flowered with red, and lined with blue velvet, powdered with *fleurs de lys*. On its top stands a gold or gilt figure of St. George and the dragon. The curtains are thrown back, and discover the two monarchs embracing one another: being drawn somewhat larger than the surrounding figures, and highly finished, the resemblance of each is perfectly well expressed. Before the front of this tent stand several attendants, and also the Masters of the Horse to the two Kings, each holding his sovereign's courser; that of King Henry is white, and that of Francis is dun.

* For the reason of these colours being *white*, or French. See Hall, Vol. lxxix.

According to the scale of the picture, this plain is exactly half a mile from Guînes (the distance assigned by Wolsey in his regulations); just before the entrance into the vale of Andres; in which part of that village is shewn, and the whole chorography of the country is minutely observed.

At the top of the picture, towards the left, is a slight view of the town of Ardres, from whence Francis and his train issued; and the whole valley between that and the place of interview is filled with French soldiery, completely armed. Lower down, and nearer to Guînes than the place of interview, is a group of tents, covered with linnen cloth, some paned green and white, and others red and white, to accommodate such of the English as could not be lodged within that town. Between these tents and the temporary palace, stands a large pavilion, consisting of one long and two round tents, all covered with cloth of gold, flowered with black. On the finyall of each of the round tents is a vane, charged with the arms of France and England quarterly. In this pavilion Henry and Catherine frequently entertained at dinner the French King and Queen, and their principal nobility. At a small distance from it is a view of the culinary offices set up on the plain, consisting of a large group of ovens, at which several bakers are busied; and two spacious tents, whose fronts being thrown open, discover the one to be intended for boiling, and the other for roasting, in which offices several cooks are employed. From these kitchens fourteen yeomen of the guard, each carrying a covered dish, are going towards the royal pavilion, preceded by the Lord Steward (Earl of Shrewsbury), bearing his white staff, and attended by a gentleman wearing a sash.

Near to the ovens, is a cabaret, at the door of which several persons are drinking; and not far from thence is a lady carried in a horse-litter, covered with crimson velvet embroidered with gold, preceded by a groom, and followed by two other ladies and a man-servant. She turns her face out of the window, and seems talking to a page, behind whom is another lady masked and on horseback, with a female attendant. These ladies seem persons of great dignity; she in the litter may be one of the Queens r ing *incognito* to view the offices.

Beneath these, and in a line with the palace, is an open circular tent of white cloth, embroidered with blue tracery, over which are an Union rose and a fleur de lys. Its curtains thrown open discover a magnificent sideboard of plate, and a table spread, at the upper end of which sits an elderly gentleman, on one side is a lady, and at the lower end another gentleman, partaking of a repast, which is served up by several attendants. This, probably, was the tent of the Lord Steward. Behind this, and in the adjacent fields, are pitched several others, for the use of suttlers, covered with green-and-white and red-and white linnen cloth.

In the back-ground, and at the extremity on the left hand side, appear the lists or camp set apart for the justs and tournaments. On the left is a scaffold, or long gallery, for the royal personages and their attendants; and the whole, except the entrance, is fenced with a rail and barrier, guarded by demi-lance men and others on horseback, completely armed. French soldiers, in a blue and yellow uniform, with a salamander, the badge of Francis I. embroidered on it, keep the entrance on one hand; and the English yeomen, with their partizans, on the other. Close to the gallery-end, on a rise at the left, stands a large artificial *tree of honour*; its trunk is wrapped round with red velvet, embroidered with gold, and on its branches hang the shields of arms of the two challengers, and of their respective aids, the tables of the challenges, the several answers, &c. This tree, thirty-four feet in height, spreading 129 feet, and from bough to bough forty-three feet, historians say, was composed of the *raspberry*, the badge of Francis, and of the *hawthorn*, Henry's badge, artificially twined and twisted together.

In the gallery stand the two Kings, Francis on the right, and Henry on the left; with their two Queens, and their attendant ladies. A carpet of cloth of gold, covers the front before the Kings, and rich tapestry the rail before the Queens. Within the area are two combatants, armed cap-a-pee, mounted on horses richly based and barbed, and tilting against each other; near them is a herald picking up the pieces of a broken spear, his perquisite.

Near to the lists are a few tents for the use of the combatants.

The remaining upper part of the back ground gives a most correct and faithful view of the adjacent country, with a variety of figures, farm-houses, mills, cottages, woods, cattle, sheep, fowls, &c. all of them highly finished. To introduce such a variety of subjects, the horizon is remarkably high.

Towards the top of the picture is *a dragon*, flying in the air, and hovering over the English cavalcade; which some conceive to be a memorial of a firework in that form exhibited during the interview—[but we rather think, that, as it seems attendant on King Henry, the painter had in view one of his supporters, which, at the beginning of his reign, was *a red dragon*; and if our former conjecture of the greyhounds should not be admitted, those animals, perhaps, might be intended for the other, his left supporter (in right of his mother) being, at the same time, *a greyhound argent*; and in this very piece, as before observed, the King's pages have on their backs *a greyhound and a dragon*].

The picture here described, which is five feet six inches high, by eleven feet three inches in breadth, has been generally ascribed to Hans Holbein, but without foundation, as he did not arrive in England till near six years after the interview; and, besides, his style, colouring, &c. are widely different. The name of the painter, however, is immaterial.

We must add, that the head of K. Henry appears to have been cut out of the picture, and afterwards restored. This was a contrivance of Philip Earl of Pembroke, after the death of King Charles I. to prevent a French agent, who was in treaty for it, from purchasing the piece: and it succeeded, for, finding it thus mutilated, the Frenchman declined the purchase. By this means it was preserved in the palace till the Restoration, when the Earl of Pembroke delivered the mutilated piece to King Charles II. who immediately ordered it to be restored to its place.

Of this remarkable picture, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, his Majesty having given permission for a drawing to be taken, it was accordingly executed, with great correctness, by Mr. Edwards, of the Royal Academy, and

and is now said to be in the possession of the Earl of Huntingdon; and from it Mr. Basire, at the Society's expence, engraved his plate (just published); the largest ever engraved in England, being, in height, two feet three inches; in breadth, four feet and one inch; and equally an honour to those artists and their employers.

The frame for the paper (which is two feet seven inches, by four feet 4 inches) was made on purpose by Mr. Wadman, near Maidstone, at the expence of about 50l. for which (we hear) there has since been a great demand from abroad, as plates can thus be worked off of a larger size than before was practicable.

The above exact description, which we have abridged from that which was read at the Society of Antiquaries, by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. in 1770, will enable any purchaser of this most curious print to have it coloured with the tints of the original picture; of which (if executed with judgment) it will then have all the effect. And every other reader of taste, we doubt not, will be gratified by the historical anecdotes here conveyed.

A DEFENCE *of Archbishop* SECKER, *Dr.* GLOCESTER RIDLEY, *and Dr.* MACLAINE.

(Continued from p. 209.)

IN the *second* place we proposed to consider what has been said of Dr. Ridley.

The Letter-writer asserts,—"I will venture to say, because I know it to be true, that, whatever deference Dr. Ridley might think proper to pay to the Archbishop, by lending his name to those Letters, whenever Dr. Ridley wrote upon subjects of his own chusing, he had no occasion to be supplied with materials from Archbishop Secker."

I must stop a moment to confront this passage with another from the same mint *:—"The *second* and *third* of these Letters [against the Confessional] are *not* the Archbishop's, but the work of *an every way inferior hand*."—Surely, some persons ought to have a good memory.—But to go on with the Letter-writer:

"That *first* Letter, indeed, was *totally* the manufacture of Archbishop Secker, and all the *literary merit* Dr. Ridley had in the publication of it, consisted in his conveying it to the press." How true this is, has been seen already from the Archbishop's letters; and more will appear by and by. After mentioning the occasion of publishing Dr. Wake's correspondence, and assigning the letters over to Dr. Maclaine for that purpose, he introduces the *Occasional Remarks*, Part the *Second*; "concerning which, says he, I shall only say, that these Remarks afforded no very agreeable entertainment to the admirers of Archbishop Secker, or the friends of Dr. Ridley."—The *Occasional Remarks* came almost stillborn from the press, but the Letter-writer, like a tender father, attempts to give them revivifiency; but all to no purpose, they must for ever sleep on. All the emotion which they gave to the very few that had the fortune to see them, was, a sincere pity for an author whose mind was not capable of conviction, and who had laid about him with so unfeeling a hand and heart. But the letter goes on:—"*Happily* the Prelate was *then* dead, and, consequently, Dr. Ridley more at liberty to disown a pamphlet, which had done no credit to his sponsorship." *Happily*, he might have said likewise, Dr. Ridley is *now* dead, and can no longer speak for himself, and I am safe. But this is concluding a little too fast, for his works will speak for him. To the same gentleman to whom the Archbishop had written, Dr. Ridley wrote, after he had finished his three Letters to the Author of the Confessional. His letter now lies before me, and I shall give his words:—"In acknowledgement of many favours received from you in the course of my late engagement with the author of the Confessional, communicated to me by his Grace of Canterbury, I beg your acceptance of that work, to which you have so obligingly contributed; which I return with the books you were so good to lend me." Archbishop Secker's and Dr. Ridley's letters speaking so fully to the falsehood of this author, I shall leave him to enjoy his fiction, That, "when the Prelate was *happily* dead, Dr. Ridley was more at liberty to disown a pamphlet, which had done no great credit to his sponsorship."—The Letter-writer has given this testimony to the truth and good faith of Dr. Ridley, which will be a confirmation, without his designing it, of the sincerity of the Doctor's letter above:—"Dr. Ridley, says he, who of all men in the world

* Critical Commentary on Archbishop Secker's Letter to H. Walpole, p. 102.

world was the least chargeable with *dissimulation* and *craft*," &c.

Dr. Ridley was a gentleman of very fine parts, to which he had added a great stock of acquired learning;—he was an honour to the society where he received his education, and an ornament to his profession;—he lived in the highest esteem, and died much regretted by all that knew him;—a fair object for this writer to strike at, who has always a set of words at hand, which he is ready to apply as occasion requires, when he would consign a character over to oblivion.—" Dr. Ridley's principles, he says, were known to be of the high-church complexion, and in the maintaining of them he was sincere and undisguised: he was therefore pitched upon to be the ostensible operator." Here it was, I suppose, the Archbishop shewed himself " an excellent judge of human weakness." High and low are relative terms. A dwarf may think a moderate man high. But where there are not two parts in the comparison, it is hard to know with what propriety the terms can be used. The person who seems to declare against all churches, or at most that he is *a church to himself*, has but little right to make the comparison. However, he has very magnifying powers, and can at any time, if it serves his purpose, raise a mole-hill into a mountain.

I shall now, *thirdly*, proceed to consider what the Letter-writer declares concerning the occasion of the production of Archbishop Wake's letters, and of the assignment of them to Dr. Maclaine.

" It happened, says this writer, that this *clear confutation* in the *first* of the three Letters, did not satisfy *one* of Archbishop Secker's zealous retainers in the university of Oxford, who therefore undertook to confute the misrepresentation more *clearly*, by asserting, 'That Dr. Wake's projected union 'was concerted with the *French Protestant* churches, and not the *Popish* 'Gallican church;' and thereupon triumphantly insulted the author of the Confessional, for mistaking the meaning of *Mosheim*, the historian of it."

If the writer means in this paragraph the gentleman who sent up Archbishop Wake's correspondence from the archives at Christ Church, Oxford, I have the best authority to declare it to be absolutely false. But whether he means him, or it be entirely a fiction of his own, I know not. But of this I am pretty certain, that, if such *egregious folly* ever happened, the *sittings at Lambeth* would have been different from what this author intimates. A laugh is the whole it could have produced. The foundations of Lambeth palace are not so easily shaken. But " this, however, obliged Archbishop Secker to give so much of Dr. Wake's correspondence on this union to the public, *as appeared to be convenient*." This is what the logicians call, arguing *a non-causâ pro causâ*. Archbishop Secker's motives for publishing these letters were great and good. He nobly stood forth, in the most disinterested manner, to vindicate the much injured character of Archbishop Wake, who was no longer able to speak for himself; one who had been so able a champion against popery, when it was at our very doors. He was *happily* dead, or he would have shewn the author of the Confessional what it was to fall into the hands of the conqueror of the Bishop of Meaux. But Archbishop Secker " gave so much of the correspondence—*as appeared to be convenient*." A vile insinuation! but no more than is common to this writer. When he cannot fairly answer his adversary, he suggests a suppression † of evidence. The crime of such suppression is very great, but the false imputation of it, if possible, much greater. This gentleman, if he can face the *Dean* and Canons of Christ Church, may receive full satisfaction with regard to the integrity of Archbishop Secker and Dr. Maclaine in the publication of that correspondence; and that

† A remarkable instance we have of this in the *Occasional Remarks*, p. 150.—Archbishop Wake says, in a letter to Mr. Beauvoir, dated 30 Aug. 1718,—" I told you, in *one* of my last letters, how little I expected from the present pretences of an union with us." (Maclaine's Append. of Letters, No. III.) The Remarker says,—" What is become of *that* letter, and others whithin the same interval, which doubtless had syllables in them relative to an union?"—The *one* letter the Archbishop refers to, and *that* very letter the Remarker calls for, Dr. Maclaine had published in the body of his Dissertation, (p. 27, 4to. edit.) and therefore had no occasion to insert it in his Appendix of Letters. What is extraordinary, the *Occasional Remarker* quotes the very page of the Dissertation where this letter is published! (Occas. Remarks, p. 255.)

with

with a politeness which, perhaps, may put him into some confusion.

The Letter-writer proceeds: —— "Here Dr. Ridley was dropt," — and "The publication of Archbp. Wake's letters was *therefore* consigned to Dr. Maclaine, a Presbyterian Minister at the Hague, who had translated Mosheim's history, and thereby became, in some measure, accessary to the *alledged* misrepresentation above mentioned." This writer is very fond of the fallacy spoken of above. In truth, the publication of Archbishop Wake's letters, with the observations necessary to be made on them, could not possibly come within the compass of Dr. Ridley's design in his Letters to the Author of the Confessional, and *therefore* the Doctor was dropt.—But "The publication of Archbishop Wake's letters—was consigned to Dr. Maclaine, a Presbyterian Minister at the Hague." —No offence, I hope; it is the first time I ever found this gentleman take offence on such an occasion. But when people are out of humour, every trifle displeases them. Dr. Maclaine, the letter says, "by translating Mosheim's history, became, in some measure, accessary to the *alledged* misrepresentation above mentioned;" that is, of Archbishop Wake's conduct and design with regard to this union, &c. Indeed, Dr. Maclaine can with no propriety be called an accessary. He found a passage in Mosheim's history, in which he was satisfied Mosheim was mistaken; as, indeed, he seems to be very superficially informed with regard to English matters in general. Dr. Maclaine had it not then in his power to set it right. However, he did what a good man would willingly do, guard against the misrepresentation in a note, by testifying to the just character of Wake, "That the interests of the Protestant religion could not be in safer hands than his." This did not satisfy the author of the Confessional; he took it up with his usual violence, and pursued it with a degree of acrimony scarce to be paralleled. Archbishop Secker, with a truly christian spirit, in order to do justice to Archbishop Wake, procured the correspondence, and sent it to Dr. Maclaine, who did justice to the injured Archbishop; and his Dissertation will stand a monument to Wake's character, when the *Occasional Remarks* will be no more.

This is the history of the occasion of the production of Archbishop Wake's letters, and the assignment of them to Dr. Maclaine.

We may see, from the spirit of this writer, what every one must expect, who dares venture into the field of controversy with him, either in support of his own religious principles, in obviating the most dangerous of his, or in justifying the memory of the most worthy characters. Such persons cannot better be described than in the words of the ingenious Mr. Hey *, which are equally true, whether applied to the civil or religious exclaimers for liberty:

"Attend to the professions of a part of mankind, and you will think they wish to bring it about, that all men shall be perfectly free: attend to their practices, and you will conclude, that they intend no one to be free but themselves. How many do we find, who act as if freedom only consisted in following their peculiar opinions without controll! who exert every faculty in order to break through the restraints which prevent their conducting themselves after their own judgment; and yet are wholly negligent whether those who entertain different notions have power to follow them or not; nay, who rather shew a desire that men of opposite sentiments should be controlled, if they do not use actual compulsion in order to control them."

I shall conclude the whole with the words of the excellent Melanchthon, at the conclusion of his answer to Stancarus:—"Ipse quid sentiat, et cujus ecclesiæ civis sit, nondum scimus. Si publicis scriptis oppugnabit doctrinam ecclesiarum nostrarum, non deerunt qui veritatem tueri studebunt, nec deterrebuntur ejus maledicentiâ."

I am, Mr. Urban, &c.

Near Abingdon, 4 April.

Mr. Urban,

HAving employed some leisure hours in drawing up a Peerage of England in a method entirely new, I have sent a specimen to be inserted in your Magazine,

S. W.

Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Baron Seymour.

Our antiquaries agree in deducing the descent of this noble family from a nobleman who came to England with

* See his Sermon on the 5th of November, with two others on Malevolent Sentiments. Cambridge, 1774.

William

William the Conqueror, and who wrote himself St. Maur, or De Sto. Mauro, from a place in Normandy. That there was one Roger de St. Mauro, who lived in the time of Henry I. appears from the Formulary of Madox. It is also certain, that the name of St. Mauro was very considerable soon after the Conquest; for Almericus de St. Mauro was Master of the order of Knights Templars, and Milo de St. Mauro was one of the Barons of England under King John, and his descendants flourished till Sir William le Zouch married the only daughter and heir of Richard de St. Mauro, in the time of Henry V. The direct ancestor of the present Duke of Somerset was Sir William Seymour, knight, seated at Wounds, in Monmouthshire, the twenty-second of Henry III. This is the first gentleman mentioned in the following pedigree.

Sir William Seymour, knight, 22d Henry III.

Sir Roger Seymour, knt.

Roger Seymour. — Damarel.

John Seymour.

Roger Seymour. No male issue.

Sir Roger Seymour, knt. 2d son of the 2d Roger. Cecilia Beauchamp.

Sir William Seymour, knt. Margaret Brickhurn.

Roger Seymour. Maud Ethirmi.

John Seymour. Isabel Mac-Williams.

John Seymour. — Coker.

John Seymour. Elizabeth Dorell.

Sir John Seymour, knt. deceased 1536. Margaret Wentworth

Edward, 1st Duke of Somerset, created 1547, Edward VI. Deceased 1552. Anne Stanhope, 2d wife. Title forfeited.

Edward, 1st Earl of Hertford, created 1559. Elizabeth, deceased 1621. Catherine Grey.

Edward, Lord Beauchamp. Honora Rogers.

William, 2d Duke, died 1660, Frances Devereux, 3d wife. Title restored by Charles II. 1660.

Henry, Lord Beauchamp, died 1656. Mary Capel.

William, 3d Duke, died 1671. Never married.

John, 4th Duke, died 1675. Sarah Alston. No issue.—On the death of this 4th Duke, the title of Marquis of Hertford, granted to the 2d Duke, June 3, 1640, became extinct.

Francis, 1st Lord Seymour, of Troubridge, created 1640, Charles I. died 1664. Frances Prynne.

Charles, 2d Lord, died 1665. Elizabeth Allington.

Francis, 5th Duke, died 1678. Never married.

Charles, 6th Duke, died 1748. Elizabeth Piercy, Baroness Piercy, 1st wife, died 1722.

Algernoon, 7th Duke, died 1750. Frances Thynne, died 1734.

George Vt. Beauchamp, died July 22, 1744.	Elizabeth Baroness Piercy, espoused Hugh, D. of Northumberland, July 16, 1740.

On the death of Algernoon, 7th Duke, the titles of Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour, of Troubridge, became extinct; and the dukedom of Somerset, and dignity of Baron Seymour, devolved to Sir Edward Seymour, descended from Edward Seymour, knt. 2d son of the first Duke, by his first wife Catherine Fillol, after which Sir Edward married Jane Walsh.

Sir Edward Seymour, died 1592. Jane Walsh.

Edward, 1st Baronet, created 1611, James I. Died 1613. Elizabeth Champernon.

Edward, 2d Baronet, died 1659. Dorothy Killigrew.

Edward, 3d Baronet, died 1688. Anne Portman.

Edward, 4th Baronet, died 1707. Margaret Wall.

Edward, 5th Baronet, died 1741. Letitia Popham.

Edward, 6th Baronet, and 8th Duke, died 1757. Mary

Edward, 7th Baronet, and 9th Duke. Never married.

RECIPE *communicated by Dr. James to Mr. Richardson,* for a Nervous Disorder.*

DR. James begs his compliments to Mr. Richardson and recommends it to him to take every day three or four half pints of the juice of very ripe cherries; perhaps the Kentish are the best. Put a sufficient quantity in an earthen vessel, and bake them a little, so as, in some measure, to destroy the elastic air in them. Then let the juice be pressed out, and drank either with or without sugar. The juice should be fresh every day, or, at least, should not be drank while fermenting or sour.

* Author of Clarissa, &c.

If,

If, after taking these some weeks, they should begin to purge, they must be left off till that ceases.

The juice of currants should be used in the same manner, when cherries are no longer to be had: and, after that, ripe elder berries.

The saponaceous juices of these fruits are very powerful resolvers of obstructions in the *viscera*, and capable of doing more service in disorders caused by such obstructions than any other medicine whatever. And when the obstructing matter is resolved, it will generally be carried off by stool. The affections of the nerves are the consequences of such obstructions; for to talk of nervous distempers in any other sense than as symptoms of affections of some or other of the principal organs, is downright nonsense and quackery.

1760.

Mr. URBAN,

IT was a most worthy and glorious answer, which King William, when he was only Prince of Orange, gave to the inhabitants of the chief town in Holland, when he was made Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces. A deputation being then sent to him from Amsterdam, to offer him the sovereignty of their town, he told them, that *he was fully satisfied with the power already lodged in him, and that he would never endeavour to carry it any further.*

What a noble and amiable disposition was this in a young Prince, unaffected and unseduced with the offer of absolute power and supreme authority; he rejected it at once. Happy, indeed, must a people be under the government of a Prince possessed of such moderation.

May the same excellent temper reign in his successors on the British throne! and may none of them entertain the most distant thought of acquiring more power than really conduces to the happiness of the people! Let them remember that no man is so perfect, as to be fit to be entrusted with arbitrary dominion over his fellow-creatures: it is the peculiar property alone of that Being, who is actually possessed of absolute authority over the whole universe, and who exercises it under the direction of wisdom and goodness for the real happiness of his creatures, and therefore is the most worthy object of our love, esteem, and adoration.

In reading Le Poivre's Travels of a Philosopher, I was much pleased to find in the East Indies, where despotism and arbitrary power almost universally prevail, that one small territory there was governed by Kings who knew how to bridle their desires, and ruled only to make their people happy. The wise and benevolent Kiang tse, who first settled a colony at Ponthiamas, established morality, made his laws respected by obeying them himself, and set an example of industry, frugality, humanity, and honesty. His territories soon became the country of every industrious man, who wished to settle there: plenty soon succeeded to barrenness, and his dominions became the most plentiful granary of that part of Asia. He was respected for his integrity, his moderation, and his humanity. His son, who now reigns, inherits his virtues as well as his possessions: he pretends to no right of sovereignty but the noblest of all, that of doing good; and he deserves, as well as his father, the title of *The Friend of Men*, which is more glorious than that of King.

Your constant reader, J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the public are not imposed upon by the correspondence lately published between Yorick and Eliza, as I am sorry to say there is too little reason for believing, your Reviewer has not sufficiently marked its pernicious tendency. Had he known the infamous conduct of Eliza abroad, and the distresses in which she has involved her unhappy husband, now rendered almost helpless by a paralytic stroke, he would have loaded the memory of the man who first debauched her mind, and seems hardly to have kept within the bounds of common respect to her person, with all the infamy such conduct is entitled to. Other pernicious doctrines, with which this age abounds, have a manifest tendency to mischief. The professions of humanity, benevolence, and fine feeling, deceive us into crimes under a more engaging mask; they inspire ideas of tenderness, first to the guilt of others, and then to our own. A man of such feelings, with a proportionable warmth of temper and constitution, may run about the world till he has set it on fire, and, when he has done all the hurt he can, will have the confidence to challenge the benevolence and compassion of the Almighty to forgive him

Wi

With such men the suggestions of the human heart are the only rules of conduct; and, if a man can but bring himself to justify his own feelings, and to give them full indulgence, the social contract, nor "all the charities," will keep him in order, or defend his neighbour's wife or property from his *delicate* and *platonic* appetites. I am sorry Mr. Sterne had so much of the *Bramin* in him, I mean the bad part of those priests, who, if travellers say true, are oftentimes as little to be trusted with a female devote as their Catholic brethren; and that the practice of an Archbishop was so ably defended by the theory of a Prebend of the same church. Yorick was always a bawdy fellow, and delighted in covered ways. Eliza, and the French Milliner, were the same to him; and we may expect, when Mrs. Medalle has completed her collection of his letters, to see a complete history of his intrigues. D. H.

Mr. Urban,

THE letters in the circumference of the seal in your last Magazine (see the plate) are so very shapeless, that, in regard to me, all conjecture is excluded concerning them. To say truth, those on the seal (see the same plate) are rude and uncouth enough, but still something plausible may be offered in respect of them. I read them thus,

Sigillum domus Sancte Trinitatis,

and under the figures across the area,

redemcio.

You will easily suppose, that the three figures in the tabernacles are intended to represent the Ever blessed Trinity, in allusion to the inscription, that which sits in the middle being the effigies of God the Father, as is evident from the sceptre which he holds in his right hand, and the *monde* in his left. The word *redemcio*, intended for *redemptio*, may denote the redemption of all mankind in general, through the benevolence and co-operation of the Three Persons in the Trinity; but, as I rather think, it points more particularly to the purpose for which the house, of which this was the conventual seal, was founded.

Now, Sir, it seems plain to demonstration, that the seal belonged to the priory of *Ingham*, in *Norfolk*, the crosspatee in the base being actually the coat of arms belonging to that house*, though there appears to be some variation in the colours †. The friars of the order wore a red and blue cross upon their breasts*; and, if the engraver of your plate has been accurate in this point, the truth is with your plate, as to the colours.

To add a word more on this house at *Ingham*, as pertinent to the subject. It was a place of more note than is now commonly imagined from the smallness of the endowment, which, it seems, was at most no more than 74l. 12s. 7½d. per annum. There was a species of religious foundations in this country, a third part of whose revenues was to be reserved for the purpose of *redeeming* captives taken by infidels. These priories, which were not numerous, (about twelve in *England* and *Wales* ‡,) were all of the invocation of the Holy Trinity, and had their first house at *Mottenden*, in *Kent*. "Some say, (these are the words of Mr. *Tanner* §,) that their head house was at *Ingham*, in *Norfolk*, as long as *that* house was of this order, and that from thence they were then called *of the Order of Ingham*." This shews clearly, that the house was reputed a place of consequence. However, the priory was not founded till A. D. 1360; so that the seal, Mr. Urban, is not a very ancient one.

I am, Sir, &c.

T. ROW.

Mr. Urban,

MR. Pennant (see May Magazine, p. 227) is certainly mistaken in supposing that John Stuart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III. of Scotland, son of Robert II. by Elizabeth More, was not his legitimate issue. The cause of this error seems to proceed from hence:—Robert II. had a natural son, John Stuart, not the son of Elizabeth More, to whom he gave lands in the isle of Bute, and the heretable jurisdiction of the county; which grants Robert III. confirmed to his brother, the said John, by his charter; and whose son Robert was made Constable of the castle of Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, by James III. John Stuart, natural son of Robert II. is the lineal ancestor.

* Tanner, Notit. Monast. Plate II. No. CXIX.

† Compare yours with Bishop Tanner's plate.

* Pref. to Bishop Tanner's Notitia, p. xxii.

‡ Authors, however, differ in this. Ib. and

§ See his Pref. to the Bishop's Notitia Mon. p. xxiii.

ancestor of Lord Bute, as appears from the following genealogy.

John Stuart=Jane Temple.
Robert Stuart.
James Stuart.
Ninian Stuart=Elizabeth Blair.
James Stuart=Mary Fairly.
John Stuart.
John Stuart=Elizabeth Hepburn.
James, 1st Bart. March 28, 1627,=Isabel Campbell.
Dougal, 2d Bart=Elizabeth Ruthven.
James, 1st Earl of Bute,=Agnes Mackenzie.
James, 2d Earl,=Anne Campbell.
John, 3d Earl,=Mary Wortley Montagu.

The writer of the Life of Cheynel is mistaken in saying that Dr. Samuel Fell was restored to his deanery of Christ Church in 1660, that gentleman dying many years before the return of the King (see Mag. for April, p. 177). Dr. John Fell, son of the Dean, was made Dean Nov. 30, 1660, which probably caused this error. On her brother's promotion, Miss Fell, no doubt, returned to the deanery.

Yours, &c. S. W.

Authentic Copy of a Letter, written and delivered some Time since to a GREAT PERSONAGE, *by a Female, one of the People called* Quakers.

"DUTY to (God and) the King, impels me to address him in such language as Divine Wisdom shall see meet to inspire; and let it not seem strange to thee, O King, that a faithful subject should be impress with a deep and inward travail of spirit for thy prosperity, with that of thy amiable consort, and your royal offspring, on whose account my knee hath bowed at the throne of Grace, and my heart and mouth been filled with this pathetick prayer, 'Give the King thy judgments, 'O Lord, and thy righteousness to the 'King's son.'—And I have been secretly favoured with a belief, that this petition hath been accepted of him who inspired it, for he is known to be truly dependent upon him, to be a God hearing prayer, and answering, in his own time, that which proceeds from the lively, sensible operation of his Holy Spirit. It was this that qualified the faithful prophets plainly and advertingly to address great and powerful Kings, and disclose the mind of the Lord respecting them, and the kingdoms which, in the course of his providence, they were permitted to govern; and it is evident, from the sacred records, that those Kings who feared God, and hearkened to his messengers, he never failed to bless and prosper.—And suffer me, O King, to inform thee of the deep exercise I have suffered for a considerable time, from a view, which I have cause to believe was given me by the Holy Spirit, of the alarming tendency of the commotions which unhappily prevail in some part of thy dominions, which, if not timely and wisely suppressed, will, I greatly fear, involve this nation in almost irreparable grievances and troubles, which I heartily wish may be rightly and timely apprehended by those in authority under thee, and prudently avoided.

"It does not seem to be my concern, to enumerate the many disadvantages this nation must inevitably sustain, if things should be carried to extremities: what is of the greatest weight with me, is the dreadful consequences that may attend, should the sword be once unsheathed; for who can precisely determine, where, when, or in what it may end? The painful view given me of these important things, has, for some weeks past, exceedingly affected me. Most gladly would I have divested myself of the distress it brought, and sheltered myself under an apprehension of my inability to engage in things of so high a nature; but Infinite Wisdom will work by such instruments as he sees meet, and his powerful word has been as a fire within me, so that I dare not any longer keep silence, but, in humble and awful fear of obedience, offer these weighty things, O King, to thy serious consideration, imploring Divine Goodness to give thee a due sense of them, and endue thee with wisdom and resolution to act for thy own and thy subjects good, and the preservation of peace and tranquillity throughout thy extensive dominions.

"And wherein some of thy American subjects may be thought blameworthy, suffer me, O King, to entreat thee to deal with them as a tender father and compassionate sovereign; chastize them, but not with scorpions; rebuke them, but not in anger: so shalt thou prevent the effusion of blood, the rending of a potent empire, and by lenient measures win and secure

cure to thyself their obedience, loyalty, and affection.

"May God Almighty bless, prosper, and direct thee, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful friend, and loyal subject, F. D."

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p. 234.*

FROM Milo our traveller proceeded to Zephano, another small island, from whence Lucullus first transported marble to Rome; and to Angusa, where he was wind-bound sixteen days, and all that time was never in bed, but lodged on the stones in a little chapel, the Greeks intreating him not to enter their sanctuary, because he was not of their religion; however, as the nights were long and cold, he was forced every night to creep into the midst of it to keep himself warm. From thence he went to Mecano, anciently Delos, the chief of the 54 Cyclades, where the custom still continues of never suffering men to die, or children to be born in it; but, when the men are sick, and the women big-bellied, they are sent to Rhena, two miles distant. Zea, Tino, and Palmosa, once Pathmos, where St. John wrote his Revelation, were the next islands which he visited; and thence sailing to Nicaria, his vessel, in sight of it, was chaced by two Turkish galliots into a bay, where, leaving the loaded boat, he and eight more fled to the rocks, from whence they annoyed the Turks with huge stones. The master and two other old men were taken and made slaves, and the boat and goods seized. In his way from Nicaria to Sio they were driven by a storm into a creek between two rocks, where the shore being shelfy, and both the anchors coming home, a great leak was made and seven of the crew drowned: the other eleven, just before the boat sunk, by hasty rowing, reached a cave within the mountain; Lithgow disembarking the last, as the rest had sworn, if he pressed to escape before they were all in safety, they would throw him into the sea. Nothing was saved, but his coffer made of reeds, in which he carried his papers and linnen, and held it always in his arms. In this cave, which was 30 paces long, they abode three days without meat or drink, till on the fourth, the tempest ceasing, some fishingboats relieved them. Seventeen other boats were cast away on this coast, and not a man saved. Through the island Lithgow travelled with a thankful heart to Sio, the capital, where, passing by an old castle, he was told that Homer's sepulchre was still extant there, and being desirous to see it, he descended by 36 steps into a dark cell, and through that to another square room, where he saw an ancient tomb, on which were engraven some ancient Greek letters, which he could not understand. By Mitylene, or Lesbos, he next sailed in a caramoesal to Negropont (of old, Eubœa), and in their way they were chaced by two Turkish galliots into a long creek, where the Turks were deterred from attacking them by bonfires made by the Greeks for six succeeding nights; our traveller, as a stranger, being exposed every night to stand centinel, in the midst of frost and snow, on the top of a high promontory, which, however, invited his muse to bewail his toilsome life, his solitary wandering, and his long distance from his native country:

Carmina secessum scribentis, et otia quærunt,
Me mare, me venti, me sæva jactat hyems.

The English are not equal to these; we shall, therefore, omit them.

On the 7th day, two Venetian gentlemen, who had been ten years banished for murder, came down to visit them, with two servants, all well armed; and hearing our traveller's complaints against the Greeks for detaining his budget, and forcing him to endanger his life for their good, they soundly drubbed the master, and forced him to restore Lithgow's things; carrying him with them five miles to the town where they resided, kindly entertaining him ten days, and, at his departure, making him a present of forty gold sequins; the first gift he ever received in all his travels.

From thence he proceeded to Salonica in Macedonia, and then sailing along the Thessalian shore, saw the "two-topped hill" Parnassus, and, a little more east, a ruinous village and castle, once the city of Thebes. In three days, from Salonica he arrived at Tenedos, where, meeting with two French merchants of Marseilles bound to Constantinople, he and they, resolving to view Troy, hired a janisary for their conductor and guard, and a Greek for their interpreter. Landing there, they saw many relicts of old walls, and many

ny ruined tombs, some of which were pointed out to them as the tombs of Hector, Ajax, Achilles, Troilus, &c. and also those of Hecuba, Cressida, and other Trojan dames.—*Credat Judæus!* They were shewn also the ruins of K. Priam's palace, and where Anchises dwelt. On a piece of a high wall at the N. E. corner of Troy, our author found three pieces of rusted money, two of which he afterwards gave to the younger brothers of the Duke of Florence, then studying at Pratolina; the third and fairest, with a large picture on one side, he bestowed, at Aix in Provence, on his countryman Master Strachan, then mathematician to the D. of Guise, who presented it to his Lord.

"Where the pride of Phrygia stood," says our author, "it is a most delectable plaine, abounding now in cornes, fruites, and delicate wines, and may be called the garden of Natolia: yet not populous, for there are but only five scattered villages in all that bounds: the length of Troy hath bin, as may be discerned by the fundamentall walls yet extant, about twenty Italian miles; lying along the sea side, betweene the three papes of Ida, and the furthest end eastward of the river Simois; whose breadth all the way hath not outstrip'd the fields above two miles."

This we give as a specimen of his style.

His effigie, as he calls it, is here inserted (in a wooden cut), with his Turkish habit, his walking-staff, and his turban upon his head, the eastern and only gate of the city, the river Simois, two tombs, &c. On discharging their covenant with the janisary, who was not contented with the former condition, the Frenchmen objecting to pay the same that Lithgow did, the Turk belaboured them both with a cudgel till the blood sprung from their heads, and compelled them to double his wages. Such is the extortion of those rascals, who regard Christians no more than dogs; and it is always best for a traveller to content them at first, or he will be forced, with blows, to pay twice as much. At Sestos and Abydos, so famed for the loves of Hero and Leander, but now called the Castles of Gallipoli [at present the Dardanelles], they arrived in a small frigate, where, two days after, eighty Christian slaves, having murdered their Captain and the other Turks, and run away with the galley, passed the streights at midnight, with little hurt, though the cannon thundered incessantly for two hours; and at last arrived in the road of Zante. Another galley attempting the same the year following, the poor slaves, in passing, were so wounded and galled with the great shot, and the galley ready to sink, that they were forced to run ashore; where being apprehended, they were miserably put to death.

Leaving the Frenchmen with a Greek barber, Lithgow embarked in a Turkish frigate for Constantinople, "a little world," which he describes as yielding (at a distance): "such an outward splendor to the amazed beholder, of goodly churches, stately towers, gallant steeples, &c. that the world cannot equal it." At his landing, however, he "had a hard welcome;" for, on leaving the boat, the master saying, *Adio Christiano*, four French renegadoes standing on the quay, and hearing these words, fell desperately upon him, blaspheming the name of Jesus, and, throwing him down, beat him cruelly, so that, had not his friendly Turks leaped out of their boat and relieved him, they would doubtless have murdered him. The other infidels standing by said to him, "Behold what a Saviour thou hast, when those that were Christians, now turned Mahometans, cannot abide nor regard the name of thy God!" Entering a Greek lodging, he was much eased of his bloms, by their anointing him with divers oils, and kindly received and refreshed *gratis*, because he had suffered so much for Christ's sake. Next day he went to pay his duty to Sir Thomas Glover, the English ambassador, who courteously entertained him three months in his house—"a more complete gentleman," he says, "he never met with, nor one in whom true worth did more illustrate virtue." His mother was a Polish lady, who, coming from Dantzick to London, was delivered of him at sea. Afterwards he was brought up at Constantinople, and spoke, and wrote the Sclavonian tongue perfectly; and thence returning to London, he was the first ambassador sent thither by King James I. after his coming to the crown of England. The Duke of Moldavia, being deprived of his principalities by Achmet, was received and chargeably maintained by Sir Thomas, in his house, for two years; but his embassy being expired, and Sir Paul

Pindar

Pindar being expected in his place, this Prince stole away from him, turned Turk, and was circumcised, receiving only for his great dukedom, a palace, and a yearly pension of 12,000 gold sequins for life. He owed the ambassador above 15,000, half of which, in half a year, he recovered, the other half he was forced to forego.

The winter being expired, Lithgow sailed in an English ship to Smyrna, and thence to Rhodes, where he saw the remains of the Colossus, and to Limisso, in Cyprus, from whence he went with an interpreter to visit Nicosia, the capital; and, in his return, meeting four Turks, they would have his mule to ride upon, which his interpreter refusing, they pulled him off its back, beat him *piteously*, and left him almost dead. His companion fled and escaped; and, had not some Greeks accidentally come by and relieved him, he must have perished. He sailed from thence to Tripoli, in Syria, and, while he waited there for a caravan to Aleppo, being mindful to visit Babylon, he agreed with three Venetian merchants to go a day's journey to see the cedars of Libanus. Ascending the mountain, their guide mistaking the way amidst the intricate paths of the rocks, two of their asses fell over a bank, and broke their necks; and had they not met, by chance, with a Christian Amaronite, they must have been lost among the rocks, and heaps of snow, and violent torrents. At the place where the cedars grow, they saw but twenty four in all; and, nine miles westward, there are seventeen more. He was there shewn the tomb of Joshua, all of one stone, seventeen feet long, and was kindly entertained by the Bishop, or Patriarch, at Eden, and the Amaronites, or Nazaritans, of the other villages.

Returning to Tripoli, he set out with a caravan of Turks for Aleppo, but, before his arrival there, the caravan for Babylon, to his great grief, was departed; but, being told that it staid at Beersacke on Euphrates, on account of some Arabs who waylaid them in the deserts, he hired a janissary and three soldiers to overtake them. But though they had staid, they were gone three days before he got there. Beersacke is by some supposed to be Padanaram. To Aleppo, therefore, he was forced to return. While he was there, the Bashaw, having the year before revolted against the Grand Signor, he sent him a chiaux and two janissaries in an embassy, proffering, that, if he would acknowledge his rebellion, and for that treason send Achmet his head, his eldest son should inherit his possessions and bashawship; otherwise the Sultan would come in person, and utterly raze him and all his from the face of the earth. The messengers met the Bashaw on horseback, accompanied by his two sons and 600 horsemen. Hearing this, he dismounted, and consulting with his sons and friends, he and they concluded, that it was best for him, being an old man, to die to save his race from destruction, and preserve his son in his authority and inheritance. This done, he went to prayer; and taking leave of them all, and sitting down on his knees, the chiaux struck off his head, and put it into a box to carry to Constantinople. The corpse was honourably buried at Aleppo, of which Lithgow was an eye-witness. And immediately the chiaux, by proclamation, fully invested the son in his father's lands, offices, &c.

(To be continued.)

Authentic Account of the Trial and Defence of Mr. ROBERT PERREAU.

ROBERT PERREAU, Esq; was indicted for forging a bond for the payment of 7500l. in the name of William Adair, Esq; with intention to defraud the said William, &c. also for feloniously uttering and publishing said bond, knowing it to be forged, with intention to defraud Robert and Henry Drummond, Esqrs. &c.

Henry Drummond, Esq; deposed, That the prisoner, Mr. Robert Perreau, came to him about the middle of last January, and desired to have the loan of 1400l. as he had lately made a purchase in Suffolk or Norfolk, to the amount of 12,000l. He said, that he had a house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, which cost 4000l. and would leave the deeds of that house as a security. Accordingly, he did leave the deeds of the house, and received the money, upon his promising to return it again in ten days. Said, he did not see him again till Tuesday the 7th of March, when he made an apology for not having kept his word, and said he came then to borrow 5000l. on this bond [the bond produced], out of which he would pay the 1400l. already mentioned. That he (the witness) having

ving consulted his brother, they both expressed their doubts about the authenticity of the bond, upon which the prisoner said, Mr. Adair was his particular friend; that there were family connections between them; that Mr. Adair had money of his in his hands, and that he allowed him interest for it: but still having their doubts, they desired him to call the next day.

He then took the bond with him, and went away; but, in about two hours, he returned, and said, that their suspicions had alarmed him very much; that he could not be easy in his own mind till he had called upon Mr. Adair, whom he luckily met, before he went to take his ride; that he produced the bond to Mr. Adair, and Mr. Adair said it was his signature, and would pay the bond in May, though in fact it was not payable till July. The witness still had his doubts, and desired the prisoner to leave the bond, which he did, and to call the next morning.

In the mean time, the witness's brother, Robert, had shewn the bond to Mr. Stephens, of the Admiralty, a friend of Mr. Adair's, who strengthened their doubts. Mr. Perreau, on his return, persisted in saying there could be no doubt about it; that he had a letter from Mr. Adair, which he produced; that Mr. Adair always wrote to him in a familiar style, and only signed the initial letters of his name. To all which the witness and his brother replied, that nothing would convince them; but Mr. Perreau's going with them to Mr. Adair's, which he most readily assented to. They found Mr. Adair at home. Upon their entrance, Mr. Adair took the witness by the hand, but made a bow to Mr. Perreau, as a person he had never seen before. The witness produced the bond, and asked Mr. Adair, whether that was his signature at the bottom of it? He looked at it, and said, No; upon which Mr. Robert Perreau seemed surprised, and said to Mr. Adair, *Surely, Sir, you are jocular.* The witness replied, it was surely no time to be jocular, when another man's life was at stake; and asked him, what all this could mean; the person he pretended to be intimate with did not seem so much as to know him? After a great deal of conversation, at last Mr. Perreau said, he had the bond from his sister, Mrs. Daniel Perreau, who he desired might be sent for. When she came, she was shewn the bond, and Mr. Perreau asked her, whether she did not give it him? She admitted she did, and, in short, took the whole upon herself, and acknowledged herself to be the forger of the bond and every thing. The witness asked Mr. Perreau, how it was possible for him to say he had received a letter from Mr. Adair, as he pretended, in that familiar style, from a man he did not so much as know; and desired to see the letter, which he produced; which letter the witness thought it very material, as well as the bond, to keep in possession. They could get nothing from him but that he was an innocent man, and he did not mean to impose upon them, and that his sister could explain all. She desired to speak with Mr. Adair in a separate room, but that Mr. Adair declined. They sent for Daniel Perreau, to see if he could throw any light upon it; he declared he was quite a stranger to the whole affair. They parted on the Wednesday, and did not meet again till the Saturday following, when the witness was sent for to Sir John Fielding's office, on a charge made by the prisoner against Mrs. Daniel Perreau, as she was called, but her name turned out to be Rudd; and being asked what he knew about the matter, related what had passed at Mr. Adair's and at Charing-Cross, but not so circumstantially as now.

Mr. Drummond, on his cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel, was asked, Whether he was sure that the prisoner said it was *his* money that Mr. Adair paid interest for? To which he made answer, that he was quite sure of it.

Whether, on being asked to leave the bond, he shewed the least hesitation?—None in the least.

Whether, on being desired to go to Mr. Adair's, he shewed the least reluctance?—Not the least.

Whether, on Mrs. Daniel Perreau's being sent for, she did not take the whole upon herself, and declare the prisoner an innocent man?—She said he was totally innocent, and that she was the person that forged the bond, and begged us for God's sake to have mercy upon an innocent man; said nobody was meant to be injured; that it would all be paid; that she never meant to injure us or any body; allowed that the prisoner had the bond from her.

Being asked, if both the witness and Mr.

Mr. William Adair, after they had heard the confession of Mrs. Rudd, had not expressed themselves as considering the prisoner as her dupe?—*We both expressed ourselves to that effect. A constable had been sent for, and we discharged him.*

Mr. Wheatley, clerk to Messrs. Drummonds, proved the identity of the bond.

Mr. Robert Drummond's evidence differed in nothing materially from that of his brother. When Mrs. Rudd asked at first to speak with Mr. Adair in a room by himself, Mr. Adair's answer was, he said, You are quite a stranger to me, and you can have no conversation with me that may not pass before these gentlemen. Said, he told the prisoner before this, that he would send for a constable directly, and take him before a magistrate, if he would not tell his accomplices; for accomplices he must have, if he did not do the thing himself: then it was that he sent for his sister, as he called her. She declared, that she forged the bond, that she signed the bond, and that the letter, mentioned by the prisoner as sent to him by Mr. Adair, was written by her. The witness said, he expressed his doubts upon that, it being so different from a woman's hand, that nothing would convince him of it, but her shewing upon a piece of paper that she could write that sort of hand. He said he did not want to ensnare her, and would immediately throw the writing into the fire. She wrote upon a bit of paper, William Adair, or part of the name, so extremely like the signature to the bond, that it satisfied him, and he burnt the paper. Then Mr. Robert Perreau said, he hoped, that the information she had given sufficiently acquitted him. Answer was made, that he had better not enquire into that; and then, and then only, did he seem the least agitated.

Sir Thomas Frankland deposed, that the prisoner brought him two bonds at different times, one to Daniel Perreau for 6000l. and the other to himself, Robert Perreau, for 5300l. that for 5300l. on which he lent him 4000l. was to be repaid on the 26th of March, with the three days grace; the other was due on the 8th of March.

[The intent of his evidence seems to have been, to shew, that the money to be borrowed of Mr. Drummond was designed to repay the money actually borrowed of Sir Thomas, and that no fraud was designed to either.]

Mr. Wilson acknowledged the filling up the bond at the request of the prisoner, and produced his instructions for so doing. He also owned that he had filled up other bonds for the prisoner.

Scroope Ogilvie and James Adair, Esqrs. were called to prove the signature at the bottom not to have been the hand-writing of William Adair. Mr. James Adair was further interrogated by counsel concerning a private interview he had with Mrs. Rudd; but the court was of opinon, that what passed could not be admitted as evidence. After some observations made by the prisoner's counsel, the letter was read which the prisoner supposed had been sent him by Mr. William Adair, but which, in fact, appeared to have been written by Mrs. Rudd, the contents of which are hardly intelligible.

PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

"My Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, If I had been wanting in that fortitude, which is the result of innocence, or had found any hesitation in submitting my proceedings to the strictest scrutiny, I need not at this day have stood before my country, or set my life upon the issue of a legal trial. Supported by the consciousness of my integrity, I have forced that transaction to light, which might else have been suppressed; and I have voluntarily sought that imprisonment, which guilt never invites, and even innocence has been known to fly from; ardently looking forward to this hour, as the sure, though painful means of vindicating a character, not distinguished indeed for its importance, but hitherto maintained without a blemish. There are many respectable witnesses at hand, and many more, I persuade myself, would be found, if it had been necessary to summon them upon a point of such notoriety, who will inform your Lordships and the court, how I have appeared to them to act, what trust has been reposed in me, and what credit I had in their opinions for my diligence, honesty, and punctuality. In truth, my Lords, I am bold to say, that few men in my line of life have carried on their business with a fairer character, not many with better success. I have followed no pleasures, nor launched into any expences; there is not a man living who can charge me with neglect or dissipation. The honest profits of my trade have afforded me

the a comfortable support, and furnished me with the means of maintaining, in a decent sort, a worthy wife and three promising children, upon whom I was labouring to bestow the proper est education in my power: in short, we were as happy in affluence and innocence could make us, till this affliction came upon us by surprize; and I was made the dupe of a transaction, from whose criminality, I call God, the searcher of all hearts to witness, I am now as free as I was at the day of my birth.—My Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, men who are unpracticed in deceit, will be apt to credit others for a sincerity, which they themselves possess. The most undesigning characters have at all times been the dupe of craft and subtilty. A plain story, with the indulgence of the court, I will relate, which will furnish strong instances indeed of credulity on one part, and at the same time will exhibit a train of such consummate artifices on the other, that are not to be equalled in all the annals of iniquity, and which might have extorted an equal confidence from a much more enlightened understanding than I can claim.

The prisoner then stated many circumstances of imposition practised upon him by Mrs. Rudd.—"That she was constantly conversing about the interest she had with Mr. W. Adair.—That, among other things, Mr. Adair had, by his interest with his Majesty, obtained the promise of a baronetage for Mr Daniel Perreau, and was about procuring him a seat in parliament.—That Mr. Adair had promised to open a bank, and to take the two Perreaus into partnership with him. That he received many letters signed William Adair, which he did not doubt really came from Mr. William Adair. That Mr. William Adair had promised to give them a very considerable part of his fortune during his life; and was to allow Mr. Daniel Perreau 2400l. a year for his houshold expences, and 600l. per ann. for Mrs. Rudd's pin-money. That Mr. Daniel Perreau purchased a house in Harley-street for 4000l. which money Mr. William Adair was to give them. That, when Daniel Perreau was pressed by the person he bought the house of for the money, the prisoner understood they applied to Mr. William Adair, and that his answer was, That he had lent the king 70,000l. and had purchased a house in Pall-Mall at 7000l. to carry on the banking business in, therefore could not spare the 4000l. at that time. And that Mrs Rudd told him (the prisoner), that Mr. Adair desired he would get a bond for 5300l. as he had done once before, and Mr. Adair would execute it. That, after Wilson had filled up the bond, he delivered it to Mrs. Rudd, who gave it to the prisoner a day or two after, executed. That he borrowed the 4000l. upon his bond, which was dated the 20th of Dec. of Sir Thomas Frankland, and delivered Sir Thomas's draught to Mrs. Rudd. That, about the 10th of March, he told Mrs. Rudd, that Mr. Adair's bond, that he had given to Sir Thomas Frankland in Nov. was nearly due, and Mrs. Rudd told him the next day, that Mr. Adair desired he would once more borrow for him 5000l. That he made many objections to being employed in so disagreeable a business; but at last, supposing he should oblige Mr. Adair, he consented, and accordingly got a bond filled up by the stationer for 7500l. payable to himself. That he delivered it to Mrs. Rudd on Saturday March 4, in the presence of his wife, his brother, and Mr. Cassday. That Mrs. Rudd returned it to him executed on the Tuesday following. And that he never had the least suspicion but that the bonds were really executed by Mr. William Adair. That, when he took the bond to Mr. Drummond, he did not say that he had himself seen it executed by Mr. Adair, but that he knew it was Mr. Adair's hand writing, as he had often seen letters from Mr. Adair to Mr. Daniel Perreau and his wife. That, when he informed Mrs. Rudd of the observations Mr. Drummond had made upon the signature to the bond, she went out, and upon her return she told him she had seen Mr. Adair, just as he was going out a riding, and that Mr. Adair told her that the alteration in the signature was merely the difference between age and youth, and that it was his hand-writing; and that he told Mr. Drummond so, and that he knew nothing of its being a forgery till the interview with Mr. Adair."—Having stated the above circumstances, the prisoner concluded his defence to the following effect:

"My Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I have now faithfully laid before you such circumstances which have occurred to my memory, as necessary for your information, in the order as they happened

happened during my acquaintance with Mrs. Rudd, under the character of my brother's wife. Many have been the sufferers by artifices and impostors, but never man appeared, I believe, in this, or any other tribunal, upon whom so many engines were set at work to interest his credulity. It will not escape the notice of this splendid court, that my compassion was first engaged by the story of Mrs. Rudd's sufferings, before my belief was invited to her representations. Let me have credit with you for yielding up by pity in the first instance, and you cannot wonder I did not with-hold my credulity afterwards. It is in this natural, this necessary consequence, I rest my defence. I was led from error to error by such insensible degrees, that every step I took strengthened my infatuation. When Mr. Drummond first hesitated at the hand writing at the foot of the bond, if it did not so far alarm me as to shake my belief in this artful woman, let it be considered that I had been prevailed upon to negociate other bonds of hers, depositing them in the hands of bankers who had never spied any defect, or raised the least objection. These bonds have been punctually and regularly paid in due time. The letters sent to me, as if from William Adair, critically agreed with the hand-writing of the bond. Mr. Adair did not keep money at Mr. Drummond's: opportunities of comparing his hand-writing for many years had not occurred, and the hesitation upon his part appeared to me no more than the exceptions and minute precautions of a banker, which could not so suddenly overturn the explicit belief that I had annexed to all that was told me in Harley street. Can any greater proof be given, than my own proposal to Mr. Drummond of leaving the bond in his hands till he had satisfied his credulity. Can your Lordships, or the gentlemen of the jury, for a moment suspect, that any man could be guilty of such a crime, whose proceedings were so fair and open? That single circumstance, I am satisfied, will afford my total exculpation. The resort to Mr. Adair was as easy to Mr. Drummond, as to the books in his compting-house: it does not come within the bounds of common sense, much less does it fall within the possibility of guilt, that any man living should voluntarily, with his eyes open, take a step so directly and absolutely centering in his certain conviction. But this circumstance, strong as it is, is not all my case. I bless God, the protector of innocence, that, in my defence, proofs arise upon proofs, the least of them, I trust, will be thought incompatible with guilt. It should seem impossible, that a guilty person would propose to Mr. Drummond to retain the bond for the satisfaction of his scruples; but that the same person should, after so long a time for consideration had passed after my leaving the bond, which was full 24 hours, openly and in the face of day enter the shop of Mr. Drummond, and demand if he had satisfied all his scruples, unless a man from meer desperation had been weary of his life, and sought a dissolution, this I humbly apprehend would be an absolute impossibility: but, my Lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I had neither in my breast the principle of guilt; nor had I that desperate loathing of existence, as should bring a shameful condemnation upon my head. It is true, I have invited this trial, but it is equally true, I have done it in the consciousness of my integrity, because I could not otherwise go through the remainder of my days with comfort and satisfaction, unless I had the verdict of my countrymen for my acquittal, and rested my innocence upon the purest testimony I could have on this side the grave. It is plain I had an opportunity of withdrawing myself: how many men are there, with the clearest intentions, yet from the apprehensions of being made the talk of the public, and, above all, the dread of imprisonment, and the terror of a trial, would have thought themselves happy to have caught at any opportunity of saving themselves from such a series of distress. Greater confidence can no man be in of the integrity of his case, and the justice of his country. When it was found necessary to the designs of Mrs. Rudd, that I and my family should be made the dupes of her connections with the house of Adair; it may well be believed, that nothing but the *strongest interdictions* could prevent my endeavours to obtain an interview. In fact, this point was laboured with consummate artifice, and nothing less than ruin to my brother and his affairs, was denounced upon my breaking this injunction. It was part of the same error to believe her in this also. A respectable witness has told you, and I do not controvert his evidence, that my confidence

dence in her assertion, and *in the testimonials that she exhibited under the hand*, as I believed, *of Mr. Adair*, were such, in my mistaken judgment, as to be equal to the evidence of my own senses, pressed by the forms of business to say to Mr. Drummond that I had seen Mr. Adair myself; but I neither went to Mr. Adair, nor disclosed those pressing motives which prevented me. No less free to confess my faults, than I am confident to assert my innocence, I seek no palliation for this circumstance, except my temptation and my failings; and I trust it will rather be a matter of surprize, that, in the course of a negociation, through the whole of which I was acted upon by the most artful of impostors, that this only deviation was to be found: and yet this very circumstance carries with it a clearer conviction of my being the dupe of Mrs. Rudd's intrigues, than any I have to offer in my defence; and if my subsequent proceedings, and the alacrity I shewed in going with Mr. Drummond to Mr. Adair, together with my conduct before this gentleman, is, as I apprehend it is, absolutely irreconcileable with a consciousness of guilt, the circumstances above mentioned will serve to shew with what a degree of credulity the artifices of Mrs. Rudd had furnished me.—Upon the whole, if, in the above detail, no circumstances are discovered in which an innocent man, under the like delusion with myself, might not have acted as I have acted, and, at the same time, if there be very many particulars in which no guilty man would have conducted himself as I conducted myself, I should be wanting in respect to your Lordships and the jury, if I doubted the justice of their verdict, and, which is inseparable from it, my honourable acquittal."

The prisoner, after this affecting defence, (*affecting* we call it, because it carries with it conviction of the prisoner's being deceived,) proceeded to call his witnesses. The first was George Kinder, Esq; who deposed, that, being some months on a visit at Mr. D. Perreau's, he had frequent opportunities of conversing with Mrs. *Perreau* (for he never knew her by any other name); who told him, that she was a near relation of Mr. James Adair, that he looked upon her as his child, had promised to make her fortune, and with that view had recommended her to Mr. William Adair, a near relation and intimate friend of his, who had promised to set her husband and the prisoner up in the banking business; that he had heard her say, that Mr. Daniel Perreau was to be made a Baronet, and that, when she was a Lady, she would do so and so.

This witness repeated many more such stories as these; and on being asked, if he had ever seen Mr. Wm. Adair at Mr. Perreau's, said, Never; but that Mrs. Rudd often pretended he had called to see her.

John Moody, Mr. D. Perreau's footman, deposed, that his mistress wrote two very different hands. In one hand, she wrote letters to his master, as coming from Mr. William Adair, and in the other the ordinary business of the family; that the letters written in the name of Mr. Wm. Adair were pretended to be left when his master was from home; and that his mistress's instructions were to give them to his master, and to pretend that Mr. Wm. Adair had been with his mistress, waiting a longer or a shorter time, as circumstances required. This witness also proved, that the hand in which she wrote those fictitious letters, and the hand in the signature of the bond, were exactly the same; that she had different pens, different ink, and different paper, to write the fictitious letters, from those she used in common; and that, when he had pleased in the delivery, she would sometimes give him half a crown. Said, he had seen her go two or three times to Mr. J. Adair's, but never to William's, and that Mrs. J. Adair had once paid his mistress a lying in visit.

Susanna Perreau, sister to the prisoner, said she once saw a note delivered by Mrs. Rudd to Daniel Perreau, for 19,000l. drawn upon Mr. Croft, the banker, in favour of Mr. Daniel Perreau, by Mr. William Adair.

Elizabeth Perkins deposed, that, the week before this affair happened, her mistress delivered her a letter, and bid her bring it to her in a quarter of an hour, and say, Mr. Coverly, a man who had been a servant to Mr. Daniel Perreau, brought it at a quarter after nine; that she delivered the letter to her mistress, and that her master immediately broke the seal; but what happened afterwards she could not tell, having left the room.

Daniel Perreau said, the purport of the letter so delivered was, that Mr. Adair desired her to apply to his brother, the prisoner, to procure him 5000l. upon

on his, Mr. Adair's, bond, in the same manner as he had done before; that Mr. Adair was unwilling to have it appear that the money was raised for him, and therefore desired to have the bond lodged with some confidential friend, that would not require an assignment of it; that his brother, on being made acquainted with this request, shewed a vast deal of reluctancy, and said it was a very unpleasant work; but undertook it, with a view of obliging Mr. William Adair.

Being asked by the counsel for the prosecution, if he did not disclaim all knowledge of the affair before Mr. Adair, said, he denied he had ever seen the bond before; nor had he a perfect knowledge of the bond till he saw it in Mr. Adair's hands.

David Cassaday, an assistant to Mr. Robert Perreau, in the business of an apothecary, declared, that, so far from any embarrassment in Mr. Robert Perreau's affairs, he lived much within the profits of his profession, and a rumour prevailed, that he was going into the banking business.

John Leigh, clerk to Sir John Fielding, deposed, that the prisoner came voluntarily to their office, and gave an information that a forgery had been committed; in consequence of which Mrs. Rudd was taken into custody. He was asked whether she ever charged the prisoner with any knowledge of the transaction, till the justices were hearing evidence to prove her confession of the fact. His answer was, that he could not recollect that circumstance, but that she did not accuse the prisoner upon her first examination.

Mr. Henry Partington was likewise examined by the counsel for the prisoner to the same fact, but he did not recollect the circumstance.

A great number of persons of distinction appeared to the character of the prisoner, among whom were Lady Lyttelton, who, being asked if she thought him capable of such a crime, *supposed she could have done it as soon herself.* Sir John Moore, Sir John Chapman, Gen. Rebow, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Burgoyne, &c. &c. all concurred with one voice to give the prisoner a most excellent character.—The jury, notwithstanding, brought in their verdict, Guilty—probably upon the circumstance of his pretending an intimacy with a man, of whom he knew nothing, and of his declaration to the Drummonds, that he had seen Mr. Adair about the bond, when, in truth, he had not been near him. These facts can only be accounted for by the *secret connection* which Mrs. Rudd pretended to have with Mr. Adair, and which was never to be disclosed, on pain of absolute ruin to herself, and the forfeiture of every intended benefit to all her connections.

Upon a dispassionate review of the above trial, query, Is it not possible that the plausible promises of an artful impostor, aided by the vain hope of being made rich and great by her pretended connections, may have operated on a credulous, though otherwise sensible, mind, like as a gypsy's tale is frequently found to do on weak and unsuspecting women? If so, it will naturally account for the absurdity of the prisoner's pretending an acquaintance with Mr. William Adair, whom he had never seen, and was strictly enjoined not to see, and for all the fallacious pretences that followed.

DANIEL PERREAU was indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeiting a certain bond, in the name of William Adair, for 3300l. with intent to defraud the said William Adair; and for uttering the same, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud Thomas Brooke, Doctor of Physic. The forgery was proved by Scroope Ogilvie, who had been clerk to Mr. William Adair nine or ten years; and the uttering the same was proved by Dr. Brooke. The prisoner, in his defence, solemnly declared, that he received the bond from Mrs. Rudd, as a true bond; that he believed it to be a genuine, authentic, and valid bond; and protested, by all his hopes of happiness here and hereafter, that so villainous an intention as that of defrauding any man of his property never entered into his mind. "I adjure the Almighty," said he, "so to assist me in my present dangerous situation, as I speak here before you." *So the short-hand-writer has expressed the sentiment of the prisoner, which seems too equivocal for him to speak on so solemn an occasion.* He called several witnesses to prove the arts of Mrs. Rudd to deceive him, and many persons of credit and fortune who knew him, who concurred in supporting his character till the affair for which he was indicted was brought to light. The jury brought him in guilty of uttering and publishing the bond, knowing it to be forged.—DEATH.

41. The

A. *The Poems of Mr.* Gray. *To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life and Writings. By* W. Mason, *M. A.* 4to. pp. 526. 15s. Dodsley.

HAppily for Mr. Gray, as a moralist and a poet, he has also a moralist and a poet for his editor, one who is equally qualified both by genius and friendship to do ample justice to his uncommon abilities and excellent heart. In these memoirs, however, by adopting the method pursued in the *Life of Petrarch*, "that most entertaining of all books," as Mr. Mason justly styles it*, the author is, in a great measure, his own biographer; his letters to his friends being interwoven, and their deficiencies supplied, and the connection preserved, by a narrative. From these materials we shall extract the few incidents that occur in a life so sedentary and retired.

The grandfather of Mr. Gray was a considerable merchant in London. His father was a money-scrivener† in Cornhill, and, being of an indolent and reserved temper, rather diminished than increased his fortune. Mr. Gray's mother and aunt (Mrs. Antrobus) kept a kind of India warehouse in the same street. Of many children, Thomas (our poet) was the fifth, and the only survivor; and he, in his infancy, narrowly escaped suffocation, (from too great a fullness of blood, which destroyed the rest,) by his mother's venturing to open a vein with her own hand.

He was born in Cornhill, Dec. 26, 1716, and was educated at Eton school, under the care of his uncle, Mr. Antrobus, then one of the assistant masters, and also a fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of which society Mr. Gray was admitted a pensioner in 1734.

At school he contracted a friendship with Mr. Horace Walpole and Mr. Richard West. The former is well known and distinguished. The latter was the only son of Lord Chancellor West of Ireland, and grandson, by the mother, to Bishop Burnet. He removed from Eton to Christ-church, Oxford, about the same time that Mr. Gray left that place for Cambridge. From this time a correspondence (here inserted) was carried on between them, till the lamented death of that accomplished youth (eight years after), who, by the specimens here given of his taste ‡, sensibility, and extraordinary talents, would probably have been what his friend was.

Mr. Gray's first attempt in English verse was a translation from Statius, much in the spirited manner of Dryden, in May 1736; and his first original production was an elegant Sapphic ode, to his Favonius ‖, in June 1738. In April that year Mr. West left Christ-church for the Inner Temple, and Mr. Gray removed from Peter-house to London in September, intending also to follow the law in the same society. But that intention was laid aside, and never after resumed, on an invitation given him that winter by Mr. Walpole, to be the companion of his travels, on which they set out in March 1739. To this period extends the Ist section of the Memoirs.—The IId is allotted to those travels, and contains letters from Mr. Gray to his parents and to Mr. West, from Amiens, Paris, Rheims, Dijon, Lyons, Turin, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Tivoli, and Naples, with such glowing descriptions and observations as might naturally be expected from such a genius on classic ground, and some highly-finished pieces of Latin poetry, composed on the spot. During his residence in Italy, Pope Clement XII. died, and the amiable Benedict XIV. was elected, of whom we have the following little speech to the Cardinals in the Conclave, while they were undetermined about an election: "Most eminent Lords, here are three Bolognese, of different characters, but all equally proper for the Popedom. If it be your pleasures to pitch upon a saint, there is Cardinal Gotti; if upon a politician, there is Aldrovandi; if upon a booby [*coglione*], here am I." The Italian is more expressive. The Pre-

* P. 157. And Mr. Gray says, p. 321, "The Life of Petrarch [the original] has entertained me; it is not well-written, but very curious, and laid together from his own letters and the original writings of the fourteenth century; so that he takes in much of the history of those obscure times, and the characters of many remarkable persons."

† Mr. Mason observes, "for the singularity of the thing," that "Milton's father was of the same profession."

‡ For one of Mr. West's poems, see p. 291.

‖ "Mr. Gray, in all his Latin compositions addressed to Mr. West, calls him *Favonius*, in allusion to his name. In like manner he frequently gives his friend the name of *Glaucias*."

tender our author describes as "a thin ill-made man, extremely tall and awkward, of a most unpromising countenance, a good deal resembling King James II. with much the air and look of an idiot, particularly when he laughs or prays. The first he does not often, the latter continually." The King of the Two Sicilies [now of Spain] and his [late] Queen, he pourtrays as "an ugly little pair: she a pale girl, marked with the small-pox; and he a brown boy, with a thin face, a huge nose, and as ungain as possible." Unfortunately, this correspondence is defective towards the end, and includes no description of Venice, or its territory, the last places which Mr. Gray visited, occasioned by a disagreement between him and Mr. Walpole, arising (we are told) from the difference of their tempers (the former curious, pensive, and philosophical; the latter gay, lively, and, consequently, inconsiderate): in which, however, the survivor has very generously charged himself with the chief blame, and we have the satisfaction to learn, that a lasting reconciliation took place between them three years afterwards. At this time, however, *the contention was so sharp between them, that*, like Paul and Barnabas, *they departed asunder one from the other*, and, from Venice, Mr. Gray returned home, with only a *laquais de voyage*, through Padua, Verona, Milan, Turin, and Lyons, going out of his way to make a second visit to the Grande Chartreuse in Dauphiny, where he enriched the Album of the Fathers with an Alcaic ode, worthy of the Augustan age, and "marked," as Mr. Mason expresses it, "with all the finest touches of his melancholy muse *."—The IIId section begins with Mr. Gray's arrival in London, September 1, 1741. In two months after, his father died, and, by his imprudence, the son then found his patrimony so reduced, as to prevent his prosecuting the study of the law, without becoming burthensome to his mother and aunt, who, having raised a competence by their separate trade, now left off business, and retired to Stoke, near Windsor. Concealing, however, his real intentions, as they urged him to follow his profession, and would, doubtless, have assisted him in it, and being too delicate to hurt such dear relations, he changed, or pretended to change, the line of that study, and, at the latter end of 1742, returned to Cambridge, to take his degree of LL.B. The distress occasioned by the narrowness of his circumstances, the loss of Mr. Walpole's friendship, and of his own time, was now extremely aggravated by the sickness and family-misfortunes of his other friend, Mr. West, which terminated in his death, at David Mitchell's, Esq; at Popes, in Hertfordshire, June 1, 1742, before he could receive our poet's beautiful *Ode on Spring*, which he had just written and sent him from Stoke. It is remarkable, that the last letter of this amiable youth, who died of that flattering distemper, a consumption, concludes with, *Vale, et vive paulisper cum vivis*. The IIId section, which closes this correspondence, contains also the plan and all the speeches which Mr. Gray ever wrote of a tragedy called *Agrippina*, and the argument and exordium of a Latin Ovidian epistle from Sophonisba to Massinissa. The first effusions of his grief were breathed in a tender Petrarchian sonnet (inserted in our last, p. 245). This also will account for *the pale cast of melancholy*, which *sicklies o'er* his *Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College*, and that *to Adversity*, both of them written the August following; and Mr. Mason thinks, that the *Elegy in a Country Church yard* was begun, if not concluded, at this time also. Annexed are the general plan, argument of book I. and all the parts which the author finished, of a Latin didactic poem, *De Principiis Cogitandi* (among them an admirable apostrophe to his deceased friend), in which he meant to make the same use of Mr. Locke's Essay on Human Understanding, which Lucretius did of the dogmas of Epicurus.

The IVth section or series of letters extends from December 1742, to October 1768. They are addressed to Dr. Wharton (physician, of Old Park, near Durham), Mr. Walpole, Mr. Stonhewer (now Auditor of Excise), Mr. Mason, Mr. Hurd (now Bishop of Litchfield), Mr. Palgrave (Rector of Palgrave, in Suffolk), the late Dr. Clarke † (Physician, at Epsom), Mr. Brown (now Master of Pembroke-hall), Mr. (now Dr.) Beattie, and Mr. Nicholls (Rector of Lounde, in Suffolk). Mr. Gray now took his de-

* See it in our poetical article, p. 291.

† For an epitaph on his lady by our author, in Beckenham church-yard, see Vol. XLIV. p. 487.

gree

gree of LL. B. and, laying aside composition almost entirely, applied himself most assiduously to the best Greek authors. And though his ridicule on the university, very frequently interspersed, exceeds, perhaps, the bounds of *bien seance*, and he had an early dislike to the place, yet his principal residence, for the remainder of his life, was at Cambridge, to which his love of books, and the free access to many libraries, were undoubtedly the motives. To Mr. Gray's acquaintance, the editor, we are told, had the happiness of being introduced in the year 1747, which was much improved by his being nominated the same year to a fellowship of a neighbouring college, Pembroke-hall, a circumstance greatly owing to Mr. Gray's recommendation, being himself personally unknown to his electors. The same year produced the pleasing fanciful ode on the death of Mr. Walpole's favourite cat. Since the author's death, Mr. Walpole has placed the fatal China vase on a pedestal at Strawberry-Hill, with the first stanza of the ode for its inscription: "'Twas on *this* lofty vase's side," &c. In 1748, Mr. Gray sustained some loss, which he could ill bear, by a fire in Cornhill, though his house was insured. What he says, at this time, of his friend, the editor, is too curious to be omitted, especially as it is accompanied by as curious a note: "Mr. Mason is my acquaintance. I liked that ode much [to a Water-Nymph, published in Dodsley's Miscellanies], but have found no one else that did. He has much fancy, little judgment, and a good deal of modesty. I take him for a good and well-meaning creature; but then he is really in simplicity a child, and loves every body he meets with. He reads little or nothing; writes abundance, and that with a design to make his fortune by it." The note [on the word "ode"] is this: "On reading what follows, many readers, I suspect, will think me as simple as ever, in forbearing to expunge the paragraph: but, as I publish Mr. Gray's sentiments of authors, as well living as dead, without reserve, I should do them injustice if I was more scrupulous with respect to myself. My friends, I am sure, will be much amused with this, and another passage hereafter of a like sort*. My enemies, if they please, may sneer at it, and say (which they will very truly), that twenty five years have made a very considerable abatement in my general philanthropy. Still of the world will not blame me for writing from so prudent a motive as that of making my fortune by it; and yet the truth, I believe, at the time was, that I was perfectly well satisfied if my publications furnished me with a few guineas to see a play or an opera." He who could publish one of these paragraphs and write the other, can be no ordinary man. A fragment of an English poem (here inserted) *on the alliance between government and education*, gives us great reason to regret its being never finished. One detached couplet we cannot forbear quoting, as an *unique* in its kind:

"When love could teach a monarch to be wise,
"And gospel-light first dawn'd from Bul-[len's eyes."

In 1750, the *Elegy in a Country-Church-yard*, being communicated to Mr. Walpole, and shewn about in manuscript, was received with the highest applause by all who saw it. In consequence of this, Lady Cobham, who then lived at Stoke-Pogis, was desirous of the author's acquaintance, and commissioned Miss Speed, her relation, [now Countess de Viry,] and Lady Schaub, to invite him to her house, which they did by a note left on his table at his aunt's, he being from home. This gave occasion to his *Long Story*, about which good judges were equally divided, some admiring, and others not understanding it. At length the *Elegy* was extorted from him in print in 1751, by way of anticipating its publication in a Magazine. It is needless to say how the public received it*. In March 1753, he lost his mother,

* This passage we will also insert.

* We cannot help here restoring a stanza in the *Elegy*, which we agree with Mr. Mason in wondering the author should reject, as at present we have only "his morning walk and his noon-tide repose," without "his evening scene," which is here drawn with the same "Doric delicacy."

After "To meet the sun upon the upland lawn," read,

"Him have we seen the greenwood-side along,
While o'er the heath we hied, our la-[bour done,
Oft as the wood-lark pip'd her farewel song,
With wistful eyes pursue the setting [sun."

And we beg leave to add, that Mr. Gray plainly

ther, whom he never afterwards mentions without a sigh. In that year, all the poems above mentioned were published, with engravings prefixed, from the drawings of Mr. Bentley, which, for humour, elegance, and grotesque fancy, are inimitable; but, at the idea of prefixing his head, our author was absolutely shocked, and insisted on its being suppressed, though it was more than half engraved.

In March 1755, his sublime ode *on the Progress of Poetry* was finished, and *the Bard* begun; as were also some beautiful stanzas, which Mr. Mason has completed, and we have inserted, p. 245. Our poet's changing his college, and going to Pembroke-hall, in March 1756, may be called "one of the grand æras of his days," as Mr. Pope styles his removal from Binfield to Twickenham, "and a notable period in so inconsiderable a history." It was owing to the intentional disturbance that he received from some young men of fortune on the same staircase, and the little regard that was paid to his complaints by the governors of the college. We have heard that Mr. Gray being very fearful of fire, especially after that in Cornhill, these very young men were so wantonly incontinerate (to say no worse), as to alarm him at midnight with the cry of it, that they might see him descend (which he was preparing to do), perhaps "headlong," like his Welch bard, by a ladder of ropes, with which he was always furnished. He only says, with great composure, "I left my lodgings, because the rooms were noisy, and the people of the house unevil" That his *Bard* was finished in May 1757 was owing to the pleasure he received from hearing Mr. Parry on the Welch harp. That and his other Pindaric ode were published in August, but though they were *vocal to the intelligent*, and his friends, "people of condition (he says) agreed not to understand them." In December following, he declined the vacant laurel, offered him by the late Duke of Devonshire, on Cibber's death, at which no one will be surprised that knew Mr. Gray. We here find a very able confutation of an impious position of Lord Bolingbroke, a proof that Mr. Gray (as he says himself) "was not so great a wit as to *disbelieve a God*." In the summers of 1759 and 1760, on the opening of the British Museum, he took lodgings in Southampton-Row, in order to have recourse to the Harleian and other MSS. there deposited, from which he made several curious extracts, some of which Mr. Walpole has published in his *Miscellaneous Antiquities*. In regard to the authenticity of the Erse fragments, Mr. Gray seems (much like Dr. Johnson as to the second sight) "*willing*" (nay, *resolved*) "to believe" them genuine, against all external evidence, such is the strength (he says) of the internal. The epitaph on Sir William Peere Williams (see p. 245) was written in August 1761. In 1763 Mr. Gray received a complimentary letter from Count Algarotti, to whom his odes and Mr. Mason's dramas had been recommended by a friend then on his travels, in which he says, "I will be as much as I can *Præco laudarum tuarum*, and my letter shall be printed in a new Journal that is published at Venice, intitled, *The Minerva*; for Italy shall know, that England, enriched with a Homer *, an Archimedes †, a Demosthenes ‡, wants not also her Pindar." Some subjects proper for painting, here interspersed, shew great taste, and, we doubt not, will be serviceable to many future artists. In September 1765, being then on a visit to Lord Strathmore, at Glames-Castle, from whence he made an excursion into the Highlands, Mr. Beattie desired his acquaintance, and, by that gentleman's means, he was offered the degree of LL. D. by the Marischal-College of Aberdeen, which, from reasons of delicacy in regard to Cambridge, he politely declined. In February 1768, Mr. Dodsley had the author's leave to publish in London, and Mr. Foulis at Glasgow, the "little he had written," omitting the *Long Story*, which was never meant for the public, and adding imitations of two old Norwegian odes. In July following, the Duke of Grafton, unasked, recommended Mr. Gray to his Majesty, for the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, worth

plainly alluded to this stanza and this "evening employment," when, in a subsequent stanza, he mentions not only "the custom'd hill," and "his fav'rite tree," "the rill," and "the lawn," but also "the heath," and "the wood;" places which, therefore, should necessarily have been mentioned before, and to which, probably, he did not advert, when he omitted them.

* Milton. † Newton. ‡ Mr. Pitt.

400l.

400l. a year, vacant by the death of Mr. Brocket. Six years before, on a former vacancy, he had ineffectually applied for it to Lord Bute, the only favour he ever asked of ministry.

The VIth and last series of letters and memoirs commences from this event. Among his other literary pursuits, his friend here considers him as an antiquary, deeply conversant, in particular, with Gothic architecture; as a naturalist, and, consequently, a disciple of Linnæus; and as an adept and performer in music. At the Duke of Grafton's installation, as Chancellor, July 1, 1769, Mr. Gray thought himself in gratitude bound to undertake the task of writing the ode for music, which was accordingly performed in the senate-house *. In the autumn of that year, he made a tour through Westmorland, Cumberland, and part of Yorkshire, of which a minute journal is here inserted. In the summer of 1770, he visited Worcestershire, and the adjoining counties, travelling being necessary to his health, which was now much impaired, so that he had not been able to execute the duties of his professorship; an omission which gave him much uneasiness, and for which the editor, we think, has given other reasons, that sufficiently exculpate him, affirming, that he intended to read lectures, and believing that he would soon have resigned his place, if he could not have done real service in it. But death prevented the trial. On July 24, he was seized with a nausea at dinner, in the college-hall, which, proving to be the gout, hereditary in his constitution, put a period to his life on the 31st. Mr. Mason and Dr. Brown were his executors; the former being then in Yorkshire, the latter attended his funeral to Stoke, where his remains were deposited, in a vault in the church-yard, near those of his mother and aunt.

As the character of Mr. Gray may easily be traced from his writings, his editor has declined the task, and only inserted one, published soon after his friend's decease, in the London Magazine †, and lately reprinted in the same publication, to which we beg leave to refer our readers. The only foil to his many virtues and endowments, which this writer mentions, and Mr. Mason seems to allow, was "an affectation of delicacy, or rather effeminacy; and a visible fastidiousness or contempt and disdain of his inferiors in science." Prefixed to this work is a head of the author, drawn since his death by Mr. Mason and Mr. Wilson, and well engraved by Mr. Basire.

Mr. Gray's poems being in all hands, we shall only select from his letters one or two specimens of his peculiar humour, and also of his tenderness and sensibility.

"*Mr. Gray to Dr. Wharton.*

"*Cambridge, Aug.* 8, 1749.

"I promised Dr. Ken he long since to give you an account of our magnificences here *; but the newspapers, and he himself in person, have got the start of my indolence, so that, by this time, you are well acquainted with all the events that adorned that week of wonders. Thus much I may venture to tell you, because it is probable nobody else has done it, that our friend ——'s † zeal and eloquence surpassed all power of description. Vesuvio in an eruption was not more violent than his utterance, nor (since I am at my mountains) Pelion, with all its pine trees, in a storm of wind, more impetuous than his action; and yet the senate house still stands, and (I thank God) we are all safe and well, at your service. I was ready to sink for him, and scarce dared to look about me, when I was sure it was all over; but soon found I might have spared my confusion; all people joined to applaud him. Every thing was quite right, and, I dare swear, not three people here but think him a model of oratory; for all the Duke's little court came with a resolution to be pleased, and, when the tone was once given, the university, who ever wait for the judgment of their betters, struck into it with an admirable harmony. For the rest of the performances, they were just as they usually are. Every one, while it lasted, was very gay and very busy in the morning, and very owlish and very tipsy at night. I make no exceptions, from the Chancellor to Bluecoat ‡. Mason's ode ‖ was the only entertainment

* See this ode, Vol. XXXIX. p. 359.

† By the Rev. Mr. Temple, Rector of Mamhead, in Devonshire.

* "The Duke of Newcastle's installation, as Chancellor of the University."

† The then Vice-Chancellor, we presume, since deceased.

‡ "A servant of the Vice-Chancellor's for the time being."

‖ See Vol. XIX. p. 328, where, by mistake,

entertainment that had any tolerable elegance; and, for my own part, I think it (with some little abatements) uncommonly well on such an occasion. The author of it grows apace into my good graces, as I know him more; he is very ingenious, with great good nature and simplicity; a little vain, but in so harmless and comical a way, that it does not offend one at all; a little ambitious, but withal so ignorant in the world and its ways, that this does not hurt him in one's opinion; so sincere, and so undisguised, that no mind with a spark of generosity would ever think of hurting him, he lies so open to injury; but so indolent, that, if he cannot overcome this habit, all his good qualities will signify nothing at all. After all, I like him so well, I could wish you knew him."

To complete the scene of the Cambridge Doctor (given above), take its catastrophe, which the author relates in a letter to Dr. Clarke, dated from

"*Pembroke-hall, Aug.* 12, 1760.

"Cambridge is a delight of a place, now there is no body in it. I do believe you would like it, if you knew what it was without inhabitants. It is they, I assure you, that get it an ill name, and spoil all. Our friend Dr. ——— (one of its ruisances) is not expected here again in a hurry. He is gone to his grave, with five fine mackarel (large and full of roe) in his belly. He eat them all at one dinner; but his fate was a turbot on Trinity-Sunday, of which he left little for the company besides bones. He had not been hearty all the week; but, after this sixth fish, he never held up his head more, and a violent looseness carried him off —They say he made a very good end."

On this last, we cannot but remark, that, if Mr. Gray, in his *gaieté du cœur*, could prevail with himself to be thus jocose and sarcastic on the dead, it may, perhaps, be urged in his excuse, that he wrote at the moment, in confidence, and never intended this letter for the public; but this excuse cannot be alleged for its present publication, which a little more philanthropy, and even regard to the memory of the writer, would surely have prevented. "I war not with the dead," says the generous Zanga. "The lion preys not upon carcasses."

But we hasten to exhibit our author in a much more pleasing point of view, writing from the heart and to the heart, addressing his friend on a most trying occasion, the loss of his wife *. With this tender billet, and Mr. Mason's as tender remark, we shall close our extracts.

"*Mr. Gray to Mr. Mason.*

"*March* 28, 1767.

"I break in upon you at a moment when we least of all are permitted to disturb our friends, only to say, that you are daily and hourly present to my thoughts. If the worst † be not yet past, you will neglect and pardon me; but if the last struggle be over, if the poor object of your long anxieties be no longer sensible to your kindness, or to her own sufferings, allow me (at least in idea, for what could I do, were I present, more than this?) to sit by you in silence, and pity, from my heart, not her, who is at rest, but you, who lose her. May He, who made us, the Master of our pleasures and our pains, preserve and support you! Adieu!

"I have long understood how little you had to hope."

Two or three slight inaccuracies have escaped the press, viz. *Nereus*, for *Nireus*, p. 46; *between every window*, p. 49, for *between every two windows*; and, (p. 378) &c. *Wharldale*, we think, should be *Wharf-dale*.

41. *Food for Poets. A Poem.* 4to. 1s. Newbery.

THE editor, in a humorous preface, tells us, that "*Nature*, however refined, cannot produce any thing worthy of the public notice, without the assistance of *Art*, or, in other words, *proper feeding*." Hence our readers may form some idea of the turn of the poem; in perusing which we have been much amused with the several regimens prescribed by the author for bringing his brother poets into a right cue for the following species of composition, viz. epigram, elegy, pastoral, didactic, ode or sonnet, satire, comedy, tragedy, and epic.

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mistake, the mention of this ode being omitted, the just commendation bestowed on the "words and music," is applicable only to the Chancellor's speech.

* For the epitaph on this lady, by her husband, see Vol. XLIII. p. 601.

† "As this little billet (which I received at the Hot-Wells, at Bristol) then breathed, and still seems to breathe, the very voice of friendship, in its tenderest and most pathetic note, I cannot refrain from publishing it in this place. I opened it almost at the precise moment when it would necessarily be the most affecting."

ODE *to* Mr. GRAY,

On the BACKWARDNESS *of the* SPRING.

By the late Richard West, *Esq;*

DEAR Gray, that always in my heart
Possess'd far the better part,
What mean these sudden blasts that rise
And drive the zephyrs from the skies?
O join with mine thy tuneful lay,
And invocate the tardy May!

Come, fairest nymph, resume thy reign!
Bring all the Graces in thy train!
With balmy breath, and flowery tread,
Rise from thy soft ambrosial bed,
Where, in Elysian slumber bound,
Embow'ring myrtles veil thee round.

Awake, in all thy glories drest,
Recall the zephyrs from the west;
Restore the sun, revive the skies,
At mine, and Nature's call, arise!
Great Nature's self upbraids thy stay,
And misses her accustom'd May.

See! all her works demand thy aid;
The labours of Pomona fade:
A plaint is heard from every tree;
Each budding flow'ret calls for thee;
The birds forget to love and sing;
With storms alone the forests ring.

Come, then, with Pleasure at thy side,
Diffuse thy vernal spirit wide;
Create, where'er thou turn'st thy eye,
Peace, plenty, love, and harmony;
'Till every being share its part,
And Heaven and Earth be glad at heart.

ODE, *By the late Mr.* GRAY,

Written in the Album of the Grande Chartreuse, in Dauphiny, Aug. 1741.

OMni, sevori Religione loci,
Quocunque gaudes nomine (non leve
Nativæ tam teriæ fluentis
Numen habet, vetereque sylvas;
Præsentiorem et conspicimus Deum
Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
Clivosque præruptos, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem;
Quam si repostus sub trabe citreâ
Fulgeret auro, et Phidiacâ manu)
Salve vocanti rite, fesso et
Da placidam juveni quietem.
Quod si inviendis fetibus, et frui
Fortuna sacra lege silentii
Vetat volentem, me resorbens
In medios violenta fluctus:
Saltem remoto des, Pater, angulo
Horas senectæ ducere liberas;
Tempusque mutari tumultu
Surripias, hominumque curis.

HORACE, *Book I. Ode XXII. parodied.*

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, &c.

HONEST man, who looks not worth a penny,
Nor where erst he trembles fears not any;
Nor when he dislikes of ev'ning fall,
Treads the dry gunpowder on ball;
But o'er the field unarm'd may strole,
And never wait for the patrole.

If upon Bagshot's Heath he stray,
Or down to Hounslow take his way,
Or over Finchley's Common roam
(The dread of cits returning home),
Each distant hush he dauntless sees,
Nor takes for highwaymen the trees.

For, as I wander'd (wrapt in thought)
Rhyming on Doll in threadbare coat,
And lost as night came on my way,
A lurking rogue, in search of prey,
Upon me cast his surly eye,
Survey'd me grimly, and past by.

A rascal of so ill a look,
The gangs of Fielding never took;
Nor one so practis'd in all ill,
So prompt to steal, to rob, or kill,
Chick-lane itself did ne'er produce,
Nor Jack Ketch hamper in his noose.

Let Fortune, if she pleases, frown,
And, to divert her, push me down
Or to the Marshalsea or Fleet,
Where I can only hope to meet
With what the muse of all things loaths,
With whores, and dice, and gin, and oaths;

Or let her, shifting like the wind,
Or like her sex, for once prove kind,
And, to display her wanton tricks,
Promote me to a coach and six;
One task shall still employ my mind;
On Doll's enchanting charms to rhyme.

W. B.

On the Author's having taken a Kiss from a Lady which she slept.

WHAT care, what danger might we shun
By timely caution's aid!
If from temptation's snare we run,
What harm may we evade?
The honey'd sweet the fly deceives,
And, wing'd with eager haste,
Th' incautious butterfly quickly dies,
By snatching but a taste.

Thus heedless, t'other day,
To Lucia's chamber stole,
Where lull'd in peaceful slumbers lay
The charmer of my soul.

Her lovely bosom, snowy white,
Presented to my view
Such charms as might an Anchorite,
Or Stoic's heart subdue.

The coral lips, so tempting ripe,
My enraptur'd bosom fir'd;
Eager I snatch'd a melting kiss,
And cautiously retir'd.

But, O! how dearly bought the bliss
Which robs my soul of rest;
For from the time I stole the kiss,
Soft Peace has fled my breast.

No more shall I her comforts know
Till Lucia give me ease;
And ev'ry word and action shew,
Such thefts will ne'er displease.

I. M.

The

The following Verses were lately found in Bromley *Church-Yard, near the Grave of* Dr. Hawkesworth.

Sacred to the Memory of Dr. Hawkesworth.

ACCEPT these tears, a daily tribute paid,
Now at thy grave a mournful offering made.
While here thy sacred ashes mould'ring lie,
And thy pure spirit soars above the sky;
Whilst angels at thy shrine their vigils keep,
I claim the sad, sad privilege to weep:
To weep, till pitying heaven shall bid ascend
To regions of delight, to meet my friend.

To the memory of
Mr. RICHARD TREMLET, late merchant of Exon.

A man
To whom Nature had imparted,
With a most liberal hand,
Her first gifts;
Those moral and intellectual qualities
Which are the seeds of
True greatness.
To an understanding
Naturally vigorous, penetrating, and comprehensive,
He added,
By deep study and nice observation,
The improvements of science,
And the refinements of taste.
His eloquence,
Frequently exerted for the public good,
Was commanding and irresistible;
Supported by the strength of arguments,
And adorned with all the graces of language.
But his virtues
Were his highest praise;
An unyielding firmness in the cause of liberty,
The manly dignity of conscious excellence,
Compassion for the distressed,
and
Benevolence for all.

Barnstaple. S. B.

DELIA's HOLIDAY.

SPread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday;
Wood-larks stretch their liquid throats,
Throstles pour accordant notes;
Flora paints the lap of morn,
Whitens o'er the bloomy thorn;
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

Strike the tabor, sound the pipe,
Sorrow's eye let Pleasure wipe;
Graces linking hand in hand,
Smile upon the rustic band;
Landscapes ring with festive joy,
Venus wings her darling boy;
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

Decke with ribbons of the loom,
Fresh in all her virgin bloom,
Tripping chearful o'er the lee,
Mirth herself with Jollity,
Magic in her air and mien,
Forward ushers Stephon's queen;
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

Bless him, Delia, whom your charms
Long invited to your arms;
Breathe consentive kisses kind,
Zephyrs of the lover's mind;
Weave a chaplet, crown his lays,
Delia gives immortal praise:
Spread your pinions, infant May,
This is Delia's Holiday.

GRACE. *By Mr.* GARRICK.

YE beaux esprits, say, what is GRACE?
Dwells it in motion, shape, or face?
Or is it all the three combin'd,
Guided and softened by the mind?
Where it is *not*, all eyes may see;
But where it *is* all hearts agree:
'Tis there, when, easy in its state,
The mind is elegantly great;
Where looks give speech to every feature,
The sweetest eloquence of nature;
A harmony of thought and motion,
To which at once we pay devotion.
—But where to find this *nonpareil!*
Where does this female wonder dwell,
Who can at will our hearts command?
—Behold in public—CUMBERLAND!

To the LADIES.

YE females of the feather'd choir,
Whose nodding plumage fans desire;
Tell me, ah! tell me, what you mean,
By pink, blue, crimson, white, and green?
Waye they, like banners in the wind,
Just emblems of the wearer's mind?
Say, can the ostrich' pearly white,
Confirm your innocence outright?
If blue your constancy maintain,
Pink fades, and blue will sometimes stain.
Yellow, the lover's bane, and green,
Together join'd show'd ne'er be seen.
Chaste crimson now has chang'd its place,
And the head blushes for the face.
This motley mode, then, banish hence,
Or wits will joke at your expence.

An IMPROMPTU *of* GRATITUDE,

From a Venison-Party to a certain very amiable young Lady.

OF cruel eyes the triumph be—to kill:
Of thine, sweet maid! the milder boast—to heal.
Let Asia's winds exult—in wafting death*:
Be thine the pride—restoratives to breathe.
So may the brightest of the fairs conspire
Long, very long, to lend their lucid fire;
And all the zephyrs on thy lips attend,
Their odorif'rous sweets with mine to blend!

* The well-known hot winds that blow in the neighbourhood of Bassora, whose pestilent blast destroys sometimes whole caravans.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.* *Continued from p.* 250.

IN our last Magazine we gave an imperfect account of a skirmish that happened between a detachment of the King's troops, and a body of the Provincials, who had assembled to oppose their designs.—The following particulars of that affair have since been published by authority in the London Gazette.

"General Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached, on the 18th of April, at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairne, of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d, and 49th, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy, to support the other detachment.

"Lieut. Col. Smith, finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green close to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horse shot in two places. In consequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage-wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket-balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

"On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed: but as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began again to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses, and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of 15 miles, by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

"It is not known what number of the rebels were killed and wounded; but, it is supposed, that their loss was very considerable.

"General Gage says, that too much praise cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day, and that Lieut. Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity."

By the return of the commission, non-commission officers, drummers, rank and file, prisoners, and missing, after the above affair, it appears, by the Gazette account, that one Lieutenant was killed, two Lieut. Colonels wounded, two Captains wounded, nine Lieutenants wounded, one Lieutenant missing, two Ensigns wounded, one Serjeant killed, seven wounded, two missing, one drummer killed, one wounded, sixty-two rank and file killed, 157 wounded, and 24 missing.

Among the killed was Lieut. Knight, of the King's own regiment; among the wounded, Lieut. Colonel Smith, who commanded in the action, and received a ball in the calf of his leg, which has since been extracted; and among the prisoners Lieut. Gould, who was likewise wounded.

Of the many affidavits that have been published by the Provincials, with a view to fix the commencement of hostilities on the King's troops, that of this gentleman appears to be of the greatest importance, as it sets the affair at the bridge, which has been greatly misrepresented, in the most impartial point of view. His affidavit was as follows;

"*I, Edmund Thoroton Gould*, of his Majesty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that, on the evening of the 18th inst. under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marshes of Cambridge, from

from whence we proceeded to Lexington. On our arrival at that place we saw a body of provincial troops, ranged, to the number of about sixty or seventy men. On our approach they dispersed, and soon after firing began; but which party fired first, I cannot exactly say, as our troops rushed on shouting and huzza'ing previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops so long as any of the Provincials were to be seen. From thence we marched to Concord. On a hill near the entrance of the town, we saw another body of Provincials assembled. The light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to disperse them. On our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town. Six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take possession of the bridge, which the Provincials retreated over. The company I commanded was one. Three companies of the above detachment went forwards about two miles; in the mean time the Provincial troops returned, to the number of about three or four hundred. We drew up on the Concord side of the bridge. The Provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the first fire. This was the first engagement after the one at Lexington: a continued firing from both parties lasted through the whole day. I myself was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greatest humanity, and taken all possible care of, by the Provincials, at Medford.

Edward Thornton Gould,
Lieut. of the King's own regiment.
Medford, April 25, 1775."

This unhappy affair has had amazing effect throughout every part of America. The city of New-York, which was looked upon as the most moderate, is now become the most violent: the inhabitants have had recourse to arms, and surrounded the few King's troops that were posted there for the protection of the well-affected, in such a manner, that they expect to be cut to pieces, unless they deliver up their arms; and when the letters came from thence the Provincials were removing the cannon to a strong pass, about 18 miles off, where a camp was then forming, with tents and all military requisites. Many families were, at the same time, retiring into the country, some returning to England, all business at a stand, the poor shopkeeper, land, in short, the whole city in the utmost confusion.

The great change in that city has been attributed, by some, to a letter from a gentleman of eminence in New-England, to his correspondent in New-York, in which letter is this remarkable paragraph:

"The eyes of all America are on New York. The ministry have certainly been promised by some of your leading men, that your province would desert us; but you will be able to form a better judgment when you see how this intelligence is relished. Take care of yourselves: we have more than men enough to block up the enemy at Boston; and if we are likely to fall by treachery, by heaven we will not fall unrevenged on the traitors; but if balls or swords will reach them, they shall fall with us. It is no time now to dally, or be merely neutral; he that is not for us, is against us, and ought to feel the first of our resentment. You must now declare most explicitly one way or the other, that we may know whether we are to go to Boston, or New-York. If you desert, our men will as chearfully attack New York as Boston, for we can but perish, and that we are determined upon, or be free."

Whatever effect may be ascribed to the above letter, it does not appear to have had any share in influencing the conduct of the leading men in the province of New-York. Their remonstrance to parliament is an irrefragable proof of their determined resolution to maintain the liberties of their country; and the small majority that was obtained in a thin house of assembly, to pass a vote disclaiming the authority of the General Congress, was a feeble effort of the Lieut. Governor, to establish a suggestion of his own, that the province over which he presided was ready to accept of any conditions, provided they were permitted to raise the revenue required of them in their own way; than which nothing could be more opposite to the intentions of the people. It is moreover reported, that Governor Tryon, who was the darling as well as the Governor of the province, and who arrived from England during the violence of the commotion, had been peremptorily forbidden to come on shore, as no Royal Government any longer subsisted in that part of the country; the garrison and fortifications of the town, the arms and ammunition belonging to the King's troops, the arsenal, with all the stores, being now in the possession of the leaders of the opposition, and every person dismissed who held any commission from the crown, civil or military. In the harbour there were two ships, with stores for Gen. Gage, which they seized and unloaded.

At a meeting of the delegates for the counties and corporations in the colony of Virginia, the Hon. Payton Randolph, Esq. president, it has been unanimously resolved, that a well-regulated militia, composed of gentlemen and yeomen, is the natural strength and only security of a free government; that the establishment of such a militia is, at this time, peculiarly necessary

necessary; and that a plan for embodying, arming, and disciplining such a number of men as may be sufficient for that purpose, should be immediately carried into execution. At the same time

Resolved, that, on account of the unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, and the unsettled state of the colony of Virginia, the lawyers, suitors, and witnesses, ought not to attend the prosecution or defence of civil suits at the next general court; but that, during the suspension of the administration of justice, the people should observe an orderly behaviour; that all creditors should be as indulgent to their debtors as may be, and all debtors to pay as far as they are able; and where differences may arise, which cannot be adjusted between the parties, that they should refer the decision thereof to judicious neighbours, and abide by their determination.

Resolved also, that, in order to make an ample provision of ammunition, it be recommended to the committees of the several counties, that they collect, from their constituents, so much money as will be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gunpowder, one pound of lead, necessary flints, and cartridge-paper, for every tithable person in their county; the same to be disposed of, when purchased, in such places of safety as may be judged most tenable. At this provincial congress a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the encouragement of arts and manufactures, who unanimously resolved, that the making of gunpowder, and the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and the making of steel, ought to be largely encouraged, as there will be a great demand for these articles.

By these regulations the colonists seem determined to render the proclamation, forbidding the exportation of gunpowder and fire-arms to America, ineffectual.

The friends of government have given out, that the military preparations in the colonies have been recommended and taught chiefly by Gen. Lee, late a half-pay Colonel in the British service; but nothing can be farther from the truth. The Americans were determined to seal their love of liberty with their blood long before they heard of the name of Gen. Lee; the people of Massachusetts were armed and disciplined before Gen. Lee visited them; and the congress agreed to recommend the study of the military exercises to the colonies, without hearing a word upon the subject from that General, whose reasons for joining the Americans may be gathered from his letter to Lord Percy, of which the following is an authentic copy:

"My Lord,

"Were your Lordship only a common Colonel of a regiment, I certainly should not have given myself the trouble of writing, nor you the trouble of reading this letter; but, as you hold so high a rank, and will one day hold a still higher, I conceive it will not be improper to address you, and in some measure to apologize for my seeming want of respect. As I have not waited on the General (for reasons which he cannot, I think, disapprove), I was not certain whether you might, in your military capacity, consider my visit as proper. But, as you are not merely a soldier, but a citizen of the first class and importance, from your illustrious family and fashion, your vast property, and being destined by birth to be a counsellor of the nation, I think some explanation of my conduct not only proper, but necessary; and I flatter myself, that, some time or other, your Lordship will not simply approve my conduct, but become a friend to the same cause. My Lord, I will venture to say, that it is the cause of Great Britain, as well as of America; it is the cause of mankind. Were the principle of taxing America without their consent admitted, Great Britain would that instant be ruined; the pecuniary influence of the crown, and the army of placemen and pensioners, would be so increased, that all opposition to the most iniquitous measures of the most iniquitous ministers would be for ever borne down.

"Your Lordship, I am sure, must be sensible, that this pecuniary influence is already enormously too great, and that a very wicked use is made of it. On these principles every good Englishman (abstracted from any particular regard for America) must oppose her being taxed by the parliament of Great Britain, or more properly by the First Lord of the Treasury; for, in fact, the parliament and treasury have, of late years, been one and the same thing. But, my Lord, I have, besides, a particular regard for America: I was long among them, and I know them to be the most loyal, affectionate, zealous subjects of the whole empire. General Gage himself must acknowledge the truth of what I advance. He was witness, through the course of the last war, of their zeal, their ardour, their enthusiasm for whatever concerned the welfare, the interest, and the honour of the mother-country. When I see, therefore, the extreme of calamities attempted to be brought down upon such a people, by the intrigues of such a couple of ———s as Bernard and Hutchinson; when I see a minister violent and tyrannical like N———, mowing down whole communities, merely to indulge his hereditary hatred of liberty, and those who are attached to it, I think it the duty of every honest man, and friend to humanity, to exert his utmost to defeat the diabolical

abolical purpose. That these people have been totally misrepresented at home; that they have been most unjustly and cruelly treated; your Lordship will, I make no doubt, ere sooner or later convinced. But as, from your present situation, and many circumstances, you will not probably fall into the way of truth so soon as I could wish, I beg leave to recommend to your perusal a sort of pamphlet lately sent from England; it is entitled, "A True State of the Proceedings in the Parliament of Great Britain, and in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay." Mr. ——— will furnish your Lordship with it, if you will make use of my name. It is a fair and candid relation of the whole process from beginning to end. When your Lordship has read it, you will be struck with compassion and horror, and I have great hopes will become not a less warm (but more powerful) friend to this much-injured country than myself. I take the liberty of recommending this method to your Lordship, as it is impossible you should gather any thing but misinformation from the men who, I find, surround the head-quarters. The Sewels and Paxtons are not only interested to misrepresent and calumniate, but to exterminate their country: there is no medium; their country must perish, or they meet the desert of impious parricides. It was the misfortune of General Gage from the beginning to fall into such hands as these. Had he not been deluded by men of this stamp, we should never have seen him acting in a capacity so incompatible with the excellence of his natural disposition. I must now, my Lord, entreat, that, as fools and knaves will, from misunderstanding and malice, probably disfigure my conduct, you will not suffer them to make any wrong impressions; that you will be persuaded, that I act not from any pique and disappointment (which I conclude will be insinuated), but from principle. I think, my Lord, an English soldier owes a very great degree of reverence to the King, as first magistrate, and third branch of the legislature, called to this mighty station by the voice of the people; but I think he owes a still greater degree of reverence to the rights and liberties of his country. I think his country is every part of the empire; that, in whatever part of the empire a flagitious minister manifestly invades those rights and liberties, whether in Great Britain, Ireland, or America, every Englishman (soldier or not soldier) ought to consider their cause as his own: and that the rights and liberties of this country are invaded, every man must see who has eyes, and is not determined to keep them shut. These, my Lord, are my principles; from these, I swear, by all that is sacred and tremendous, I purely and solely act; and these, I hope, will rather serve that prejudice and in your Lordship's opinion. I further myself till further: I flatter myself, that you, my Lord, before it is long, will adopt them; that you will, at least, in your letters to your father (whom I have always been taught to esteem as an honest man, and friend to humanity), endeavour to undeceive the people at home. If the delusion is not strong, I can venture to affirm, that you will feel some consolation, amidst the calamities ready to fall upon your country, in the reflection that you had attempted to avert them."

What effect this letter may have cannot be known; nor is it yet clear whether a Commander in Chief has or has not been appointed to head the American army; among others Gen. Lee, Col Putnam, and Gen. Washington, have been named; but in the verbal account given by Captain Darby, who brought the first news of the action at Concord, the names of Ward, Pribble, Heath, Prescot, and Thomas, are mentioned as Generals of the army that then surrounded Boston, the right wing of which extended from Cambridge to Roxbury, the left from Cambridge to Mystic, a tract of thirty miles, through which centinels are posted all the way, to preserve a communication, and to cut off all intercourse with the town; by which means the soldiers are reduced to the necessity of living on salt provisions, and it is even affirmed that peas and pease are eaten at the General's own table.

In the midst of all this confusion and distress, Governor Franklin, of New-Jersey, has issued a proclamation for calling the general assembly of that province together, in order to lay before the members Lord North's propositions for reconciling the colonies; but letters of good authority assert, that no terms of reconciliation will be received, while the colonies are threatened with hostilities.

A very sensible letter from Boston, after giving a clear and very impartial account of the late action at Concord, concludes with this farther information:

"Thus ended this dreadful day, which has fully proved to all that hear of it, that those rascals who deceived General Gage, by declaring we should not fight, are, as they always were, *liars*. Was the distress to end here, I could rejoice; but, alas! 'tis but the beginning of troubles, for our people have assembled about 16,000 men within a few miles of this capital. They have taken possession of an advantageous post that commands the strong works on the Neck, and are determined to force them; and, as their numbers are momentarily increasing, I make not the least doubt by this day week (the letter is dated April 22) they will have 80 or

100,000

too, also men, and, in my opinion, will be in the heart of this town within two days. We are in the utmost distress, all communication shut up; the Governor won't suffer a single man, woman, or child, to depart. The town has been in treaty with him this day; and to-morrow, although the Sabbath, we have a town-meeting; a thing never known here before, that I have heard of. Could I have got my wife and children safe, I should certainly have embarked in this vessel.

"I cannot, however, omit a small anecdote, which I had from a gentleman of veracity, who was present the day of the engagement: two waggons with provisions and ammunition for the regulars, guarded by an officer and 13 men, were going to the army, when, at about four miles from hence, twelve of our men jumped from behind a stone wall, fired upon, and killed two men, and wounded the officer; upon which the guard retreated, and ran into the woods, and our people took the waggons and stores."

Another letter, that seems equally authentic, confirms the account of the revolt at New-York: "The news of the attack at Boston reached New-York on Sunday the 23d, and that very day the populace seized the city-arms, and unladed two provision-vessels bound for the troops at Boston. In the course of the week they formed themselves into companies under officers of their own choosing—distributed the arms—called a Provincial Congress—demanded the keys of the Custom-house, and shut up the port—trained their men publicly—convened the citizens by beat of drum—drew the cannon into the interior country—and formed an association of defence in perfect league with the rest of the continent, which is signing by all ranks, professions, and orders. The expectations of government of a defection in that colony, were without foundation, and must be now totally extinguished. Every preparation is making in that, and all the provinces, to repel force wheresoever it may be exerted."

Gen. Gage has given positive orders that no person shall go out of Boston. Col. Pribble has issued as positive orders that no person shall go into Boston.

All the colleges in New England, having been voluntarily resigned by the students, are turned into barracks for the Provincial troops.

It should seem that some disturbances have happened in North Carolina, of which the public have yet received no particular account, as a commission has lately passed the Great Seal, empowering his Majesty's Governor of that province (after reciting, that Herman Husbands and divers others had raised a rebellion in that province, which had been suppressed) to pardon all treasons, &c. by which no any of them committed, except the said Herman Husbands.

On the first of May the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia; when the following message from the Governor was laid before the House for their consideration:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have ordered the secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British House of Commons the 20th of February last, relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this resolve, not only a strong disposition manifested by that august body to remove the causes which have given rise to the discontents and complaints of his Majesty's subjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms on which they think it just and reasonable a final accommodation should be grounded.

"Let me earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother-country, to whose protection and care they owe, not only their present opulence, but even their very existence: on the contrary, every false and misrepresentation of their supposed grievances, that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

"The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point—Whether the redress of any grievances the colonists have reason to complain of shall precede or be postponed to the settlement of that just proportion which America should bear towards the common support and defence of the whole British empire.

"You have, in the resolution of the House of Commons, which, I have authority to tell you, is entirely approved by his Majesty, a solemn declaration, that an exemption from any duty, tax, or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequence of proposals on the part of any of the colony-legislatures, accepted by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, to make provision, according to their respective circumstances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence,

defence, and the support of the civil government of each colony.

"I will not do you so much injustice, Gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the resolve itself, and his Majesty's approbation of it, gives you.

"As you are the first Assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN."

Resolution of the House of Commons.

"*Lunæ*, 20 *die Feb.* 1775.

"The House in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and question proposed,

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that, when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court, of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation, of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court or General Assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament), and shall engage to make provision also for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice, in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, in respect of such province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively."

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"*May it please your Honour,*

"We have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 2d instant, and "the resolution of the British House of Commons" therein referred to.

"Having "weighed and considered this plan with the temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand;" we are sincerely sorry that we cannot think "the terms pointed out" afford "a just and reasonable" ground for "a final accommodation" between Great-Britain and the colonies.

"Your Honour observes, "that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties had occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother-country;" but your Honour must know, that they have ever unanimously asserted it as their indisputable right, that all aids from them should be their own free voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

"Under which of these descriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be classed, we chuse rather to submit to the determination of your Honour's good sense, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

"If no other objection to the "plan" proposed occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonourable desertion of our sister colonies, connected by an union founded on just motives and mutual faith, conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause.

"For we wish your Honour to be assured, that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us, of any lasting advantages for Pennsylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies; and that, if such a prospect should be opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" our "engagements," to receive any pleasure from benefit equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by nerously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all.

"Your Honour is pleased to observe, that, as we are "the first Assembly on the continent, to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of" our "councils, and" we "shall be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means," we "can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

"Your Honour, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded, that the people we represent, are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superior state, as any in the world: and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "posterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occasions,

occasions, to demonstrate, by every testimony, our devotion to our King and parent state.

"Still animated by the same principles, and most earnestly desirous of enjoying our former undisturbed condition of dependance and subordination, productive of so many blessings to "both countries," we cannot express the satisfaction we should receive, "if, by any possible means," we could "be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility." Should such an opportunity offer, we shall endeavour with the utmost diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majesty and our mother country, that we shall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to support the interests of his Majesty and that country, by every effort that can be reasonably expected from the most loyal subjects, and the most dutiful colonists.

"Until Divine Providence shall cause, in the course of his dispensations, such a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be possible strive, by prudence, to avoid, "the calamities of a civil war," a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter subversion of the liberties of America."

Signed by order of the House,
May 4, 1775. J. MORTON, Speaker.

We are well informed that the above Message passed without one dissenting voice.

Letters from Boston, dated the 25th of April, represent matters in a most alarming state. The provincial congress met every day, and expressed their loyalty to the King, but the utmost contempt for his government and the parliament of Great Britain. They have publicly voted General Gage no longer Governor of the province, he having, by his conduct, forfeited all right to it, and admonished all persons from paying any regard to his orders or proclamations.

An act for laying an embargo on all kinds of provisions hath been passed by the General Assembly of Rhode-Island; and the provincial congress hath established a post-office in Cambridge, and have appointed Mr. James Winthrop, Postmaster.

Ticonderoga has been taken by Col. Easton, at the head of the Provincials, without the loss of a man on either side.

An account of arms, ammunition, &c. taken there, viz. between 112 and 120 iron cannon, from 6 to 24 pounders, 50 swivels of different sizes, 2 ten-inch mortars, 2 howitz, 1 cohorn, 10 tons of musket-balls, 3 cart-loads of flints, 30 new carriages, a considerable quantity of shells, a warehouse full of materials to carry on boat-building, 200 stand of small arms, 10 casks of powder, 2 brass cannons, 30 barrels of flour, 18 barrels of pork, some beans and pease, and 42 prisoners, besides women and children.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, after having fortified himself in his palace, has been obliged by the inhabitants to go on board the man of war in the river.

Almost every man that could procure a firelock was, with the utmost assiduity, learning the military discipline; and it is believed, that, at this moment, there are 5000 men under arms in Philadelphia; even the *Friends* have laid aside all scruples, and joined in the ranks, except the old men and the heads of the meeting, of whom such service is not expected.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, May 18.

"Last night about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the barracks, on the Town-Dock, occupied by the 47th regiment, and continued burning till one next morning. It consumed a great number of warehouses, and other buildings, with goods, to the amount of 50,000l. sterling. It was occasioned by a spark flying among some cartridges near the storehouses. The whole consumed were, 27 stores, one cooper's shop, and four sheds, but not one dwelling-house."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

May 25.

THE linen and carpet manufactories of Mr. Cheap, at Edinburgh, were burnt to the ground, with all the warehouses thereunto belonging; also a great part of the goods.

May 26.

William Farmery, of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, a young fellow just come of age, was apprehended and committed to Lincoln-Castle, for the murder of his own mother the day before. Having some words with his mother in the morning, he went out, and whetted his knife very sharp, and then coming into his own room, where his mother was making his bed, he stuck her in the throat, as a butcher does a sheep, and then left her weltering in her blood. Upon his examination he owned the fact, and said he had determined to murder her three years ago. He said further, that, while he slept in the Round-house (where he was at first confined), he felt something move within him, and, when he awaked, his mother's shade passed before him.

May 28.

Orders were sent to Portsmouth for immediately fitting up six ships of the line, and to open houses of rendezvous for able-bodied sailors to enter to man them.

May 31.

Fourteen of the insurgents, who lately committed some disorders in France, on account of the high price of bread, were executed in the court-yard belonging to the

the country-seat of Madame de Rouvery, which they had plundered. Since this happened, and since the King's proclamation of the 12th, many of the rioters have surrendered, and the public tranquility appears again to be restored in that kingdom.

The Prince of Holstein was introduced to his Maj sty by the Russian ambassador; after which Prince Massarano, the Spanish ambassador, had a private audience of his Majesty, which lasted three quarters of an hour.

The sessions at the Old Bailey commenced

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The trials of the two Perreaus (brothers), for forgery, came on at the Old Bailey, see p. 286.

As one of the charity boys of St. James, Clerkenwell, was bathing in a pond at Islington, he was seized with the cramp, and sunk; the body was so entangled in the mud at the bottom, that it was a very considerable time before it could be found. It was carried to a public house at Islington, and Mr. Church, of Islington, one of the Medical Assistants to the Society for the Recovery of Drowned Persons, was sent for. It is generally believed that it was near an hour before any means whatever were used to restore him to life. In an hour and a half more, there was perceived a very feeble pulsation; this made Mr. Church persevere in the means he thought proper for full four hours, when the boy fell into strong convulsions, and, after some time became sensible. He had a tolerable good night, and was pronounced out of danger next morning.

At a meeting of tradesmen at the King's Arms Tavern in Cornhill, it was unanimously agreed to stop the circulation of bad halfpence.

A man was carried before the Lord Mayor for attempting to bribe the two blue-coat boys who drew the museum lottery to conceal a ticket, and to bring it to him, and that he would next day return it to them. His intention was to insure it in all the offices, with a view to defraud the office-keepers. The boys were honest, gave notice of the intended fraud, and pointed out the delinquent, who, however, was discharged, as there is no law in being to punish the offence.

During the Montem of the Eton scholars, at Salt-hill, there fell the most violent storm of hail and rain ever remembered in that part of the country. The hail-stones were as large as marbles, and the sudden flood was such, that several persons were up to the ancles. Many noblemen and gentlemen were present, most of whom were wetted as if drawn through a river.

Sunday 4.

Being Whitsunday, their Majesties went to the Chapel-Royal, and heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Kaye, and afterwards received the sacrament. The sword of state was carried to and from chapel by the Duke of Roxburgh.

The Russian admirals lately arrived at Spithead saluted the English flag with 15 guns, which was returned with 13. The Russian admiral refused this compliment, till he had received orders from her Imperial Majesty's ambassador at London.

Monday 5.

Prince Ernest Augustus entered into the fifth year of his age; but their Majesties declined receiving the usual compliments, on account of the death of the Queen of Denmark.

Lord Sandwich, accompanied by Lord Seaford, Sir Hugh Palliser, Mr. Banks, and Omiah, the native of Otaheite, began his survey of the Royal Navy, by examining the state of Chatham yard.

Tuesday 6.

Authentic advice has been received by the Betborough, Capt. Riddel, that Gen. Clavering, the Judges, and Counsel, were safely arrived at Bengal.

Was eaten at the Jamaica coffee-house, Rotherhithe, a buttock of beef, which went from London to Charles-Town, in South Carolina, in the Pallas, Capt. Turner, as a present; but, not being suffered to land, was brought back.

Wednesday 7.

Letters from Hanover take notice, that, in consequence of the directions given by the King of Great Britain, the late Queen of Denmark was buried in the Royal-Family vault at Zell, (See Vol. XLII.)

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when fifteen convicts received sentence of death, viz. Robert and Daniel Perreau, for forgery; Charles Whittle, for robbing William Watlington near Shoreditch; John Calcraft, for robbing Susannah Spicer in the street; Jos. Scott, for robbing William Carter, in Parker's-Lane, St. Giles's; Edward Jones, for robbing the house of the Hon. Ch. Fitzroy Scudamore, and carrying off plate, &c. to the amount of 200l. and more; Tho. Greenwood, for breaking into the house of Barth. Bogie, of Whitecross-street, and stealing divers goods; Joseph Harrison, for robbing Richard Bolton, in Stepney-fields; William Herbert, for firing a pistol at Walter Butler, one of the patrole, near the Foundling Hospital, and wounding him in the neck; William Broomwich and George Morris, for coining; William Howard for horse-stealing; George Miller, for stealing goods from Mary Auber; and Tho. Benson, for stealing a gold watch in the dwelling-house of Edmund Rougough, of Westminster.

This day the following convicts were executed

executed at Tyburn: Tho. Palmer, Mich. Conway, Tho. M'Donal, Henry Jordan, and Tho. Tunks, all for house-breaking; and Rich. Walthall, for stealing two warrants, one value 213l. the other 156l. 4s. from Mr. Anderson, to whom he was clerk. This youth had received the money for the warrants, and was making his escape to Holland, but was apprehended on the road to Harwich.

Saturday 10.

His Excellency Count de Guines, Ambassador from France, arrived at his house in Great George-street. On his arrival, it is said, he was visited by all the foreign ministers, the secretaries of state, and many of the nobility. He had the next day a long conference with Lord Suffolk.—[See his Case, p. 16.]

This being the birth-day of the Princess Amelia, who then entered into the 65th year of her age, her Highness received the compliments of the royal family, &c. on the occasion.

Hugh Owen, Esq; Knight of the shire for the county of Pembroke, was by his Majesty, appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said county, in room of of Sir William Owen, bart. who resigned.

Six regiments of foot received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, viz. the 15th, commanded by Major Gen. Sir Cha. Thompson; 17th, Col. Eyre Massey; 28th, Major Gen. Thomas Erle; 40th, Lieut. Gen. Lord John Murray; 46th, Col. Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, Major Gen. Richard Earl of Cavan.

Monday 12.

This being the day appointed for the coronation of his most Christian Majesty, the places in the cathedral at Rheims were filled by six o'clock in the morning, and at seven his Majesty appeared, when the ceremony began, which was performed by the Cardinal de la Roucheaumon, and ended a little before one; the whole having been conducted with the greatest magnificence and regularity.

Wednesday 14.

At a full court of Aldermen, William Lee, Esq; was sworn in Alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of John Shakespear, Esq; deceased.

An experiment was exhibited before Gen. Harvey, whereby the horses of an army may be subsisted eight days in an enemy's country, where no hay is to be met with but what the horses carry with them. By this experiment, each horse carried eight days subsistence without any material inconvenience, viz. A truss of hay beat into the length of 3-4ths of a yard, placed under the cloak-back; the same quantity beat as close as the other into two large balls, and slung like kettle-drums before the rider. Gen. Harvey ordered handsome premiums to the men who made the experiment.

Thursday 15.

Sir Joseph Mawbey was chosen Knight of the shire for Surry, in the room of the late Sir Francis Vincent.

Mrs. Ivy, of the Borough, in coming from Guildford, was stung by a gnat on the chin, which so inflamed her jaw and head, that a mortification ensued, and she died in less than twenty-four hours.

Friday 16.

A grant passed the Great Seal to George Perrot, Esq; late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, of a pension of 1200l. a-year, for the signal services he has rendered his country. Also

A grant to Cavin Delane, Esq; of the office of Serjeant at Arms in ordinary, to attend his Majesty's royal person, with all fees, &c. belonging to the said office.

Saturday 17.

A new-built house in Chiswell-street fell down, and twelve persons were buried in the ruins; three of whom were killed; the rest taken out alive, but seven so much hurt, that they were sent to St. Bartholomew's hospital with very little hopes of recovery.

Wednesday 21.

Advice was this day received, that the Pennsylvania packet from London was safe arrived at Philadelphia, with Dr. Franklin on board. The General Assembly of Philadelphia was sitting when his arrival was made known; and his consent being first asked, he was chosen one of their Delegates to the Continental Congress, and took his seat accordingly.

At a Quarterly General Court of the proprietors of East-India Stock, the half-yearly dividend from Christmas to Midsummer was declared to be three per cent.

Thursday 22.

This being celebrated as his Majesty's birth day, the following Ode, written by Wm. Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, was performed before the Royal Family:

YE Powers who rule o'er states and kings,
Who shield with sublunary wings
Man's erring race from woe!
To Britain's sons in every clime
Your blessings waft, whate'er their crime,
On all the winds that blow.

Beyond the vast Atlantic tide
Extend your healing influence wide;
Where millions claim your care;
Inspire each just, each filial thought,
And let the nations round be taught
The British oak is there.

Tho' vaguely wild its branches spread,
And rear almost an alien head,
Wide waving o'er the plain,
Let still, unspoil'd by foreign earth,
And conscious of its nobler birth,
Th' untainted trunk remain.

Where mutual interest binds the band,
Where due subjection, mild command,
Ensure perpetual ease,
Shall jarring tumults madly rave,
And hostile banners proudly wave
O'er once united seas?

No;—Midst the blaze of wrath divine,
Heaven's loveliest attribute shall shine,
And Mercy gild the ray;
Shall still avert impending fate,
And Concord its best aspects date.
From this auspicious day.

Friday 23.

The Lord Mayor laid before the Court of Common Council, a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the city of London, from the Committee of New-York, in which they say, "The minions of power here may now inform administration, if they can ever speak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cause of liberty. Assure yourselves," say they, "that we speak the real sentiments of the confederated colonies on the continent, when we declare, that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to submit to taxation by authority of parliament. But should his Majesty be graciously pleased, upon suitable emergencies, to make requisitions in ancient form, the colonies have expressed their willingness to contribute to the support of the empire, but to contribute of their voluntary gift as Englishmen; and when our unexampled grievances are redressed, our Prince will find his American subjects testifying, on all proper occasions, by as ample aids as their circumstances will permit, the most unshaken fidelity to their sovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm."

A Regatta, a novel entertainment, was exhibited on the river Thames, in imitation of some of those splendid shows exhibited at Venice, on their grand festivals. It proved, however, a very humble imitation indeed! As it is the first of the kind, however, that was ever attempted in England, a more particular account of it shall be given in our next.

Saturday 24.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in common-hall assembled, for the purpose of chusing city officers, the Aldermen Hayley and Newnham were nominated Sheriffs; but a poll being demanded in favour of Aldermen Thomas and Sir Walter Rawlinson, the same was granted. Most of the other officers were continued.

At this meeting a motion being made to address the King, the same was resolved in the affirmative. And an Address, Remonstrance, and Petition being produced, a motion was made that the same be read, which likewise passed in the affirmative; and being approved, a motion was made, that the Lord-Mayor, the Representatives of the city, the Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Livery, do present the same; that the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majesty, to know his pleasure when he will receive on the throne, the humble Address, &c.

Resolved, that the said Address, Remonstrance and Petition be not presented to his Majesty but sitting on his throne.

At this meeting Lord Hartford's letter to the Lord-Mayor, with the Lord-Mayor's answer, were ordered to be entered on the records of the city. (See p. 220).

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for constituting one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed seamen in his Majesty's royal navy, &c.

The following account is received relative to the proceedings of the Continental Congress in America, viz.

"Met on the 10th of May. Dr. Franklin (who had been received with great respect by all ranks of people) took his seat.

"11th, 12th, 13th. Nothing material. Adjourned to the 15th.

"On the 15th, in committee of the whole body. Moved to establish a paper currency, for the support of a continental army —Agreed to.

"Mr. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was not come to the Congress on the 15th. He was engaged to go with a large body of gentlemen to Lord Dunmore, to demand the restoration of some gunpowder, which his Lordship had seized. His Lordship declared, if he was pressed, he would emancipate the slaves. The threat was despised, and they seemed determined to compel him."

By the ship Watt, just arrived from Virginia, in 32 days, there is advice that Lord Dunmore had suppressed an insurrection at Williamsburgh, that was of a dangerous tendency, 150 men from the back settlements having attempted, with Mr. Patrick Henry, one of the Delegates, at their head, to oblige the Governor to bring on shore a quantity of gun-powder belonging to the King, which he, for security, had put on board one of the men of war. The Governor sent his lady and family on board, and with about forty marines and sailors, declared, that he would fire upon any persons who should break the public peace. The people returned to their duty, and all was peaceable when the ship came away; so that the report of his Lordship being deprived of his government, and forced to take refuge on board a man of war, seems premature.

Monday 26.

An account is arrived from Georgia, that some persons, in the night of the 11th of May, had broke into the powder-magazine at Savannah, and taken out all the powder.

Wednesday 28.

The Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's, in consequence of the King's appointment last Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words: "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly

to know your Majesty's royal will and pleasure, when your Majesty will be pleased to receive upon the throne their humble address, remonstrance, and petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive their address, remonstrance, and petition, on Friday next at the levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then said, "Your Majesty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common Hall assembled have resolved not to present their address, remonstrance, and petition, unless your Majesty shall be pleased to receive it sitting on the throne." The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive addresses and petitions, but I am the judge where."

The Common Hall meet again on Tuesday, to receive the report of the election of the Sheriffs, and the King's answer.

Friday 30.

The silver medals annually given by the Historical Society in the University of Dublin for the best English compositions, were this year obtained by the Rev. Mr. Scott, for prose; for verse, by the Counsellor Ball, Charles Henry Coote, and Edward Synge.

Four vessels, containing about 700 emigrants, have sailed for America from Port Glasgow and Greenock, in the course of the present month, most of them from the North Highlands.

Accounts have been received of the sailing of a grand Spanish armament, consisting of 8 ships of the line, three frigates, three bomb-vessels, two fire-ships, and a vast number of transport vessels, having on board 18,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry; but where destined is not publicly known.

By authentic accounts received from America during the course of the month, there is advice, that some of the most violent opposers of Government have been seized, and put on board his Majesty's ships of war, in order to be brought to England for trial, among whom Mr. John Brown, of Providence, merchant, is named as one.

An agent for Government has purchased in Bristol 4000 barrels of flour, and chartered vessels to carry it to Boston for the use of the troops.

The interesting advices from North America have precluded the daily fluctuation of stocks, which were,

Oh the 29th of May,	June 28,
Bank Stock 141½	141½
4 per Cent. 91 a 90½	90¾½
3½ per Cent. 1758 90½	Shut.
3 per Cent. Consols 89	Shut.
3 per Cent. Reduced 87¾a½	87¾½
3 per Cent. 1726 86½	Shut.
LongAnn. 26 yrs. purchase	Shut.
S. Sea Stock 99	Shut.
Old S. Sea Ann. 86½	86½a87
S. Sea New Ann. 87¾a½	Shut.
S. Sea Ann. 1731 87½	Shut.
E. India Stock 155	Shut.
3 per Cent E. I. Ann. 80½	80
India Bonds 62s. premium	57a58
Navy Bills 5 discount	5
Lot. Tickets 13l. 2s. 6d.	12l. 19s. 6d.

BIRTHS.

June 3. LADY of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart,—a son

4. Lady of the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland,—a son

15. Lady of James Harris, Esq—two daughters

25. Wife of Mr. Ladenberg, wine merchant, in Castle-street, Leicesterfields, in the 54th year of her age,—of twins. Mrs Ladenberg, though married upwards of 30 years, never had a child before

MARRIAGES.

CHarles Singlefield, Esq; of Edmonton, to Miss Langton, of Enfield Highway

Sir Robert Tilson Deane, of Dromore, Bart, to Miss Fitzmaurice, sole heiress to the late John Fitzmaurice, Esq; of Springfield, in Ireland

Hon Geo. Sempill, brother to Ld Sempill, to Mrs Jodrell. of Yeardsley, Ches.

May 2. Mr Edward Wheelhouse, broker, of St Martin's Le Grand, to Miss Thyer, eldest daughter of Mr Thyer, of Manchester

27. Wm Rob. Taylor, Esq; of Kentish militia, to Miss Richards, near Tunbridge

28. Wm Harrow, Esq; to Miss Rose, both of Bond-street

29. James Freeman, Esq; to Miss Smedley, Pall-mall

30. Rev Mr Strong, of Norton, Kent, to Miss Pemble, of Greenwich

June 2. Right Hon Earl Cowper, to Miss Gore, of Southampton

June 4. Peter Symonds, Esq; to Miss Anna Maria Parrie, both of Plymouth

Thomas Clavering, Esq; a Portugal merchant, to Miss Carolina Templeman

5. John Manly, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Mrs Stevens, of Clapham

8. Right Hon Lord Algernon Percy, second son to the Duke of Northumberland, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq of Beckenham, Kent

12. Henry Creswicke, Esq; of Hanham Court, Gloucestersh. to Miss Dickenson

14. Edward Hussey, Esq; of Afford, Kent, to Miss Bridge, of Dunmow

15. Robert Mayne, Esq; Member for Gatton, to Miss Otway, one of the coheiresses of the late Francis Otway, Esq;

17. Right Hon the Earl of Rosebery, to Miss Vincent, only daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart

J. R. Hadsley, Esq; of Ware Priory, Herts, to Miss Goodwyn, of St Paul's Churchyard

Edward Lgrave, Esq; Merchant, Upper Thames-street, to Miss Susanna Johnson, of Bartlett's Buildings

DEATHS.

CAPT. Mitchell, of 45th regiment

Hon W. Leybourne Leybourne, Esq; Governor of the island of Grenada

Joshua Quincey, jun. Esq; of Boston

Sir Charles Burton, Bart, Senior Alderman of Dublin

Rev Ashburnham Legh, Rector of Davenham, Cheshire

Francis Deacon, Captain-lieutenant of the Leicestershire militia

Fettiplace Nott, Esq; High-steward of Litchfield

Mundeford Allen, Eso; Queen-square

Lieutenant Thomas Young, Chatham

Mr Spooner, an eminent farmer at Shellington, near Tamworth, Warwickshire, aged 57; the fattest and largest man in England, weighing, four or five weeks before his death, 40st. 9lb. and measuring four feet three inches across the shoulders.

Rev Francis Payne, L L D, in the island of Jersey

Rev Mr Canning, Rector of Freston

May 12. Her most Serene Highness Princess Frederica, Duchess Dowager of Saxe Weissenfels, aged 60

24. Rev Mr Rigby, Rector of Ickford, Buckinghamshire

Charles Sumner, Esq; Windsor Castle

25. Mr Thomas Godfrey, Great Marlborough-street

Randyl Peck, Esq; Great Cressingham, Norfolk

26. Alderman Kirkman, of Coventry

Sir Archibald Seton, Bart, of Pitmedden, Scotland

28. Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Alderman of Vintry Ward

Leonard Mapes, Esq; of Rollesby

29. Richard Allen, Esq; Peckham

Rev Mr Alvis, Rector of Great Shoring, Norfolk

30. Wm Culliford, Esq; Henrietta-strt.

June 2. Rev Mr Merremoth, Dissenting Minister, St Margaret's, near Rochester

5. Mansel Powell, Esq; Morton upon Lug, Herefordshire

6. Sir John Thorold, Bart. Cranwell, Lincolnshire

Geo. Conway Smith, Esq; Richm Green

7. The Countess of Kelly, at Drumsheugh, in Scotland

8. Hon Miss Vernon, daughter of Lord Vernon

9. Rev Mr Millward, Vicar of Kirbythorpe and Longomarton

14. John Simpson, Esq; Jermyn-street

16. John Morris, Esq; Margaret street, Cavendish-square

20. Ann Countess Winterton, at Shillinglee Park, Sussex

21. John Tutte, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Trade and Plantation Office

22. Rd Franck, Esq; an Amer. planter

23. Edw. Seymour, Esq; of University Coll. Oxf. nephew to the D. of Somerset

24. Lady of Tho. Delaval, Esq; Clapham

DISPENSATIONS.

REV Wm Forster, Chaplain to Lord Napier, to hold Longhouton and Lesbury V V, Northumberland

Rev Charles Edward Shuttleworth, to hold Afton upon Trent, Derbyshire, with Loughton, Leicestershire, R R

Rev Richard Stoup, to hold Harston R, with Sealford V, Leicestershire

Rev James Benson, to hold Standish V, with Salperton R, Gloucestershire

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV Fran. le Breton, Clerk, to the Deanery of the island of Jersey

Rev Richard Lucas, M A, to be a Prebendary of Canterbury

Rev Edward Willis Carr, to Lowesby V, Leicestershire

Rev Mr Jepson, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the sinecure R. of Milton, Cambridgeshire

Rev Wadham Pigott, to Quainton R, Bucks

Rev John Mason, to Critch V, Derbysh.

Rev Philip Mayow, to St Cleere V, Cornwall

Rev Rd King, to Whitchurch V, Bucks

Rev Richard Shepherd, to Belchford R, Lincolnshire

Rev Rd Dobbs, M A, to the Deanery of St Saviour Connor, in Ireland

Dr Morrell, to be Chaplain to the garrison at Portsmouth

Montague North, D D, to a Prebend of Windsor, in room of Rev Roger Mostyn

Math. Lamb, to a Prebend of Worcester Cathedral, in room of Rev Sa. Holcombe

James Toskington, D L, to a Prebend of Worcester, in room of Dr Lewis Crusius

B—NKR—PTS.

ROB. Collins, Hackney, builder

John Jolly, Clare-market, butcher

John Dawson, St Martin's-lane, tovman

Henry Thomas, Neath, Glamorgansh. scriv.

Jos. Turner, Epwell, Oxfordsh. dealer

Nath. Williams, Exeter, merchant

Wm Wilson, Marybone, victualler

Jos. Short, Whitechapel, baker

John Burrows, Oxford-street, linendraper

Anth. Norman, Whitecross-strt. cheesemon.

John Goodwin, Holborn, grocer

Rd Hand, Milk street, warehouseman

Edw. Langley, Shardlow, Derbysh. dealer

Rob. Sowerby, Crowle, Lincolnsh. tanner

Sir Wm Dede, Knt, Grafton-street, banker

Sam. Haine, Lothbury, warehouseman

Jos. Paxton, and Ben. Freeman, Coventry, mercers

Wm Reason, Otley, Yorkshire, grocer

John Hannaway, Whittlesey, waterman

Abr. Fletcher, Castleton, Rochdale, baymak.

Edw. Sandy, Newbury, cheesemonger

Wm Mason, Liverpool, merchant

John Gray, Stamford, dealer

Rob. Loose, Wisbech, mercer

Wm Tancred, Covent garden, woollen-drap

Cath. Arkle, Holles-street, millener

John Harding, Bow, Middlesex, maltster

Wm Spray, Whittington, hoop-drawer

Nath. Bucke, Framlingham, Suff. merchant

Eliz. and Dorothy Todd, Newcastle upon Tyne, hatters

Jos. Gibbons, jun. Coventry, soapboiler

Tho. Mann Phillips, Dudley, Worc. mercer

John Hall, Kent-street-road, salesman.

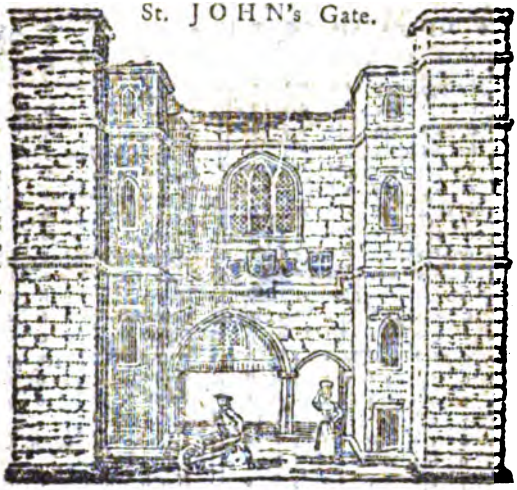
. commencing at Meriden in the Chester Road.

Chester
Denbigh
Caerwis
Northop
Harding
Beaumaris
Bangor
Aberconway
Conway R.
Gosworth
Llangaverny
Gibbet
Penrhyn
Bodedgaly
Holy Head
Rocks and Sands
Llanarmon hill
Llanangheneet
Boddedar
Preserved Hall
Massalan
Bordarog
Hanaglos
to Dubatmans
Barthmen
Tincoheta
Llansadurn
Kencorgh Bro
Llanarmith
Mill
Hen Llan
Foxall Hall
Whitchurch
Fire Oak
Great Oak
Potuary
Abervilla Hill
Mesmunna
Pulgum Hall
Skinnog
Swell Mills
Holy Well
Flint
Wapril & the Sands
Towley Castle
Aston
Alms Houses
Anglesey
Llanfairna hall
Penmaenmaur Mt
Sand
Sea
Ferry House
Foot Way to the Ferry
Dolwen Bri
Bettus Hall
Bettus or Bethusfed
Ebwy R.
Pentrwnly Bro
to the Mountains
Sands seldom occupied when the Tide is out
Rudlrand
Llandegarn
Hadgat ho Hall
Penrhyn Bridge
to Clorcock Sand & Holy Head when the Tide is out
Penrhyn
Penrhyn Hall
Pentreach
Bodedgaly

Thos Bowen sculp: Fleet Street.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3



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Norwich
Exeter
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Salisbury
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Chelmsford

For JULY, 1775.

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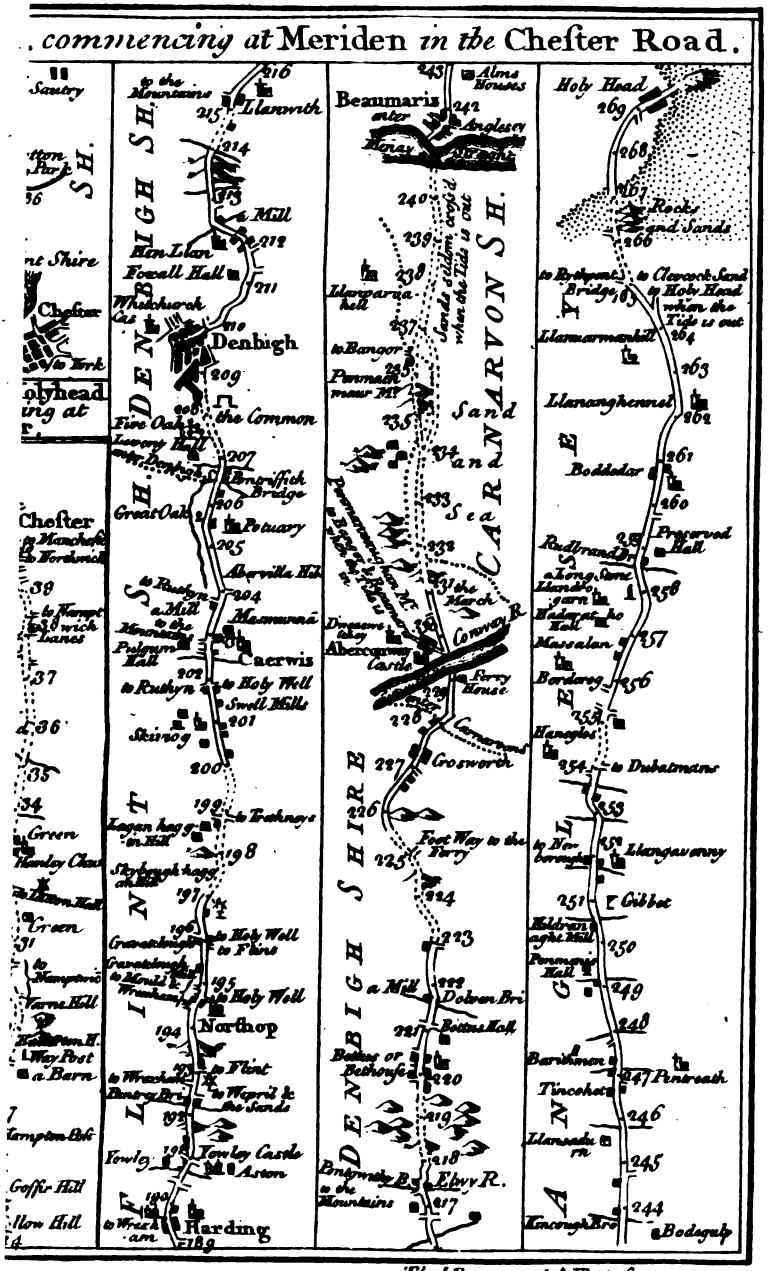
commencing at Meriden in the Chester Road.
Denbigh
Llanrwst
Caerwis
Northop
Harding
Beaumaris
Holy Head
Sand
Sea
Conway R.
Ebvy R.
Bodedgaly
Tho.s Bowen sculp.t Fleet Street.

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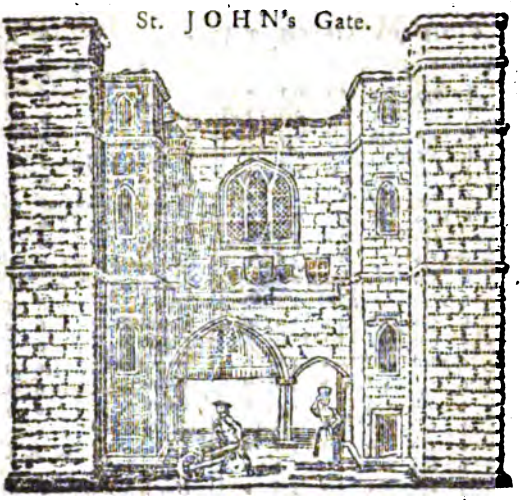
Coventry 2
Bristol 3



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Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leedes 2
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Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 24, to June 29, 1775.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	2	3	3	2	9	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	9	0	0	3	4	2	9	3	4
Surry	6	10	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	10
Hertford	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	8
Bedford	6	9	5	3	3	5	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	6	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	1	1	11	2	11
Northampton	6	10	4	9	3	7	2	0	3	0
Rutland	6	7	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	9
Leicester	6	11	4	10	3	8	2	3	3	7
Nottingham	6	7	5	0	3	6	2	2	3	0
Derby	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	19
Stafford	6	9	4	11	3	3	2	1	4	0
Shropshire	7	0	5	4	3	5	1	11	4	8
Hereford	6	11	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Worcester	6	7	4	4	3	5	2	7	4	0
Warwick	7	0	0	0	3	9	2	6	5	1
Gloucester	7	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	10
Wiltshire	6	1	0	0	2	9	2	5	4	2
Berks	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	6	3	6
Oxford	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	9
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	9	3	0	3	3	2	2	3	3
Suffolk	6	4	3	0	2	11	2	1	3	0
Norfolk	6	4	3	0	2	8	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	4	0	3	1	1	10	3	2
York	6	2	4	0	3	0	2	1	3	4
Durham	5	9	3	9	0	0	2	3	3	10
Northumberland	5	6	3	7	2	11	2	2	3	9
Cumberland	6	0	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	10
Westmoreland	6	9	4	8	3	7	2	4	0	0
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	6
Cheshire	6	8	0	0	4	3	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	1	0	0	4	0	1	10	3	4
Somerset	6	11	3	0	3	6	2	4	3	7
Devon	6	7	0	0	3	3	1	10	0	0
Cornwall	6	0	0	0	3	5	1	11	0	0
Dorset	6	6	0	0	2	10	2	3	4	2
Hampshire	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	4
Sussex	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	1
Kent	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	2	10
WALES.										
North Wales	6	6	5	0	3	5	1	8	3	10
South Wales	6	6	5	0	3	5	1	8	3	6

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for AUGUST, 1774.

Aug. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N	fresh	29 9	63	some flying clouds, but a fine day, wet evening
2	N E	ditto	30 ½	63	an exceeding bright fine day
3	S W	little	30 ½	63	excessive bright, and very hot
4	N E	strong	29 9	67	heavy rains morn. and even. with thund. & lightn.
5	N E to S W	little	29 8	64	very wet morning, fine bright afternoon
6	S W	fresh	29 9	63	some showers, a coarse day in general
7	S S W	strong	29 9	64	very bright, and very hot
8	Variable	little	29 9½	66	foggy morn. gloomy hot day, in the even. lightn.
9	Ditto		29 7½	66	foggy cloudy morning, bright hot day
10	S W	fresh	29 7	63	many flying clouds and showers, cool air
11	W N W	ditto	29 8½	63	many heavy clouds, but a fine day, cool wind
12	Ditto		30	62	ditto
13	S W	little	30	62	ditto
14	Ditto	fresh	29 9	62	cloudy day, wet evening
15	Ditto	strong	29 6½	64	many smart showers, with bright intervals
16	Ditto		29 6	62	very wet day, tempestuous evening
17	W S W	stormy	29 5½	62	many flying clouds, but fair
18	W N W	strong	29 8	61	clouds and sunshine at intervals
19	N E	little	29 9½	62	thick fog till ten, bright day
20	E N E	fresh	29 9½	63	clouds and sunshine at intervals, hot mid-day
21	S E	ditto	29 9	66	very bright, and very hot
22	Ditto	little	29 8½	66	cloudy gloomy day, with some rain
23	N	fresh	29 9	66	cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon
24	Ditto		29 9½	64	chiefly cloudy, but little sun
25	N to S	fresh	29 8	62	ditto, wet evening
26	S W	strong	29 5	63	very wet night, fair day, but chiefly cloudy
27	Ditto		29 5	63	some stormy showers, with thund. & lightn. hail & rain
28	S W	stormy	29 4½	61	exceed. wet morn. strong showers hail & rain aftern.
29	W	strong	29 5½	60	several smart showers hail & rain, damp and chilly
30	Ditto		29 6½	60	an exceeding wet damp day
31	Ditto		29 7	63	a very heavy damp day, with missing rain at times.

Bill of Mortality from June 28, 1775, to July 28.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	652	1286	Males	713	1421
Females	634		Females	708	

Whereof have died under two years old 593

Between					
2 and 5	175	50 and 60	80		
5 and 10	51	60 and 70	72		
10 and 20	42	70 and 80	62		
20 and 30	107	80 and 90	16		
30 and 40	123	90 and 100	4		

Bark Loaf 2s. 7d.

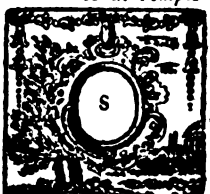
THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JULY, 1775.

Continuation of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the Motion for employing 2000 additional Seamen, on Account of the Dispute between Great Britain *and her* American *Colonies.*

Hon. *Temple Luttrell.*



SIR, it has been earnestly recommended to me, as well by the electors of the borough of which I have the honour to be a representative, as by several other persons of respectable consideration, to exert the utmost of my humble endeavours towards the establishing of peace, and conciliating the affections of the American colonies with their parent-state. I should, therefore, hold it an unpardonable omission of duty, were I now to remain silent, especially as I was precluded, by the dependence before parliament of a controverted return, from declaring my disposition towards the oppressed colonists, when their affairs were immediately under consideration.

When the merchants were not permitted to be heard, lest their candid story should set in the proper point of view those insidious fragments of official letters laid on your table, what human understanding could cement such a mangled correspondence together, so as to derive any clear accurate knowledge of the real condition or sentiments of the Americans?—Whatsoever might extenuate offences, excuse error, and restore perfect amity between the two countries, did the partial hand of administration wickedly suppress, while in too glaring a light was exhibited every fact that could serve to widen the breach, and inflame the passions, and blow up a faint, luckless spark of animosity to the full combustion and horrors of a civil war!—These misrepresentations, however, answered the end proposed; for both Houses were blindly entrapped to give their sanction to as sanguinary a scroll (in the form of an address) as was ever laid by a prostitute senate at the feet of deluded majesty.—Did not your ancestors, Sir, manfully fight, did not some of them heroically fall, to preserve those constitutional rights of the subject to every Briton, which you have now by one vote pledged yourself, at the hazard of life and fortune, to subvert and to annihilate throughout the larger part of the whole British monarchy?

I do not conceive it possible that any man here present can feel as he ought, be conscious of a participation in the superintendence of the common-wealth, and remain a mere tranquil observer, when so weighty, so interesting a subject comes before you; a subject, on the issue of which, perhaps, his own individual happiness or misery, doubtless the happiness or misery of his nearest posterity, will depend.

This is not a debate of slow animation, in which few persons are concerned, and of limited influence; we are now to decide upon the fate of millions through a long series of ages, and the part which every man shall take on this occasion must stamp him, with characters indelible through all eternity—a patriot or a parricide.

I have the satisfaction to see some characters animated with the true patriotic spirit, who have long been seated within these walls; on whose eminent talents, on whose approved integrity, America rests her best hope.

Our present sagacious rulers had, it seems, drawn their political clue in that quarter of the globe to so Gordian a tie, that, despairing to revolve by patience and sober wisdom through the several implications their hands had wrought, they have taken a summary recourse to the edge of the sword. Sir, their sword-law will best agree with the

the arbitrary principles and system of government applied to almost every department of the state, by that flagitious confederacy which has latently presided over the councils and arcana of the cabinet, ever since the accession of our present most gracious sovereign.

I say, Sir, that these occult dictators to the r——l conscience should prefer the sword-law, I am not at all astonished; but that the ostensible adviser, a man of profound judgment and the clearest penetration, a man whom the most slanderous of his enemies allow to possess the tenderest feelings of social affection, to be even prodigal of the practices as well as professions of humanity, that he, Sir, should, with a ruthless composure, adopt and carry into execution their bloody mandates, may well create general consternation and the deepest concern.

It was pronounced by a consummate minister, who once held the reigns of government with so much honour to himself, and transcendent glory to the whole empire of Great-Britain, that the Canadian America was conquered in Germany.

It is, it seems, by the German policy of dominion, which our own clan-bred feudists are ever prone to expose, that British America is to be reduced to vassalage: but let the all-potent minions beware, lest, while they are bowing the stubborn necks of these colonies to the yoke, they find their own necks bow to the block of an executioner.

Sir, the far more considerable part of the people of England do now wish us to use temper, moderation, and forbearance towards America. "*Dignos esse qui Romani fiant* (said the illustrious consul to the senate, of certain tributaries in allegiance to the Roman eagles) *eos, qui nihil præterquam de* libertate *cogitent.*"

I am sensible, Sir, and I wish I were master of arguments powerful enough to make this house sensible, that, to compel the Americans by a military force to acknowledge the unbounded authority of parliament in the taxation of their property, (property created by their ingenuity, and acquired by their industry) is neither just, politic, nor practicable; a measure totally repugnant to the liberal notions of rectitude which have ever characterized the happy natives of England, and irreconcileable with the spirit of those very rules and institutes, by which the three estates of this realm hold existence.

Mr. *Sawbridge* said, he perceived that administration were hurrying the nation to certain ruin, but he should reserve himself to speak on our present conduct towards America, till a fitter and more convenient opportunity.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

February 14.

Report from the committee on the Hindon election.

February 15.

Lord North, by his Majesty's command, laid before the House the following letter, from Lord Dunmore, dated Dec. 24, 1774:

"My necessary absence on the occasion of the Indian disturbances, will, I hope, account and excuse me for my not having acknowledged your Lordship's several letters in due time and order; and for not having regularly communicated accounts of the public affairs of the colony of Virginia, to which some of them refer: and I wish I were now so fortunate as to have it in my power to make a representation of their appearing with a more favourable aspect, than when I last wrote upon those important concerns.

"The associations first, in part, entered into, recommended by the people of this colony, and adopted by what is called the Continental Congress, are now enforcing throughout this country with the greatest rigour. A committee has been chosen in every county, whose business it is to carry the association of the Congress into execution; which committee assumes an authority to inspect the books, invoices, and all other secrets of the trade and correspondence of merchants; to watch the conduct of every inhabitant, without distinction; and to send for all such as come under their suspicion, into their presence, to interrogate them respecting all matters which, at their pleasure, they think fit objects of their inquiry; and to stigmatise, as they term it, such as they find transgressing, what they are now hardy enough to call, the laws of the Congress; which stigmatizing is no other than inviting the vengeance of an outrageous and lawless mob to be exercised upon the unhappy victims. Every county is, besides, now arming a company of men, whom they call an independent company, for the avowed purpose of protecting their committees, and to be employed against government, if occasion require. The committee of one county has proceeded so far, as to swear the men of their independent company to execute all orders which

which shall be given them from the committee of their county.

"As to the power of government, which your Lordship, in your letter, No. 12, directs should be exerted to counteract the dangerous measures pursuing here, I can assure your Lordship, that it is entirely disregarded, if not wholly overturned. There is not a justice of peace in Virginia that acts, except as a committee-man; the abolishing the courts of justice was the first step taken, in which the men of fortune and pre-eminence joined equally with the lowest and meanest. The general court of judicature of the colony is much in the same predicament; for tho' there are at least a majority of his Majesty's Council, who, with myself, are the judges of that court, that would steadily perform their duty, yet the lawyers have absolutely refused to attend, nor indeed would the people allow them to attend, or evidences to appear. The reason commonly assigned for this proceeding is, the want of a fee-bill, which expired at the last session of the assembly; and it is a popular argument here, that no power but the legislature can establish fees; and the fee-bill not having been renewed, is attributed to the dissolution; but the true cause of so many persons joining in so opprobious a measure, was to engage their English creditors, who are numerous, to join in the clamours of this country; and not a few to avoid paying the debts in which many of the principal people here are much involved.

"With regard to the encouraging of those, as your Lordship likewise exhorts me, who appeared, in principle, averse to these proceedings, I hope your Lordship will do me the justice to believe, I have left no means in my power unessayed to draw all the assistance possible from them to his Majesty's government; but I presume your Lordship will not think it very extraordinary, that my persuasions should have been unavailing against the terrors which, on the other hand, are held out by the committees.

"Independent companies, &c. so universally supported, who have set themselves up superior to all other authority, under the auspices of their Congress, the laws of which they talk of in a stile of respect, and treat with marks of reverence, which they never bestowed on their legal government, or the laws proceeding from it, I can assure your Lordship, that I have discovered no instance where the interposition of government, in the feeble state to which it is reduced, could serve any other purpose than to suffer the disgrace of a disappointment, and thereby afford matter of great exultation to its enemies, and increase their influence over the minds of the people.

"But, my Lord, every step which has been taken by these infatuated people must inevitably defeat its own purpose. Their non-importation, non-exportation, &c. cannot fail, in a short time, to produce a scarcity, which will ruin thousands of families: the people, indeed, of fortune may supply themselves and their negroes for two or three years, but the middling and poorer sort, who live from hand to mouth, have not the means of doing so, and the produce of their lands will not purchase those necessaries (without which themselves and negroes starve) of the merchants who may have goods to dispose of, because the merchants are prevented from turning such produce to any account. As to manufacturing for themselves, the people of Virginia are very far from being naturally industrious; and it is not by taking away the principal, if not the only encouragement to industry, that it can be excited; nor is it in times of anarchy and confusion that the foundation of such improvements can be laid. The lower class of people too will discover, that they have been duped by the richer sort, who, for their part, elude the whole effects of the association by which their poor neighbours perish. What then is to deter those from taking the shortest mode of supplying themselves? and, unrestrained as they are by laws, from taking whatever they want from wherever they can find it?

"The arbitrary proceedings of these committees, likewise, cannot fail of producing quarrels and dissentions, which will raise partisans of government; and, I am firmly persuaded, that the colony, even by their own acts and deeds, must be brought to see the necessity of depending on its mother-country, and of embracing its authority."——This letter being read,

Lord Barrington moved, That a sum, not exceeding 67,706l. 7s. 1d. be granted for the service of the year 1775, to enable his Majesty to augment his land forces with 4383 men, officers and non-commissioned officers included. His Lordship introduced his motion with explaining the several military arrangements; with stating the force to be kept at Boil-

he said would be about 10,000 men, and with giving general assurances, that no more troops would be wanted to enforce the execution of the laws; and added, that part of the additional expence would be incurred by the appointment of some additional officers to each regiment.

Colonel *Barré* said, such appointment was putting the nation to an unnecessary expence, as it was to no manner of purpose.

Lord *Barrington* replied, This appointment would take place only in such regiments as were on actual service; and as the operations against the Americans were intended to be carried on by detachments, an additional number of officers would consequently be wanting.

Colonel *Barré* agreed to this reasoning, if that was the mode meant to be adopted, in case of hostilities.

Mr. *Coxe* was strongly against the resolution, and severe against the authors of so weak, cruel, and unnatural a measure; but said, he would not divide the House, as he must know beforehand what would be the event.

Colonel *Barré* reminded Lord North of what had fallen from him on a former occasion, that we should want no new levies for enforcing measures against Boston, as with the regiments from Ireland, and the troops quartered in America, the force would be fully sufficient.

Lord *North* replied, that he did not recollect any such expression; that it must be a mistake, as the paper he now held in his hand, was the same he spoke from, when he was supposed to make use of the words now alluded to by the honourable gentleman; it must, therefore, have been a great mistake to say that the troops already in other parts of America were intended to be sent to Boston, when the proposition now laid before the committee was actually determined on.

The House divided, Ayes 91, Noes 15.

February 16.

Lord *North* gave notice, that he would next day present the bill for restraining the five New-England provinces from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; and for prohibiting the American colonies from trading, or carrying on any commerce but with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West-India islands.

February 17.

Lord *North* presented the bill above mentioned. (See p. 101.)

Mr. *Sawbridge* condemned the bill in the most reproachful terms; and said, he should never give his consent to its being read a second time, as he thought it a most infamous bill throughout, as well in principle as every object it had in view.

Mr. *Johnstone* was also severe upon it. He said he heartily disliked it, and would oppose it in every stage of its progress.

Lord *North* moved that the bill be read a second time on the 23d.

Lord *George Cavendish* observed, that the 23d was an improper day, Hindon report being to be taken into consideration on that day; he thought it better therefore to have it postponed.

Lord *North* replied, that any inconvenience of that kind would be easily removed.

Adjourned to the 20th.

February 20.

Lord *North* desired that the Address to his Majesty might be read, as he had some propositions to offer, which he conceived to be founded on the principle of that Address. It was read accordingly. (See p. 100.)

His Lordship remarked, that the Address, both as it was proposed, and in the sense in which it was understood when agreed to, meant to hold out to the Americans, that, on the matter of taxation, although the parliament of Great Britain could never give up the right, altho' it must always maintain the doctrine that every part of the empire must be bound to bear its share of service and burthen in the common defence; yet, as to the matter of that right, and with respect to the mode of contribution, if the end could be obtained, and if the Americans would propose any means, and give assurance of the protection of those means, by which they should contribute their share to the common defence—he had said, he did not apprehend parliament would hesitate a moment to suspend the exercise of that right, but would concede to the Americans raising their share of the contribution by themselves. This was the direct and avowed sense in which the resolution for the Address was moved. I publicly, said his Lordship, gave my opinion, and very explicitly said, that, if the Americans would propose to parliament any mode by which they would engage themselves to raise, in their own way, and by their own grants, their share of contribution

to

to their common defence, the quarrel on the subject of taxation was at an end.

As nearly as I can recollect, these were my very words: but these, Sir, were the words only of a private member of parliament; they were but opinion given in debate. The words contained in the address seem to many gentlemen to require this comment, this explanation, by parliament itself, in some clear, explicit, and definitive opinion. That if the promise of indulgence on this point of taxation means really to hold out the grounds of peace, we ought to explain on what terms we will accede to it; and what the propositions are which we are willing to accept. To be explicit then as to my own opinion, I must say, that, if the dispute in which the Americans have engaged goes to the whole of our authority, we can enter into no negociation, we can meet no compromise. If it be only as to the suspension of the exercise of our right, or as to the mode of laying and raising taxes for a contribution towards the common defence, he thought it would be just, it would be wise, to meet any fair proposition, which may come in an authentic way from any province or colony: and on this ground it was that he would propose to the committee the resolution which he then read, and which we inserted at full length, p. 101.

This resolution, he added, marked the ground on which negociation might take place. But many objections, from various quarters, and on different grounds, may be made to it; the chief of which his Lordship endeavoured to recollect and obviate. He added, but whether the Americans will accede to this or not, must depend on various circumstances that cannot be foreseen. If their outward pretensions be the real principles of the opposition which they have made, they must, consistent with those principles, agree to this proposition. If they do not meet us on this ground, it will evince that they have other views, and are actuated by other motives. It will have been wise, it will have been just, it will have been humane, that we have held out the terms of peace—If they reject it, their blood must be upon their own heads—but I have better hopes.

Governor *Pownall*. Sir, when, in the last session of the last parliament, I marked to the House that the circumstances of the American affairs were brought to a crisis, and that *that* crisis was actually in event, wherein all opinion as to the modes of policy must be useless and at an end, and that your future deliberation would be only employed on measures of force, I took my leave of debate on this subject. I would not become an adviser of *measures of force*, nor have ever been advised with in them. Yet taking up the matter on the ground whereon it now stands, when I see that the Americans are actually resisting that government which is derived from the crown, and by the authority of parliament; when I see them opposing rights which they always acknowledged; arming and arraying themselves, and carrying this opposition into force by arms; seeing the question brought to an issue, not on a point of right, but a trial of power; I cannot but say, that it is become necessary that this country should arm also. It is become necessary, that this government should oppose its force to force, when that force is to be employed only in maintaining the laws and constitution of the empire. These, Sir, are my reasons for acquiescing in measures of force. At present matters are come to the last extremity. This country and America are in the situation of open and declared war; they are on the very point of striking the blow which must be the beginning of shedding of blood. When two independent nations are in that situation, they, generally, amidst their friends and allies, can find some common mediator, who will use his endeavours to avert the war that is ready to commence; but where can that mediator be found who can stand forward between the subjects and the government of a country? If the country gentlemen, who have never taken any share in this business as a party, will not on this occasion stand forth, there can be no such mediator. It is their interest, however, so to do; for it is their interest that is principally at stake—and I do feel myself, I own, extremely happy, to see that the noble Lord who has laid the proposition on your table, although as a minister it is his duty to support the authority of this country, and carry on such measures as his Majesty, by the advice of parliament, has thought fit to adopt; yet, Sir, I do think it is humane, it is nobly spirited in him, as a private member of parliament, as one of that candid body, which will, I hope, join him, to stand

for

forth as the mediator upon this occasion, holding out such terms as may prevent a people from being driven to desperation; and may open a door to reconciliation, upon such terms as shall establish the authority of this country, and give security to the rights and liberty of America: I say terms, because I know it to be true, that the country of *America must, for the future, be governed under regulations and forms, and a constitution, that must be settled by compact.* The relation between the two countries, must, in its future process, stand upon this compact; or this country must hold its dominion in the colonies *by the tenure of a war* that will cost more than they are worth, and finally ruin both.

The resolution says, and says properly, that no proposition can be received by this country but what comes from the general court or assembly of the respective provinces—that is the only authority, most undoubtedly, that this country can acknowledge and treat with—that *is* the only body that can have any authentic power to make any propositions: and although I know that those propositions cannot be any way regularly communicated to any congress or meeting of all the provinces; that no propositions coming from any such congress or meeting could have authority to pledge or engage the provinces in any propositions that may be made—yet as I do apprehend that no general court, or assembly of any province, will listen to any matter that shall be proposed to them on this subject, or make any proposition hereupon, but as they take the tone from the opinion of that general congress which they have of late accustomed themselves to meet in, I should hope, that some how or other the propositions of this resolution may find their way to such congress, so as to become a matter of their attention; and although they may not come into direct negotiation, nor contain all that I do suppose negociation will lead to, yet containing all that it is possible could be proposed in the present state of the business, I do believe that they will finally open the way to reconciliation and peace, and as such I have given my support, and do give my most hearty consent to them.

Mr. *Charles Fox.* I congratulate my friends, and I congratulate the public, upon the motion which the noble Lord has now produced. He, who has been hitherto all violence and war, is now treading back his steps to peace. I congratulate my friends and the public on those measures which have produced this effect. It is now seen what the effects are which a firm and a spirited opposition will produce. Besides the opposition which his Lordship found obstructing his way, he felt, that even his friends and allies began to grow slack towards the vigour of his measures; he was therefore forced to look out for some propositions that might still induce them to go on with him, and that might, if possible, persuade the Americans to trust their rights to his candour and justice. What he has now proposed to you, does accordingly carry two faces on its very first appearance. To the Americans, and to those who are unwilling to proceed in the extremes of violence against them, he holds out negociation and reconciliation. To those who have engaged with him on condition that he will support the supremacy of this country unimpaired, the proposition holds out a persuasion that he never will relax on that point: but, Sir, his friends see that he is relaxing, and the committee sees that they are all ready to withdraw from under his standard. No one in this country, who is sincerely for peace, will trust the speciousness of his expressions, and the Americans will reject them with disdain.

Mr. *C. Jenkinson.* The honourable gentleman who spoke last has, among other objections stated, that the proposition now made to you is a total change of measures, and is totally new. Sir, it is so far from a change of measures, that it makes part of those very measures in which the House engaged itself when it presented the late Address to his Majesty. It speaks out as to what indulgence was held out and promised, and it speaks out as to the ground on which that indulgence can be granted. Sir, this is so far from being a proposition now at this day, that this is the very proposition which Mr. Grenville made to the colonies the year before he brought forward the measure of the stamp-act; and, would the colonies at any time have come forward, and proposed any measures in this line of common service, the government, I believe, would have been ready to listen to them.

(To be continued.)

Reasons

Reasons for a new Regulation of the Coinage of Great-Britain.

THE great reform required in the gold coinage is, that the several pieces should be ready to count, easy to distinguish and comprehend, and as few in number as possible. To be ready to count, the pieces should be such, as to make up large sums without fractional parts. The book-accompts of debtor and creditor in Great-Britain are kept by 20s. for one pound, therefore the gold coin should be the same (and not 21s. as is now current). The guineas being current at 20s. the lesser pieces, or aliquot parts, should be without parts of less value than a shilling. Three-pences, six pences, and nine pences, cause great confusion to many; and even the most intelligent make some mistakes, by miscounting the different fractions of the several aliquot parts now current.

The standard coinage gold of England is, 11 ounces of pure gold, and one ounce of alloy, Troy weight; and this pound, Troy, of standard gold is coined into forty-four guineas and a half; each guinea weighing 5 drachms 9 grains, which, at 3l. 17s. 10d. ½ per ounce, is worth near 21s. and the pound Troy is worth 46l. 14s. 6d. but at four pounds the ounce, the guinea is worth 1l. 1s. 6d. though it goes but for 21s.

But a pound, Troy, of standard gold, ought to be coined into 48 pounds, or guineas, each weighing five pennyweights, which at 3l. 17s. 10d. ½ per ounce, is worth 19s. 6d. nearly, but at four pounds per ounce, is worth 20s. for which it ought to be current. This will prevent the melting it down, or carrying it out of the kingdom. And to avoid too small, or too many pieces of currency, gold coin should be coined into these pieces, 5s. 10s. 15s. and 20s. and no other pieces of gold coin should be current: this would answer all the conveniences for change that can be desired; for the intermediate pieces in a pound are easily made up, and easily counted, with much less trouble than in the odd piece of 21s. When the pound, or 20s. is worn so as to want 6 grains (or what the Legislature may think proper) of 5 pennyweights, it might be called in by Government, without any disturbance to the circulation of the general currency; and the same to be done by the lesser pieces; by which means our coinage will always be in good order.

The standard for silver is, 11 ounces 2 dwt. of fine silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy; and this pound, Troy, is coined into 62 shillings, each weighing 3 dwt. 21 grains, nearly. But if the standard, as in gold, was 11 ounces of pure silver, and one of alloy, and the pound, Troy, was coined into 64 shillings, each weighing 3 dwts. 18 grains, and the other pieces in proportion, they would not be worth melting down, or carrying out of the kingdom, and yet the standard silver would be as good as the standard silver of most other kingdoms.

The standard for copper is such, that one pound, Averdupois, of fine copper is coined into 46 half-pence, or 23 pence, so that every half-penny should weigh 152 grains, or 6 dwts. 8 grains; but I have weighed many new from the Tower, and found them to weigh from 5 dwts. 12 grains, to 6 dwts. 10 grains; so little care is taken in coining them. It is commonly said that three half-pence weighs an ounce, Averdupois; but then they should weigh but 146 grains, or 6 dwts. 2 grains each. The present half-pence being so very clumsy, it would be very necessary that a pound, Troy weight, of pure copper should be coined into 48 half-pence; then will they weigh 5 penny-weights each, the weight of a gold pound, or 20s. which would be a very convenient size, and heavy enough. They ought to be made as exact in weight as the gold and silver coin, and milled round the edges as that is, and the farthings the same; they being as necessary for change, as gold and silver for payment of large debts. As for the weights of all our present money, they seem as if made by chance, without any thought or regularity.

If any metal could be found, that is harder than the alloy now used, it would be of great use to prevent its wearing so fast; and, if the like could be found to mix with the copper, to make it more hard or more valuable, that its intrinsic value might be equal to its currency, it would be of great utility.

The coining of gold, silver, or copper, ought to be included in one act; the pains and penalties ought to be the same for coining gold, silver, or copper at any other place than the Tower: the practice of the present time shews the necessity of such an act. It ought also to be enacted, that no foreign coin should pass in any payment whatsoever, under very severe penalties.

J. WRATTEN.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a letter relating to the Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows, printed in your Magazine for May, I find the following observation:

"*All* the newly-established Societies, *excepting one*, have been managed by extremes; either *to persist* in their inadequate and unjust plans, *or else to dissolve*. It may be almost incredible hereafter, that *but one*, out of such a number, *had prudent and judicious managers*, who chose the golden mean."

"It is said, that the state of the Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows, is now a *second* time before parliament; for which *wilful, needless, and expensive dispute*, there is, perhaps, but one reason (for it is hoped the admission of attornies, which most other societies exclude, has not proved detrimental); and that one is, the calculations that have been made for that society, which the directors published in 1772,—where it is said, "Every member in that case (i. e. a dissolution of the society) ought to have not only the whole of what he has subscribed returned to him, but interest for the same."— Perhaps it may be this assertion, which makes one party exert itself so strenuously to obtain a dissolution of the society."

It is to be lamented, that one who appears to mean well, should suffer such illiberal reflections to escape his pen; and I think he will himself be sorry for it on reflection, especially when he finds that they arise from a mis-stating of facts, of the true state of which he might easily have informed himself.

As to his first assertion, the truth is, that the then directors, and many members of the Laudable Society, used their endeavours to procure *a reformation, not a dissolution*. They were overborne by *a multitude*. They applied to parliament *for a reformation*; *a dissolution* was only prayed, if a reformation could not be effected: and the votes of the House, in 1774, shew that their application was not considered as a *wilful or needless one*. After they had gone through their evidence, the session was so near an end, that they could not carry through their bill; and the parliament being dissolved before another session, made it necessary to begin entirely again, in a new parliament. Why the second application did not succeed, it is unnecessary to trouble you or the public with, at least at present.

The gentlemen who supported the petitions to parliament, disdain the imputation of having acted from the paltry motives imputed to them by your correspondent. Had this been the case, they would not have consented to secure to the then widows the *full annuities* promised to them, when they well knew that their own widows must in consequence receive much less than their real proportion; nor would they have carried on these petitions at their own private expence, as they did. They acted on public-spirited motives, and though they have not succeeded, they do not regret their expence or trouble. The time will come when justice will be done to their intentions.

I do not mean, Mr. Urban, to take up your very useful and entertaining publication with a dispute on this subject, but as your book is read by many in whose opinions the petitioners would be sorry to suffer, I hope you will not refuse a place to this vindication. A Newspaper would have remained unnoticed. Accident prevented my reading your Magazine till late in the month, or you should sooner have heard from,

Sir, *One of the Petitioners.*

P. S. The following resolutions of the committee, to whom this matter was referred in 1774, which were reported to, and agreed to by the House, will exculpate the petitioners from the charge of a *needless* application, or from having attempted a dissolution rather than a reformation.

"*Resolved*, That it appears to this committee, that the Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows was instituted for useful purposes.

"*Resolved*, That it appears to this committee, that the Society cannot make good its engagements, without a reformation of its plan."

A more particular Account of the REGATTA, *a novel Entertainment, promised in our last*, *p.* 302.

ON Friday the 23d of June, preparations were made in the morning for the celebration of this long-expected show. Before noon several of the companies and great numbers of pleasure barges were moored in the river, with flags, &c. Half a guinea was asked for a seat in a common barge.

Early in the afternoon, the whole river from London-bridge to the Ship Tavern,

Tavern, Milbank, was covered with veſſels of pleaſure, and there ſeemed to be a general combination to make a gay evening.—Above 1200 flags were flying before four o'clock; and ſuch was the public impatience, that ſcores of barges were filled at that time.—Scaffolds were erected on the banks and in veſſels; and even on the top of Weſtminſter-hall was an erection of that kind.—Veſſels were moored in the river, for the ſale of liquors, and other refreſhments.

Before five o'clock Weſtminſter-bridge was covered with ſpectators, in carriages and on foot, and men even placed themſelves in the bodies of the lamp irons. Plans of the Regatta were ſold from a ſhilling to a penny each, and ſongs on the occaſion ſung, in which Regatta was the rhyme for Ranelagh, and Royal family echoed to liberty. The tops of the houſes were covered, and the ſaſhes of many windows taken out; and perhaps there was not one boat diſengaged, whoſe owner choſe to work. Before ſix o'clock it was a perfect fair on both ſides the water, and bad liquor, with ſhort meaſure, was plentifully retailed. The bells of St. Martin were rung in the morning, and thoſe of St. Margaret during the afternoon.

The whole river formed a ſplendid ſcene, which was proportionably more ſo nearer to Weſtminſter-bridge. A river barge, uſed to take in ballaſt, was, on this occaſion, filled with the fineſt ballaſt in the world—above 100 elegant ladies.—The avenues to the bridge were covered with gambling-tables. Occaſional conſtables guarded every paſſage to the water-ſide, and took money for admiſſion, from half a crown to a penny. Soon after ſix, drums, fifes, horns, trumpets, &c. formed ſeveral little concerts under the ſeveral arches of the bridge. This was ſucceeded by firing of cannon from a platform before the Duke of Richmond's; who, as well as his Grace of Montague, and the Earl of Pembroke, had ſplendid companies on the occaſion. At half paſt ſeven, the Lord Mayor's barge moved, and falling down the ſtream made a circle towards the bridge, on which 21 cannon were fired as a ſalute; and juſt before it reached the bridge the wager-boats ſtarted, on the ſignal of firing a ſingle piece of cannon. They were abſent near 50 minutes; and on their return the whole proceſſion moved, in a picturesque irregularity, towards Ranelagh. The Thames was now a floating town. All the cutters, ſailing-boats, &c. in ſhort, every thing, from the dung barge to the wherry, was in motion.

The company landed at the ſtairs about nine o'clock, when they joined the aſſembly which came by land, in the Temple of Neptune, a temporary octagon kind of building, erected about 20 yards below the Rotunda, lined with ſtriped linen of the different coloured flags of the navy, with light pillars near the centre, ornamented with ſtreamers of the ſame kind looſely flowing, and luſtres hanging between each.——It happened, however, that this building was not ſwept out, or even finiſhed, when the company aſſembled, which prevented the cotillion-dancing till after ſupper. This room diſcovered great taſte, but we cannot reconcile the temple of Neptune's being ſupplied with muſicians in Sylvan habits.

At half after ten the Rotunda was opened for ſupper, which diſcovered three circular tables, of different elevations, elegantly ſet out, though not profuſely covered. The Rotunda was finely illuminated with party-coloured lamps, and thoſe diſplayed with great taſte and delicacy: the centre was ſolely appropriated for one of the fulleſt and fineſt bands of muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, ever collected in theſe kingdoms; the number being 240, in which were included the firſt maſters, led by Giardini; and the whole directed by Mr. Simpſon, in a manner that did him great credit. It was opened with a new grand piece compoſed for the occaſion, after which various catches and glees were admirably ſung by Meſſrs. Vernon, Reinhold, &c. &c. But the illumination of the orcheſtra had been unfortunately overlooked, which gave that part of the deſign a gloomy appearance.

Supper being over, a part of the company retired to the Temple, where they danced minuets, cotillions, &c. without any regard to precedence; while others entertained themſelves in the great room.—Several temporary ſtructures were erected in the gardens, ſuch as bridges, palm-trees, &c. &c. which were intended to diſcover ſomething novel in the illumination ſtyle, but the badneſs of the evening prevented their being exhibited.

The company conſiſted of about 2000, among whom were the firſt perſonages

sonages of distinction; viz. their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Glocester and Cumberland, Duke of Northumberland, Lords North, Harrington, Stanley, Tyrconnel, Lincoln, their respective ladies, &c. also Lords Lyttelton, Coleraine, Carlisle, March, Milbourn, Cholmondeley, Petersham, &c. the French, Spanish, Prussian, Russian, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, &c. &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by Lord Cholmondeley, the Duchess of Bolton, and her sister, went on board his Royal Highness's barge, at Somerset-stairs, to see the Regatta.

The Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Luttrell, the Ladies Ferrers, Ranelagh, &c. went on board his Royal Highness's barge, at Somerset-stairs, and was rowed to Westminster-bridge to see the Regatta. The royal standard was hoisted on board the barge.

Mr. URBAN.

THAT learned antiquarian, the Rev. Mr Gostling, in his account of the Cathedral of Canterbury, differs greatly from the learned Mr. Batteley, concerning the sense of a passage in the Monk Eadmer, who says, that Ernulph, Prior of that church, Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem ecclesiæ erexit. By priorem partem Mr. Gostling understands the nave and side-ailes of the Cathedral, while Mr. Batteley contends that we are to suppose that the choir and east parts are meant in this passage. Although I do not pretend to decide the dispute between these learned writers, yet I think there is a passage in William of Malmsbury, that favours the opinion of Mr. Batteley. Cantiæ dejectam priorem partem ecclesiæ, quam Lanfrancus ædificavit, adeo splendide erexit Ernulphus, ut nihil tale possit in Angliâ videri, in vitrearum fenestrarum luce, in marmorei pavimenti nitore, in diversicoloribus picturis, quæ mirantes oculos trahunt ad fastigia lacunaris. *Malmsb. de Gestis Pontificum.*—My reasons for this opinion are, 1st. Malmsbury says, that Ernulph erected in this magnificent manner that part of the church which had been built by Lanfranck during his pontificate, after that same part had been taken down by Anselm, who succeeded Lanfranck, and which certainly means the choir, since Mr. Gostling himself owns that Lanfranck did not rebuild the nave, but left that undertaking to his successors, who accordingly effected the work; the north and south wings having been rebuilt. Abp. Sudbury took down the nave and side ailes, in order to rebuild them; but being murdered in 1381, the work was compleated by the convent, assisted by the two Archbishops Courtenay and Arundel, in 1410. My second is, that Malmsbury mentions the beautiful pictures that adorned the cieling, which even Mr. Gostling allows related to the choir, no such cieling being mentioned in the description of the nave. To understand these remarks the better, it is proper to observe, that Lanfranck died May 24, 1089; Anselm April 21st, 1109; and Conrad, the successor of Prior Ernulph, 1112.—Since I wrote to you last, I find that Ld. Clarendon went into banishment 1667, and that the Duchess of Portsmouth did not come to England till 1670. The Duchess of Cleveland is, therefore, the person who insulted Clarendon in his disgrace. The account in your March Mag. concerning Ld. Balmerino being presented to the King, is erroneous, since there never was an E. Balmerino, nor did the late Baron of that name leave any son. I am, &c.

S. WATSON.

Sketch of the Mode of Living observed by their Majesties during their Summer Residence at their Royal Palace at Kew.

AT six in the morning they rise, and enjoy the two succeeding hours, which they call their *own*. At eight the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, the Princess Royal, and Princes William and Henry, are brought from their several houses to Kew-house, to breakfast with their illustrious relations. At nine their younger children attend to lisp or smile their good-morrows; and, whilst the five eldest are closely applying to their task, their little ones and their nurses pass the whole morning in Richmond gardens.

The King and Queen frequently amuse themselves with sitting in the room while the children dine; and once a week, attended by the whole number, in pairs, make the delightful tour of Richmond gardens. In the afternoon the Queen works, and the King reads to her; and, whatever charms ambition or folly may conceive await so exalted a situation, it is neither

ther on the throne, nor in the drawing-room, in the splendor or toys of sovereignty, that they place their felicity; it is in social and domestic gratifications, in breathing the free air, admiring the works of nature, tasting and encouraging the elegances of art, and in living to their own hearts. In the evening all the children again pay their duty at Kew-house, before they retire to bed; and the same order is observed through each returning day. The sovereign is the father of his family; not a grievance reaches his knowledge that remains unredressed, nor a character of merit or ingenuity disregarded: his private conduct therefore is as exemplary as it is amiable; and, was he only as happy in his counsellors, as his immediate predecessors, there would be little doubt of his equalling them in glory.

Though naturally a lover of peace, his personal courage cannot in the smallest degree be impeached; he exercises his troops himself, understands every martial manœuvre as well as any private centinel in his service, and has the articles of war at his fingers ends. Topography is one of his favourite studies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the strong and weak sides of most fortified towns. He can name every ship in his navy, and he keeps lists of the commanders. As all these are private and self-elected acquisitions, it may be justly presumed, that, if care had been taken of his education, he would have been no less skilful in the *arts of government*, than in these under-branches of princely occupation.

The Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburgh bid fair, however, for excelling the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they are their superiors in rank; eight hours close application to the languages and the liberal sciences is daily enjoined them, and their industry is unremitting: all the ten are indeed fine children, and it does not yet appear that parental partiality is known at court.

Exercise, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals in the King's idea of health and sprightliness; his Majesty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the Queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimsically abstemious; for, at a table covered with dainties, she culls the plainest and the simplest dish, and seldom eats of more than two things at a meal. Her wardrobe is changed every three months; and, while the nobility are eager to supply themselves with foreign trifles, her care is that nothing but what is English shall be provided for her wear. The tradesmens bills are regularly paid once a quarter for what comes under the childrens department, and the whole is judiciously and happily conducted.

THE following is the address, &c. of the common-hall of the city of London, intended to have been presented to the King, if his Majesty had been pleased to have received it upon the throne. But his Majesty having signified his intention of receiving it at the levee, it was judged an indignity offered to the Livery, and instead of presenting it, the same was ordered to be printed. (See p. 302.)

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled, are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's repose with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your Majesty our abhorrence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow-subjects in America, as well as of the men who secretly advise, and of the ministers who execute, these measures.

We desire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is, to all intents and purposes, despotism; that the exercise of despotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this country.

As we would not suffer any man, or body of men, to establish arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow-subjects. We are persuaded, that by the sacred, unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the constitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and safety; that whatever power invades

invades these rights, ought to be resisted: we hold such resistance, in vindication of their constitutional rights, to be their indispensable duty to God, from whom those rights are derived to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; to their posterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonstrated to your Majesty, that these measures were big with all the consequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes; the alienation of the colonies; and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worst of these apprehensions is now realized in all its horror: we have seen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majesty's commander in chief. Will your Majesty be pleased to consider what must be the situation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual lists of their slaughtered fellow-subjects.

Every moment's prosecution of this fatal war may loosen irreparably the bonds of that connection on which the glory and safety of the British empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of these events, it is your Majesty's having declared your confidence in the wisdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your Majesty, it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council and representative under an undue and dangerous influence, which, though procured by your ministers, is dangerous to your Majesty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them.

In such a situation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majesty, that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; that they will exert themselves, at every hazard, to bring those who have advised these ruinous measures to the justice of this country, and of the much injured colonies.

We have already signified our persuasion, that these evils originate in the secret advice of those who are equally enemies to your Majesty's cause and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to say, that your throne is surrounded by men, avowedly inimical to those principles on which your Majesty possesses the crown, and this people their liberties. At a time of such difficulty and danger, public confidence is essential to your Majesty's repose, and to the preservation of your people: such confidence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers who want wisdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, chosen under a national delusion, insidiously raised, by misrepresentations touching the true state of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate dissolution.

Your petitions, therefore, again pray and beseech your Majesty to dismiss your present ministers and advisers from your person and counsels for ever; to dissolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our brethren in America, and given their sanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in ministers, whose known and unshaken attachment to the constitution, joined to their wisdom and integrity, may enable your Majesty to settle this alarming dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting foundation of general liberty.

To Lord NORTH, *Chancellor of the University of* Oxford.

My Lord,

ACCUSTOMED to political invectives, I fear you have already anticipated the subject of my address, and at once refused your attention. To prevent so hasty a determination, it is necessary to premise immediately, that the following remarks relate not to affairs of state, of which the sequestered inhabitant of a college presumes not to be a competent judge, but to incidents circumscribed in their consequences within the retirements of an University. Your Lordship is not addressed as the first minister of the British empire, but as the superintendent of a very important department of that seminary,—which is to form a great part of the rising generation.

We acknowledge with pleasure, and with gratitude, my Lord, that from your own private purse you annually bestow a considerable sum in prizes, for the encouragement of literary merit;

rit: a heart so feeling, a mind so liberal, an understanding so comprehensive as your own, will clearly perceive and lament the ill consequences which must ensue, whenever your bounty shall be misapplied. Know, then, my Lord, that at this instant every honest man, who is unbiassed by particular connections, feels an involuntary suspicion that it is from the influence of a particular junto, that, for several years past, the prizes have been adjudged solely to persons connected with a certain school and college, to which the reviewers of the compositions either belong, or are most strongly attached.

Give me leave, my Lord, to enumerate the causes of this general surmise, and pardon me if any censure should fall on a member of your own college. He, my Lord, is reputed to have a principal share in the allotment of the prizes; and you are not to be informed, that he is allied to the master of the favoured school, to one of the present successful candidates, and may be partial to the other, as a fellow of the favourite college.

The Poetry-Professor is the other dispenser of the laurel in this literary contest: that his character is respectable cannot be denied, and perhaps some may number among his virtues his partiality to Winchester-school, the place of his own, and of his patron's education.

I need not detain your Lordship with the mention of some others who have a similar fondness for this nursery of their youth. They are but underlings, and must not venture, for fear of losing the little fame they enjoy, to swerve from the decisions of the Poetry-Historian, and, that rival of Pindar, the Professor of Poetry. But I add no more, my Lord. I will only entreat you, after considering who are the judges, to look back on the list of fortunate candidates for many years past, and enquire out their connections. I forbear to specify them in this public manner, for I would not raise a blush in such men as I have just noticed; and far be it from me to reflect on such dignitaries as the late and the present Vice-Chancellor, or on that glory of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford. They are all honourable men; but, surely, you will allow, that to make a friend's fortune by filling his school, to raise the character of a favourite college, and to establish the reputation of a relation, are desirable objects, even to one who has solemnly said, *Nolo episcopari*.

That the compositions that have gained the prize have commonly had merit, is confessed; but can all the reputed authors lay their hands upon their hearts, and assert that they are their own? that, under the pretext of correction, they have not been in a great measure altered, or even entirely renewed? that they have not been sometimes thus corrected by the very persons who were to adjudge the prize? that they have not been previously shewn to persons who were themselves reviewers, or who could influence the reviewers? I would not give pain to the young men who have been dragged from their friendly obscurity, since many have already suffered enough, in being obliged to get by heart, with many a laborious effort, the long composition of another, which themselves have not understood. But I appeal to yourself, my Lord:—is it not remarkable, that in so large a body as your whole University, the prizes should almost invariably fall to the members of one society? Is genius confined within the walls of a single college? or have the Wykamists effectually kept Minerva among themselves by those iron rails, with which they have surrounded their painted image of her? Your liberal turn of thinking will immediately suggest to you, that no instructor whatever, not even the boasted school-master of Winchester, possesses the privilege of infusing genius into his scholars, and of excluding all who have not smarted under his rod, from taste and learning; and yet something very like this is the creed of the Wintonian.

If I mistake not, the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors are ostensibly the persons who adjudge the prize: the former, however, some think, has made Smiglecius too much his favourite study, to relish polite learning; and the latter gentlemen, however great their merit, seem to resign their right of decision to others, for reasons before mentioned. But, my Lord, if the public interest did not suffer by the loss of every moment of your time, I would earnestly entreat yourself to decide that contest, a victory which you so generously reward. To do this, or to withdraw your bounty, is the alternative which we submit to your consideration.

I am well aware, my Lord, that all that has been advanced will be attributed

buted by the accused parties to disappointment; but believe me, my Lord, I have long ago exceeded my seventh year, and am excluded from the competition. To contend against success, even when unmerited, is difficult; but I rely, with unbounded confidence, on your Lordship's love of equity. My sole motive for this address is, a desire that your liberality may be no longer abused; and that many an ingenuous youth, who honestly endeavours to obtain that success which merit alone cannot obtain, may be rescued from a state of despondency, ever fatal to improvement.

I am, my Lord, one whom your Lordship has hitherto attended to,

JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN,

CONscious of my own incapacity, to draw a portrait so masterly and difficult as that of the late Queen Matilda of Denmark, I waited in expectation that some more able and eloquent pen would have attempted it. But few persons in this kingdom were in any degree acquainted with her life or actions, while she resided at Copenhagen: perhaps still fewer had the honour to know that exalted sufferer, during the latter years which she spent in her retreat at Zell. To this unacquaintance with her Majesty's person, may, I doubt not, be imputed the universal silence respecting her; and it is, from the appearance of no other writer in so noble a cause, that the present attempt to present her real character to the English people must derive its excuse.

Sacrificed in the bloom of life, she was first sent an inexperienced victim to a court the most despicable, dissolute, and debauched in Europe. The respect which is due to royal dignity prevents me from giving a picture of the man to whom she was wedded. Surrounded with spies and emissaries, who interpreted the most trifling levities of youth into enormous crimes, the young and unguarded Queen could not long remain in such a court without giving her enemies too favourable an opportunity to effect her fall. They succeeded, and induced the wretched King to become the engine of their malevolence, by signing the order for her imprisonment. The interposition of the British court saved her from farther violence, and conducted her to an asylum in the electoral dominions of Hanover. Here she appeared in her true and native character. Divested of the retinue and pomp which, on the throne of Denmark, veiled her in a great degree from the inspection of nice observers, the qualities of her heart displayed themselves in her little court at Zell, and gained her universal love. Her person was dignified and graceful: she excelled in all the exercises befitting her sex, birth, and station. She danced the finest minuet in the Danish court, and managed the horse with uncommon address and spirit. She had a taste in music, and devoted much of her time, while at Zell, to the harpsichord. The characteristic stile of her dress was simplicity, not magnificence; that of her deportment, an affability, which in a personage of such high rank might be termed extreme condescension. Her talents were liberal and diffusive, cultivated by reading, and displayed themselves on all occasions. She conversed with the most perfect facility in French, English, German, and Danish; and to these extraordinary attainments she added a thorough knowledge of the Italian, which she studied and admired for its beauty and delicacy. Her manners were the most polished, soft, and ingratiating; and even the contracted state of her finances could not restrain that princely munificence of temper, which made her purse ever open to distress or misery. Naturally cheerful and happy in her disposition, adored and beloved to the highest degree by the circle of her court, even the dark cloud of adversity could not alter the sweetness and serenity of her temper. Banished, with every circumstance of indignity, from the throne of Denmark, she yet retained no sentiment of revenge or resentment against the authors of her fall, or against the Danish people. Her heart was not tinctured with ambition, and she looked back to the diadem which had been torn from her brow, with a calmness and superiority of soul, which might have made a Philip the Fifth, or a Victor Amadeus, blush. It was not the crown she regretted; her children only employed her care; the feelings of the sovereign were absorbed in those of the mother; and, if she wept the day when she quitted the Island of Zealand, it was because she was then bereft of those dear objects of her maternal fondness. Two or three months before her death, she shewed, with transports of joy, to

Madame

Madame d'O——, her first Lady of the Bedchamber, a little portrait of the Prince Royal her son, which she had just received. It happened that this lady, some few days after, entered the Queen's apartment at an unusual hour. She was surprized at hearing her Majesty talk, though quite alone. While she stood in this attitude of astonishment, unable to retire, the Queen turned suddenly round, and addressing herself to her with that charming smile, which she alone could preserve at a moment, when her heart was torn with the most acute and agonizing sensation,—"What must you think (said she) of a circumstance so extraordinary as that of hearing me talk, though you find me perfectly alone? But it was to this dear and cherished image I addressed my conversation: and what do you imagine I said to it? nearly the same verses which you sent not long ago to a child, sensible to the happiness of having found her father; verses (added she) which I changed after the manner following:

* "*Eh! qui donc, comme moi, gouteroit la douceur* [*cœur!*
De t'appeller mon fils, d'etre chere a ton
Toi qu'on arrache aux bras d'une mere sensible,
Qui ne pleure que toi, dans ce destin terrible."

Madame d'O——— could not speak; she burst into tears, and, overcome with her own emotion, retired hastily from the royal presence.

When she was first apprehended to be in danger from the disorder which seized her, anxiety and consternation were spread through her whole court, which idolized her: but when she expired, no language can express the horror and grief visible in every apartment of the palace. Leyser, the physician, who attended her Majesty thro' the course of her illness, dreaded the event from the first moment. She saw it, and, impressed with a presentiment of her approaching death, which proved but too true, "You have twice (said she to him) extricated me from very dangerous indispositions since the month of October, but this exceeds your skill: I know I am not within the help of medicine." Leyser desired that the celebrated Zimmermann might be called in to his aid from Hanover: he was so; but her Majesty's illness, which was a most malignant spotted fever, baffled every endeavour. Its violence even in the beginning was such, that her pulse beat an hundred and thirty-one strokes in a minute; but during the last two days it became impossible to count them. She bore the pains of her distemper with exquisite patience, and even shewed the most generous and delicate attention to the ladies who waited by her. She preserved her senses, speech, and understanding to the last moment, and, only a short time before her death, expressed the most perfect forgiveness of all those enemies who had persecuted and calumniated her during her life. Monsr. de Lichtenstein, Grand Marechal of the court of Hanover, presided at the funeral-rites, which were conducted with a pomp suited to her royal dignity. Her Majesty's body was interred with her maternal ancestors, the Dukes of Zell. The streets and the great church were thronged with crowds of people, drawn by the sincerest grief of condolance to behold the mournful obsequies of their royal benefactress pass along. It was a scene the most affecting and awful to be imagined; and when the funeral-sermon was preached over her remains, the numerous audience melted into tears, and were impressed with emotions of sorrow and lamentation only to be compared with those which the famous Bourdaloue excited by his oration on a very similar occasion, the death of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, in the last century. But the most striking proof of the love and attachment borne to her Majesty's memory after death, and the impression which her virtues had made among all ranks of people in the country where she died, is the resolution which the States of Lunenburg framed at Hanover on the 10th of last month. It was as follows:

"The Nobility and the States of the Duchy of Lunenburg assembled, have resolved on the 10th of June, in their last session, to present a request to the King of Great-Britain, to obtain the permission of erecting at Zell a monument in memory of the qualities of mind and heart of the late Queen of Denmark, as well as of the devotion and veneration which they have borne to that Princess. They intend choosing the most exquisite artists for the execution of it; and they hope, by this avowed proof of their zeal, to transmit

* TRANSLATION *attempted.*
Ah! who, like me, could taste the joy divine,
My lovely babe! to mix thy soul with mine!
Torn from my breast, I weep alone for thee,
Amidst the griefs which Heaven dispens'd to me.

transmit to the most remote posterity, both the profound grief, which the premature death of that young Queen has spread through a whole province which adored her, and the homage which they rendered to that true greatness, which the catastrophes and adversities the most cruel only render more respectable."

The author of this address to the public does not wish to be known: he has no interest in offering a tribute of adulation to a departed Queen. He was only induced, by the most lively conviction of her virtues and undeserved calamities, to attempt to display the image of their Princess to the English people. The eulogium is due to her memory; it is an atonement to her injured shade.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN the supposed faults and failings of men in eminent stations are exposed to public censure from the press, they who undertake to rescue their characters from the imputations thrown upon them, should be careful to offer no apologies or defences for them which are not pertinent to the subject of the accusation, and consequently not competent for the acquittal of the party accused.

It is well known, that the late Archbishop Secker fell under suspicions of deviating from the line of christian moderation, and christian simplicity, in some parts of his conduct, both before and after his advancement to the metropolitical chair. Instances were given to the public, and defences offered by his friends which did not satisfy, as they were applied to matters foreign to the charge, and tended only to exculpate him in certain circumstances where he was *not* blamed. Such was the general mode of his advocates, and such is the mode of his *Defender* in your Magazine for *May* last.

The question is, whether the Archbishop did not draw in Dr. Ridley to father a letter of his Grace's own composition? For an answer to this we are referred to an extract of his Grace's character from the editors of his works, intended to take off our attention to the point in dispute, and to cover the futility of the *Defence* which succeeds it. And what is this Defence? In the first place, the Defender *believes* that the first Letter, to the Author of the Confessional was not totally the manufacture of the Archbishop. Upon what evidence is the Defender's *belief* founded? The Archbishop's own evidence, who calls Dr. Ridley *the author of the letters!* But of what letters? the question is concerning *one* letter only: of what other letters Dr. Ridley was or was not the author there is no enquiry. But he will say, "that the two Bishop Barlows, being mentioned by his Grace, as being confounded by Dr. Ridley, that circumstance fixes the first letter (where only that mistake is made) upon the Doctor in the meaning of his Grace." Of that, indeed, I have no doubt: as Dr. Ridley had, by his Grace's management, passed for the *nominal* author of the first letter, his Grace would hardly give the cue to his correspondent to conjecture that himself was the *real* author.

But what is it his Grace does say? "I think," says his Grace, "that he (the author of the first Occasional Remarks) hath not hit Dr. Ridley in any thing, but the trifling mistake about the two Bishop Barlows."

Now, the author of those Remarks taking Dr. Ridley for the *real*, as well as the *nominal* author of the *first* Letter to the Author of the Confessional, the stroke concerning the trifling mistake was doubtless aimed at the Doctor, and might be said by the Archbishop to have hit Dr. Ridley, without any impeachment of his Grace's veracity, so far as mere words will ascertain it, even though he knew at the same time that the mistake was not made by Dr. Ridley.

But this is not the whole of this curious Defence. The Defender, by exhibiting these extracts from Archbishop Secker's letters, plainly means, you should understand that the informations his Grace received from his correspondent, were to be sent to Dr. Ridley as materials for his *first* Letter to the Author of the Confessional: whereas it appears, from the extracts themselves, that *that* Letter was published *before* his Grace received these supplementary informations from his correspondent. The contrary, however, is artfully insinuated by the Defender, for thus he introduces his extracts: "The Archbishop gave Dr. Ridley every assistance he could, and not only that, but was glad to receive any information, *from whatever quarter it came*; as he did in the answer to Philips, *the same he did in the Letters to the Author of the Confessional.*"

And

And from such informations (some of which might very well come from the *quarter* of Father Philips himself) did his Grace undoubtedly compose the first Letter to the Author of the Confessional. The style of that letter, compared with that of the other two, is more than an hundred witnesses from what *quarter* it came, and that Dr. Ridley had no hand in it.

The other part of the Defence, as laid out by the Defender, should be addressed to the following charge of Philo-Ridleius: "Archbishop Secker's politics (whatever were his real principles) led him to exalt church-authority to the highest pitch, and rigidly to enforce conformity to every thing established." What answer have we to this? He tells us, "The Archbishop was a good parish-priest, and that he regularly visited his dioceses." But what of his attachment to church-authority, and his rigidly enforcing conformity? Even this, "He was not afraid to maintain the trusts reposed in him, to defend the rights, and to support the constitution of the church over which he presided." What occasion, then, for any defence of this part of his conduct? If this was laudable in the Archbishop, Philo-Ridleius is, so far, his Grace's encomiast as well as this officious Defender.

For the rest, the candid reader will easily perceive, that the other parts of this Defence are nothing but the despumations of the bitter spirit of orthodoxy, fermenting, probably, in *the keen atmosphere of wholesome severities*, abounding with groundless surmises, and assertions, meriting no other reply but that of father *Valerian* to the Jesuits. Suffice it, for the present, to say, that the Defender is miserably mistaken in his malevolent conjectures, and an utter stranger to the profession and connections of

PHILO-RIDLEIUS.

Abingdon, June 23.

[The above reply was not received till too late to be inserted in the June Mag.]

Mr. URBAN,

THE satisfactory answer given, in your two last Magazines, to the malevolent insinuations thrown out by your disguised correspondent at *Abingdon*, against two of the most respectable characters of this age and nation, reminded me of the following lines, which were written at Oxford in 1768, and certainly merit a place in your imperial and well-digested Miscellany. They have never yet appeared in any collection, and, therefore, you are now requested to admit them into your repository, by

Your constant reader,

Oxford, July 22, 1775. VINDEX.

FIRM Foe to heresy, and all its clan,
The scourge of Papist and of Puritan,
RIDLEY steps forth, well disciplin'd to act [*fact*;
In Truth's defence, and silence fraud with
Friend to the cause for which his fathers bled, [boasts to tread.
And, learn'd like them, their steps he
Rome's hydra first her wretched fate bemoan'd,
Geneva's next beneath their lashes groan'd.
RIDLEY, like them, can quit his envied stall,
When sacred Truth and Freedom's voice shall call,
To quell an *Arius* or *Confessional*.
Then cease thy venom, Bl—ck—n, and amend
What *Candid Disquisition* can't defend.
But, should his friendly scourges still incite [would bite,
Thy rage to gnash those teeth which fain
RIDLEY still haunts thee, and, to check thy pride, [ricide.
Shakes high his rod, and calls thee Par-

Two Letters to the Trustees of the late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury *for the Disposal of his Grace's Options, annexed to a Speech in Convocation.* (*See p.* 184)

Bushey, 22 *April*, 1775.

MY LORDS,

MORE than five weeks are elapsed since I presented to your Lordships my memorial, wherein I particularly stated my claim to the vacant rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. I can only impute the great delay in presenting me, to my late Speech in Convocation. I am still very confident, that the motion which I made was seasonable and pertinent, because it contained a most dutiful declaration of THE KING'S SUPREMACY from the Representative Body of the Clergy in Convocation assembled, who are bound to maintain IT; and I therein discharged my duty and conscience. I never intend to employ the credit and authority which my preferments give me, against those to whom I owe them; yet I will not sacrifice my opinion to my interests and friendships. I am, my Lords, with all possible respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. I.

Bushey

Bushey, 3 June, 1775.

MY LORDS,

THOUGH my friends consider me in a state of persecution, I am not sensible of any disgrace or uneasiness therein: for I bear an honourable and pleasing testimony in my own breast, that I have discharged my duty to the Best of Kings and the Best of Constitutions. At the same time I expressed myself with great caution concerning an Act of Parliament, which has since been declared by many wise men so totally unconstitutional, that it cannot continue in force any long time; particularly, "because by permitting both the clergy and the laity to hold offices and benefices without taking THE OATH OF SUPREMACY, and by granting to the Popish Clergy in the Province of Quebec the enjoyment of their accustomed dues and rights, it has entirely stopped the growth and propagation of the Protestant Religion, and in the room thereof has established the Religion of the Church of Rome in the said Province." My Lords, I wrote my Plea for the Subscription of the Clergy to the 39 Articles of Religion upon the same plan, to wit, for the dignity and support of our Happy Constitution in Church and State; for which my much-honoured Patron the late Archbishop thanked me, and the very learned and excellent Prelate Bishop Pearce honoured me with a long Letter, concluding in these words: "That you may continue to be an able Advocate for our holy Religion, and for that mode of it which is established here among us, may Almighty God grant, and give his blessing to all your pious endeavours. I am, Rev. Sir, with true respect, Your, &c.

ZACH. ROCHESTER."

The claimant of Bishopsgate-church has not, perhaps, paid his addresses of duty and respect so assiduously as might have been expected, disdaining with a becoming delicacy the odious suspicion, or the more reproachful insinuation, of soliciting preferment which he does not want. And indeed, my Lords, I received so many real kindnesses from the late Bishop of Bristol, who distinguished me with his particular friendship, during the course of several years, while I continued Fellow of Exeter-College, and afterwards till his death, that I would with pleasure forego almost any thing for the benefit of his Son, except a claim of right which has been most injuriously reprobated. On the other hand, I am very sure, if that most respectable and worthy Prelate was now living, and one of the Trustees of Archbishop Secker for the Disposal of His Grace's Options, He would admit my claim in preference to his nearest relation. I have, my Lords, the honour to subscribe myself, with all possible respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. I.

A FRIENDLY ADDRESS *to Lord* NORTH.

The 8th of the 7th month, 1775.

Friend N——,

THERE was a time when I entertained a tolerable opinion of thy head, and a favourable one of thy heart. There was a time when I thought that the life, liberty, and property of the subject would remain inviolate, and that thy whole study would be to encourage commerce, to redress grievances, and to promote the welfare of the mother-country and the colonies. How far thy measures have confirmed or disappointed my expectations, let the present fatal period proclaim, and an astonished world declare! Turn over the pages of antiquity, peruse the history of thy own country, and tell me whether the bloody transactions of a Nero, or a Mary, can furnish any thing that wears a worse complection than the American expedition. I tell thee plainly, I do not believe they can; and that, if thou wilt persevere, the worst consequences will follow. In vain did a certain pensioned scribbler lately ask the cause of this unhappy difference, that he might misrepresent it, by answering the question himself. In vain does a second, under the signature of *A Lawyer*, and of *Matter of Fact*, reflect upon that great and good man Lord Chatham, upon the present worthy Lord Mayor, and upon the faithful and virtuous city of London. Arts like these are too stale for deception, and too bare-faced not to meet with contempt. Ask thy own heart, or rather ask thy S——, whether the colonists have not a right to expect and to insist upon the enjoyment of their inherent constitutional privileges? Are not their wives and children as dear to them as thine are to thee, or his own to himself? Most certainly they are! Why, then, are they treated with such unexampled cruelty? Why are they put under military government? Why are thousands of them shut up in Bos-

ten to starve, or live upon salt provisions with a licentious soldiery? Why is their charter violated, and their trade removed? Why are their once happy and peaceable regions to be desolated with fire and sword, and, oh! horrible to relate! a Roman Catholic army proposed to be let loose upon them?

Thou wilt say, perhaps, in thy justification, that the colonists are in a state of actual rebellion, and that nothing but desperate measures will avail. I answer, the more culpable thou, as the odium of it (if true) belongs to thee and to the junto only, who have taken more pains to make them rebels, than is necessary to make rebels good subjects. Did not the Americans, before they took up arms in defence of their liberties, present the most humble petition that injured subjects could offer? Did they ask for any thing more than to be put in the same situation they were in at the close of the last war? They did not: yet, even that request was refused them. And what is the consequence? Exactly what was predicted by those illustrious worthies, who protested against and reprobated the measure. Our friends and fellow-subjects, to the inexpressible grief of every good man, are now made desperate with injuries and wrongs; the flame of civil war rages throughout the vast continent of America; and an impolitic junto are sacrificing the flower of our troops, and exhausting the wealth of the nation, to remedy evils their own misconduct have occasioned, and which nothing but friendship and good offices can remove. Ask the merchant or the manufacturer, what he thinks of thy arbitrary proceedings? He will tell thee that they are big with ruin, and that bankruptcy stares him in the face. Enquire of innumerable journeymen weavers, and other industrious dependents, what their sentiments are? Their answer will be, that their families are starving, and that they are deprived of their daily bread. In short, there is no rank nor degree of people that are not, in some measure, affected by it. But, thanks to Heaven, the British lion is at length roused; the sons of Britannia feel for their brethren in distress. Let me then entreat thee, if thou hast any regard for trade, for the peace of thy own mind, and for the prosperity of Great Britain and the colonies, immediately to repeal all the oppressive acts that have been passed, and to make such overtures as will secure a speedy accommodation. God knows, this is no time to quarrel with our best friends, and give up three millions a year, by suspending their trade, and contending for an unjust tax; for, however pacific France and Spain may affect to appear at present, be assured, that, when we have enervated ourselves by the unnatural contest, we shall be attacked with the united force of both.

Once more, then, I conjure thee to desist from purposes which have no other tendency than to promote an effusion of our own and our friends blood, and to expose every thing to danger. Besides, thou wouldst do well to consider, that the national grievances so loudly complained of not long since by the city of London, are still fresh upon most peoples minds; and that the elegant marble statue, erected in Guildhall by its faithful citizens, in honour of the immortal Beckford, is a constant and powerful monitor to Englishmen to be upon their guard.

Humbly recommending what I have here offered to thy serious consideration, and fervently beseeching Him, in whose hands the hearts of all men are, to soften thine, and to endue thy Master with a spirit that is gentle and easy to be entreated,

I remain, thy assured friend, B.

Mr. Urban,

SOME of your readers, perhaps, may be curious to know the cause of that general discontent, which now universally prevails among the workmen employed in building the shipping in his Majesty's dock yards; I shall, therefore, just state the facts, without presuming to blame either those who have the direction of those yards, or the men who are now become unruly. It is several years since a reform was attempted to be carried into execution in order to save timber, by allowing the shipwrights, &c. a small advance in wages in lieu of chips. The reason then urged was, that much timber was cut to waste to increase the quantity of chips that otherwise would be usefully employed, if no such perquisite was permitted. This, however, not being found to produce the desired effect, a plan was laid before the Board of Admiralty effectually to obviate the inconvenience, by settling the rates of the different sorts of work, and obliging the men to work at these rates by piece-work.

Though

Though this PLAN might be very judiciously conceived in idea, yet when it came to be carried into execution, either the projectors were not sufficiently skilled in the practical part of shipbuilding to ascertain properly the rates themselves, or the officers who were to regulate the prices had other motives than the good of the service to influence their conduct; for, while some few favourites could earn four shillings a-day, the main body could with difficulty earn eighteen-pence. Add to this, that the desire of encreasing their wages made them less intent upon perfecting their work; the choice of timber was not properly and carefully attended to; the superintendents were continually finding fault; the work, when ready to be put together, was sometimes condemned; and, in short, such continual broils and animosities took place, that the workmen, one and all, who were employed on task-work, rose in a body and refused to work. It is in vain that threats or fair promises have been used to reconcile them to the service. Many of them are determined to leave the kingdom; others to seek employment in private yards; and those who have been accustomed to work only in his Majesty's dock-yards persist in having their wages raised, and put upon a more equitable footing, before they return to their daily labour. It is certain, that since these discontents took place the service has suffered considerably; and pity it is, that those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow should be pinched in the government's service, while those who have little or nothing to do are enabled, by their places and perquisites, to live in splendor, and to rival, by their grandeur and the homage they exact, even Majesty itself. I am, Sir, &c.

A BY-STANDER.

Mr. URBAN,

IT must shock every reader of humanity, at the same time they read in your Historical Chronicle for April, that the plunderers of wrecks, however persons of property, have received the just reward of their mistaken barbarity, to read likewise that our most gracious Sovereign has settled an annuity for life on a soldier who presented him with a young lion, which he could not get out of a snare without *killing* two *savages* who had lain it.—In the name of all that is sacred, is a lion's whelp an equivalent with the K. of England for the lives of two human creatures? or are those intolerable grievances the game laws to obtain in the wilds of Africa with the same efficacy as in the cultivated, humanized island of Great-Britain? If it is the spirit of these easy times to make murder manslaughter, let us at least begin with avenging every man his own wrong, before we fall upon the innocent savages; and, if we lust after the fields and vineyards of the Caribbs, let us not put the natives of Senegal to the sword for a few wild beasts.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is a passage in the first Ode of *Horace* where numbers of people are disposed to alter the reading. The words are,

Me doctarum ederæ præmis frontium
Dis miscent superis; *me* gelidum nemus,
Nympharumque leves cum satyris chori
Secernunt populo.

Which they would correct,

Te doctarum, &c.

because, say they, it makes a noble contrast between the poet and his patron; is a fine compliment to the patron, *Mæcenas*; and carries with it a greater air of modesty in respect of the poet. These, Sir, are the grounds of the emendation, which, as it was rumoured at the time, was first proposed by Bishop *Hare* *, and has been very generally received since. But still I cannot entirely acquiesce in the alteration, though it be at first sight so plausible.

First, there is neither MS. nor old edition, to support the alteration. We may rely on Dr. *Bentley*'s care and fidelity for this.

Secondly, *Mæcenas* never ranked so high in the republic of letters as to be entitled to such a high-flown compliment. He was the poet's patron, as *Horace* often acknowledges, and even in the entrance of this Ode. This was true, and this it was sufficient for him on all occasions to profess, without loading *Mæcenas* with false and groundless panegyric, which could only serve to make both patron and poet ridiculous.

But, thirdly, notwithstanding the fair pretence of consulting the poet's modesty, I am clearly of opinion that the words accord perfectly with *Horace*'s character. This poet had a great deal to be proud of; he was in general very eminently learned, an excellent critic,

* Others said, it came first from the elegant critic *Janus Broukhusius*.

and

and in particular was the first of the *Romans* that wrote *lyric* poetry. At the same time he was perfectly sensible of his own merits, even to what may be called vanity, and very frequently boasts of them. See III Od. 30. IV Od. 3. VI Od. 20, &c. So that, as the passage in question corresponds so well with the poet's own temper and character, as likewise with so many other of his expressions in different parts of his works, it seems to be the safest way to retain the old reading.

T. ROW.

P. S. Page 274. of the last Magazine, line 28, for *seal* read *ring*.

Mr. URBAN,

ONE of your constant readers will be much obliged to Mr. Row, or any of your antiquarian correspondents, who can inform him *when* the mitre, in the arms of our *Archbishops*, was first placed in a *Ducal* coronet, in which it now differs from those of our *Bishops*; especially as it seems of modern introduction, since not only those on the tombs of the old prelates in Canterbury cathedral, but those of some since the Reformation, in the windows of that church, have it not.

Yours, &c. Q.

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p. 278.*

BEING disappointed in going with the caravan to Babylon in the autumn, as has been already related, p. 278, our traveller returned to Aleppo, where he staid till the spring, when he joined a caravan of Armenians and Turks, well guarded, bound to Jerusalem, hiring a mule from a Turk to carry his victuals. Their number was about 600 Armenians, Christian pilgrims, men and women, 600 Turks trafficking for their own business, 100 soldiers, three chiauses, and six janisaries. The confusion of this multitude he describes as most grievous, on account of the extreme heat and scarcity of water, and narrow stony passages, in which they often fell one over another in great heaps, and the Christians were often well beaten by the conducting Turks. The owner of his mule was for three days very favourable to him, in order to have a share (he found) of his tobacco, of which he always carried a quantity with him, to procure the good-will of the Turks.

At his walking, which he often did at dismounting, to stretch his legs, that were stiffened by a stumbling beast, they laughed and mocked him, it being their custom, at alighting, to sit down immediately, and fold their feet under them. On the ninth day they arrived at Damascus, and were lodged three days there in a great *cave*, at the Grand Signor's expence; a privilege allowed to all strangers who come with a caravan.

Leaving all the Turks at Damascus, in the way to Jerusalem, all the Armenians fell down on the ground, and kissed it, as being the place (they said) where St. Paul was converted. It is now covered with an old chapel. In three days, passing through Arabia Petrosa, they entered Galilee, over the river Jordan, by Jacob's bridge (so called), near which he was shewn the place where Jacob wrestled with the angel, and where he met Esau. From thence he had six days journey to Jerusalem, paying large tributes frequently for his head, and once, in one day, 5l. 8s. English. Along the lake of Gennesareth, and through the decayed towns of Bethsaida and Tiberias, Cana and Cæsarea Philippi (all famed in the Gospel), passing the river Kishon, they arrived at Nazareth. Here he saw the pretended ruins of the house where Mary dwelt, of whose stones the Armenians carried away above five thousand pounds weight, as a memorial. Resolving to travel all night, and the way being rocky, difficult, and dangerous; they hired a Christian guide to Lydda, two days journey. But this traitor, by a private messenger, apprized 300 Arabs of their passage, warning them to meet or way-lay our travellers, whose wealth he described; and, on their marching faster than ordinary, fearing they might be too quick for his purpose, he led them amongst pools and holes, where many of their camels and asses were irrecoverably lost, the owners, from their apprehensions, not daring to stay and relieve them. Lithgow's "pilgrimage, however, was ever pedestrial." At length, the Captain and janisaries earnestly begging him to bring them right, he replied, he was mistaken, and could not find the way till day-light. The company therefore halted, and, in the mean time, one of the soldiers told the Captain, that he saw the guide, before they left Nazareth, send a messenger forward, he knew not why. Upon this they bound him to his horse with ropes,

ropes, to force him to a confession In the midst of this tumult, Lithgow, discovering the north star, which seemed to him exceeding low, considered thereby, that the villain had led them more to the southward than to the westward, which was their way to Jerusalem. He entreated the caravan, therefore, to turn to the north, in order to disappoint their enemies; to which advice they yielded: and so he became their guide in that dark night, till morning, none of them knowing that star, or the nature of it. The traitor then, finding his treason discovered, and himself, at all events, without hopes of escaping, began to beg pardon, and promised, that, if his life might be spared and secured, he would tell them how to avoid those impending dangers. Of this the Captain and janisaries assured him with an oath. He was then untied, and confessed, that, if they had continued their former route, they would all have been put to the sword; and, on his knees, cried often, with tears, *Mercy! Mercy!* All the night they travelled with that star, and in the morning were on the borders of Palestine, within half a mile of Tyre, which, at break of day, Lithgow and some of the Armenians visited, now a heap of marble and alabaster ruins, on pillars of which the houses formerly stood; and of the same, four-squared, the fore face of the harbour, inclosed in the middle of the town, also consisted. In particular, he was shewn a pillar lying on the ground, one entire stone, of nine several colours of marble, twenty-two feet of his measure in length, and eight in compass, which, he was told, was one of the pillars that Samson pulled down on the Philistines at his death; though Samson died at Azoth, the farthest S. W. part of Palestine. Be that as it might, our Scotchman brought home a pound weight of it, and presented half of it to King James I. Next day the Captain, (as he had sworn) sending back that false Judas, sent a post to Tyre for a new guide, who came immediately, and passing through the desolate town of Sarepta (where Elijah lodged), leaving Mount Carmel on the right, and Samaria on the left, they entered a fruitful plain, where, in the evening, they discovered 200 pavilions, from which rode out to them six naked men, on Arabian geldings, who enquired who and what they were, and whither bound? and if there were any Franks of Christendom in company? And, learning that there was one Frank only, they presently sought our poor countryman, and demanding *Cafjar, Caffar*, or tribute for his head, they forced him to pay for his life seven gold sequins (seven times nine shillings sterling), because, they said, their King was in those rents, and therefore they tripled his tribute; and were much dissatisfied at there being no more Franks in company. And, at night, as they were sleeping on the hard ground, the same King came, with twenty four of his naked guards, all well armed, and obliged Lithgow to give him five gold pieces more, threatening otherwise (by signs) that he would cut his throat. In return his Majesty drank to him in a large draught of water.

Soon after, the Turk, his mule's master, who was so kind to him (as before-mentioned) while his tobacco lasted, suspecting that he had some still left, was advised by his associates to beat him soundly, and to dismount his victuals and water, till he indulged him with more. Lithgow perceiving this, ran and complained to the caravan, and, in consequence, his friend was "bravely belaboured with a cudgel," and his own safety procured. Next day they pitched their hair-cloth tents round about Jacob's Well, near the decayed city of Sychar, in Samaria. This old well they found so deep, that scarcely all their ropes could sink their bucket in the water. In the evening they marched through a part of the fields of Basan, once the dominions of King Og, and at night encamped near Lydda, where Peter healed the paralytic. Next morning, before day-break, they were beset in their way by 300 or 400 Arabs, who, from some shrubby heights, discharged a flight of arrows at them, which killed nine women, five men, and wounded thirty persons more: and, had not their soldiers stood bravely on their defence, and shot off their guns and bows, they must all have miserably perished; for then the banditti instantly fled. Our pilgrims halted till day-light to bury their slain, and, in the afternoon, they arrived at Berah, anciently Beersheba, 11 miles from Jerusalem, where they reposed, and refreshed their camels, mules, and asses, but could get nothing for themselves from those despiteful Moors but water, though they were extremely faint, travelling that day

day above 43 miles, in order to reach Jerusalem before the gates were shut. Half way between that city and Berah, Lithgow and two Armenians, being advanced a bow-shot before the company, unhappily met six Moors driving six asses loaded with fire-wood, who, seeing them alone, attacked and robbed them of their pocket money, and, on Lithgow's resisting, one of them, seizing him by the beard, with a broad knife, would have cut his throat, if one of his companions had not interposed. Soon after, their soldiers appearing, they gave a shout; and the Moors fled; but two of the chiefs were taken and brought to the Captain, one of whom had our traveller's money, which he received back again. The other two were redeemed by their friends and neighbours, who restored the Armenians money, and prevailed with the Captain to lay aside his intention of executing the robbers at Jerusalem. Of that city our pilgrims having now the prospect, the Armenians began to sing psalms of thanksgiving, and Lithgow also, with tears of joy, sung the 103d psalm all the way till they arrived near the walls, when they ceased for fear of the Turks.

The sun, however, being set, they found the gates locked, and the keys carried up to the Bashaw in the castle, to their great sorrow, being all both hungry and weary; nor could they prevail on the Turks within to give them over the walls some victuals for their money. Mean time the guardian of the monastery of Cordeliers, who resides there to receive Christian travellers, hearing of their late arrival, and, on enquiry, being told that there was only one Frank of Europe in the company, called to Lithgow, and asking what countryman he was, seemed extremely glad, and, returning home, sent two friars to him with bread, wine, and fish, which they let over the wall secretly, as they thought; but, being espied, the guardian next day was obliged to pay to the Sub-Bashaw a fine of 100 piastres (30l. sterling), otherwise both he and our traveller had been beheaded: a dear-bought supper to the Grey-Friars, and no very agreeable welcome to Lithgow, who was first in danger of his life by starving, and then for receiving of food, he being also suspected of treason, and the friars to have taken in munition from him and the other Christians, to betray the city;—a common pretence with the Turks to extort money from those fathers.

On Palm-Sunday, in the morning, 1612, the caravan entered Jerusalem, and at the gate they were all searched for arms and ammunition. The Armenians were obliged to deliver up their weapons, and Lithgow's name was written in the clerk's book, that his tribute for the gate, and for seeing the sepulchre, might, before his departure, be paid together. The gates were of iron outwardly, and above each gate were planted brazen cannon.

Taking his leave of his companions, who lodged with their own patriarch, our author was met and received in the streets by the guardian and twelve friars, each carrying a lighted wax-candle, and one for him also, and, singing *Te Deum* all the way to their monastery, they greatly rejoicing that a Christian had come from such a far country as Scotland to visit Jerusalem. There the guardian forthwith washed his right foot with water, and his vicar the left, and then they and all the twelve friars kissed his feet. But, when they knew afterwards, that he was no Popish Catholic, they sorely repented of their labour. He found there ten Franks, just come from Venice, six of them Germans, and also good Protestants, who were wonderfully pleased to hear him flatly tell the guardian, that he was no Roman Catholic, nor ever thought to be so. The other four were Frenchmen and Papists; with nine other mercantile Franks, most of them Venetians, who were all, especially the Germans, extremely kind and courteous to Lithgow, having a high respect for his long peregrination, and always admiring that he had no companion.

(To be continued.)

Part of an Address to the British Soldiery, dated at New York, *May* 1, *and circulated throughout the Army in the Neighbourhood of* Boston.

Friends and Countrymen,

THE business and profession of a soldier, when properly applied, is highly useful, necessary, and honourable.

But, if a soldier, instead of defending the rights and privileges of his countrymen, acts against them, his business then changes its nature, and is to be considered as dangerous to the society by which he is employed.

By your military order, or institution, as soldiers of the British court, you

you are entitled to respect and honour; but by the disgraceful, odious, and unlawful service to which you are ordered, by the wicked ministry of the British court, you are placed, with respect to us, in the light of instruments of tyranny, or hostile invaders of right and property. In justice, therefore, to the character of a soldier, to your own consciences and honour, you will not only refuse the infamous service of becoming robbers and murderers of your countrymen, but will highly resent the indignity offered to you, in requiring at your hands the perpetration of a business of so much villany and horror.

The ministry of Great-Britain, for divers wicked purposes, have, in fact, totally obstructed the natural operation of the constitution, and changed its happy free government into an oppressive, miserable tyranny.

Not content with depriving the people in Great Britain and Ireland of their freedom and happiness, the wicked ministry have for these many years past, been using their utmost efforts to subject the British Colonies in America to the same tyranny and distress. The pretences, to accomplish this vile design, have been numerous, and powerfully urged; but all so clearly repugnant to justice, and to common sense, as scarcely to deserve a refutation.

The ministry pretend, that a sovereign legislative power, over the whole British Empire, as well in America, as in England, &c. is lodged in the King and Parliament of Great Britain. In order to support this absurd idea, they are forced to encounter the most glaring inconsistencies and contradictions.

In the government of the colonies, they have confounded the three branches of the legislature together, and injuriously deprived the King of his sovereignty by bestowing an equal portion of it upon the Lords and Commons. It is not easy to conceive how they, who are but British subjects, came to be invested with a sovereign power over other subjects, as free as themselves, and under the same constitution and common sovereign. This is the most incomprehensible kind of dominion and subjection that ever was heard of!—Neither the ministry, nor any of their tools have pretended to deny, that the inhabitants of the British Colonies are under the same constitution, and entitled to the same rights of freedom, as the people of England.

But though this cannot be denied, yet the ministry have presumed to cause acts of parliament to be passed, by which the most sacred rights of the British Colonies are flagrantly invaded; they are declared subject to laws, in their own nature highly unreasonable, cruel, and unjust, passed without their concurrence or consent, and in open violation of the constitution both in England and America.

These laws, therefore, having no one requisite to give them authority, but, on the contrary, being utterly repugnant to the English constitution, and every principle of reason and justice, are in themselves null and void, ought to have no force nor effect, nor could any person act upon them, without a high crime against God and his country.

And yet the wicked contrivers of these unlawful, abominable, and bloody acts, have determined to enforce them with fire and sword; and have by their emissary, General Gage, actually begun hostilities near Boston, by the invasion of private property, and the murder of many innocent people.

By the unlawful and forcible intrusion of forces, and by military preparations, General Gage has, long since, given us reason to apprehend his hostile intentions, unless we would tamely surrender our dearest rights and liberties, and consent to become slaves. But this last act of rapine, murder, and conflagration, which is the last extreme of hostility, has put the designs and disposition of the General and his directors out of dispute.—The sword alone must now decide the contest—I mean, unless we have a full restoration of all our violated rights. The Righteous Disposer of all events who can at his pleasure chastise the most arrogant tyrant that ever presumed, in vain confidence of superior strength, to oppress the innocent, has been pleased to check the insolence of the haughty General, and favour our cause — a cause in which we can, with humble confidence, rely on the divine aid — of which we consider it as an earnest, that, from one end of the continent to the other, we are unanimous in sentiment, and inspired with such an ardor, that we shall, with the utmost alacrity, venture our lives in the cause.

I now, therefore, once more address myself

myself to you, countrymen and friends, of the military of Great Britain.

I call you by these amicable names, because, though it appears that you were sent here with a hostile intention, yet it is not certain that you were privy to the design, or that you would consent, or even be compelled, to such a dishonourable, inhuman, and villainous service.—Surely, you would not be guilty of an action so base, so barbarous, as to murder your fellow-subjects, if you could! Be this as it may, our situation and yours at present is such, that it is necessary we should know with certainty, whether we may confide in you as friends, or ought to guard against you as enemies.

As the service on which you were sent here is dishonourable and injurious to your country, we have reason to think it is highly disagreeable to you. Therefore, in the name of the British Colonies in general, I am authorized to assure you, and all the British soldiery at present in America, that, if you will quit the service, and join your American brethren in opposing the wicked designs of the ministry, (or, if you please, you shall not be required to draw your swords, or take any active part in the contest,) you shall be kindly received as brothers and friends, and provided with a comfortable subsistence among us: you shall be sent with a proper escort to any part of the continent where you chuse to retire, togegether with your wives, children, and effects; or these shall be sent after you: you shall be protected against the army and the military laws of Great-Britain, which have no legal force in America.

These considerations, we hope, will have proper weight with you, without putting us to the disagreeable necessity of using compulsive measures, or considering you as enemies.

An English American.

This address was soon followed by

A Proclamation *issued by his Excellency the Hon.* Thomas Gage, *Esq; Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

Whereas the infatuated multitudes, who have long suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progression of crimes, against the constitutional authority of the state, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to arise from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often frustrated, and are now rendered hopeless, by the influence of the same evil counsels; it only remains for those who are entrusted with supreme rule, as well for the punishment of the guilty, as the protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the sword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the most sacred rights of the crown and people of Great-Britain, are too many to enumerate on one side, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people, who have been witnesses of the late transactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find, upon a transient review, marks of premeditation and conspiracy that would justify the fullness of chastisement: and even those who are least acquainted with facts, cannot fail to receive a just impression of their enormity, in proportion as they discover the arts and assiduity by which they have been falsified or concealed. The authors of the present unnatural revolt, never daring to trust their cause or their actions to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the dispassionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the suppression of truth. and while indefatigable and shameless pains have been taken to obstruct every appeal to the real interest of the people of America, the grossest forgeries, calumnies, and absurdities that ever insulted human understanding, have been imposed upon their credulity. The press, that distinguished appendage of public liberty, and, when fairly and impartially employed, its best support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary purposes: the animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the just rights and interests of mankind, has been applied to countenance the most abandoned violation of those sacred blessings; and not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treason, for the security of their persons and properties; till, to compleat the horrid profanation of terms, and of ideas, the name of God has been introduced in the pulpits to excite and justify devastation and massacre.

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The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst extremities, a number of armed persons, to the amount of many thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind walls and lurking holes attacked a detachment of the King's troops, who, not expecting so consummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period, the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added insult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ships and subjects with cannon and small-arms; have possessed the roads and other communications by which the town of Boston was supplied with provisions; and with a preposterous parade of military arrangement, they affect to hold the army besieged; while part of their body make daily and indiscriminate invasions upon private property, and, with a wantonness of cruelty ever incident to lawless tumult, carry depredation and distress wherever they turn their steps. The actions of the 19th of April are of such notoriety as must baffle all attempts to contradict them; and the flames of buildings and other property from the islands and adjacent country, for some weeks past, spread a melancholy confirmation of the subsequent assertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myself of the last effort within the bounds of my duty, to spare the effusion of blood, to offer, and I do hereby, in his Majesty's name, offer and promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of *condign punishment*.

And to the end that no person within the limits of this proffered mercy may plead ignorance of the consequences of refusing it, I, by these presents, proclaim, not only the persons above named and excepted, but also all their adherents, associates, and abettors, meaning to comprehend in those terms, all and every person and persons, of what class, denomination, or description soever, who have appeared in arms against the King's government, and shall not lay down the same as aforementioned; and likewise all such as shall so take arms after the date hereof, or who shall in any wise protect or conceal such offenders, or assist them with money, provision, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other necessary for subsistence or offence; or shall hold secret correspondence with them by letter, message, signal, or otherwise;—to be rebels and traitors, and as such to be treated.

And whereas, during the continuance of the present unnatural rebellion, justice cannot be administered by the common law of the land, the course whereof has, for a long time past, been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence results a necessity for using and exercising the law martial; I have therefore thought fit, by *the authority vested in me by the royal charter to this province*, to publish, and I do hereby publish, proclaim, and order, the use and exercise of the law martial, within and throughout this province, for so long a time as the present unhappy occasion shall necessarily require; whereof all persons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the province, as to resist, encounter, and subdue, the rebels and traitors above described, by such as shall be called upon for those purposes.

To these inevitable, but I trust salutary measures, it is a far more pleasing part of my duty, to add the assurances of protection and support to all who, in so trying a crisis, shall manifest their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent state. So that such persons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the course of this alarm, may return to their respective callings and professions; and stand distinct and separate from the parricides of the constitution, till GOD in his mercy shall restore to his creatures in this distracted land, that system of happiness from which they have been seduced, the religion of peace, and liberty founded upon law.

Given at Boston, this twelfth day of June, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

Thomas Flucker, Secretary.

43. *An Enquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts. To which is prefixed a Letter to the Earl of* Bute. *By* Robert Strange, *Member of the Royal Academy of Painting at* Paris, *of the Academies of* Rome, Florence, Bologna, *Professor of the Royal Academy at* Parma, *&c. 8vo. pp.* 140. Dilly.

THE merit of Mr. Strange, as an Engraver, is universally known. All lovers of the arts, therefore, will hear with concern, that his acknowledged abilities have been less encouraged at home than abroad, and, in truth, that he has met with persecution where he had reason to hope for patronage. Such, however, is his own representation of his case, which we will now abridge from the letter here prefixed, which, of 140 pages, occupies 59.

A little before he undertook his journey to Italy in the year 1760, of which the public had been apprised, being then employed in executing several plates from pictures in Kensington palace, Mr. Ramsay signified to him, that it would be agreeable to the Prince of Wales [his present Majesty] and the Earl of Bute, if he would engrave a print from two whole-length portraits of his Royal Highness and his Lordship, just painted by the said Mr. Ramsay. Incompatible as such a work would be with all Mr. Strange's other engagements, his affairs being settled in order to go to Italy, and as it would employ him nearly the space of two years, he begged leave to decline the undertaking, at least till Mr. Ramsay had represented his situation, which he earnestly requested him to do. On his return to town all his friends approved of what he had done; and he went directly to wait on Lord Bute, but was not admitted. He afterwards waited on Mr. Ramsay, and begged him respectfully to represent to the Prince and his Lordship his reasons for declining the proposal. Mr. Ramsay replied, "Give your reasons yourself." Upon this Mr. Strange returned a second time to wait on Lord Bute, but in vain, his Lordship was still invisible.

About a fortnight after, Mr. [now Sir William] Chambers, architect, brought him a message directly from the Prince, desiring that he would engrave the two portraits, laying aside every other engagement, and begin with that of his Lordship; and that, in consideration of his trouble, the Prince would present him with 100 guineas, and patronise a subscription for them. Inadequate as this sum was to the labour of almost four years*, his Royal Highness must have imagined that these plates could be executed in a few months. Mr. Ramsay, it now appeared, had not represented the situation of his affairs, as desired. Our author then told Mr. Chambers, his particular friend, all that had passed, and begged him to lay his situation, and his reasons for declining the proposal, before the Prince. Mr. Chambers executed the commission, and, on his return, said, that "the Prince was exceeding well pleased, and thought his reasons were both natural and just." How great then was his surprise to hear, a day or two afterwards, that Mr. Ramsay had said to a friend of his from Lord Bute, that "the Prince was so provoked at his refusal, that he could not bear to hear his name mentioned!" But, contradictory as these accounts were, the latter, by the sequel, seems to have been the true one; for, from that period, the royal protection has been withdrawn, which could not have happened, if his situation, &c. had been *fairly stated* by Mr. Chambers. By some injurious reports his subscription was checked. He endeavoured, therefore, for a third time, to see Lord Bute, but in vain. He wrote to his Lordship, but had no reply. Soon after, a nobleman informed him, that Lord Bute was much prejudiced against him, and had made use of the following expression: "It is a thing *we* are determined never to forgive him." Another of his friends found the Earl so prejudiced, as to be obliged to drop the subject. Of his departure for Italy he informed his Lordship by another letter, and requested the honour of the Prince's and his commands, but had no answer; and found that persecution was to haunt him even beyond the Alps, in the form of Mr. Dalton, librarian to his Royal Highness: for, in his way from Florence to Parma, in 1763, meeting that gentleman and M. Bartolozzi at Bologna, in answer to

* "In fact, Mr. Ryland, who afterwards engraved it, employed almost four years in the work. He was paid 100 guineas for the drawings, and 50l. each quarter, during that period, besides the advantage that arose from the sale of the prints, and even that sum has been continued to him as a salary ever since."

several

several questions asked him by the former, our author very frankly told him, that the *Circumcision* and *Abraham putting away Hagar*, by Guercino, *St. Peter and St. Paul* and the *Aldrovandi Cupid*, by Guido, were the pictures he intended to copy at his return, in that city. Messrs. Dalton and Bartolozzi were there only on a jaunt of recreation, and were to return to Venice in a week. Mr. Strange went to Parma, and, in the mean time, Mr. Dalton suspended M. Bartolozzi's return to Venice, and employed him in drawing the *Circumcision*, having obtained the consent of the Archbishop and the nuns to whom it belonged; applied also to Signor Sampieri, for leave to copy the *St. Peter and St. Paul*, in his collection; and entered into a treaty with Count Caffali, for the purchase of the *Sleeping Cupid* for his Majesty, of which M. Bartolozzi took a drawing, under pretence of sending it to London; but, in truth, did not send it, nor did the treaty take place; for Mr. Dundas afterwards purchased the picture for much less than 1000l. which Mr. Dalton had offered for it. To these transactions his Majesty, though his name was used, was doubtless a stranger; and they are authenticated by certificates from the Archbishop (Cardinal Malvezzi), and the Count-Senator Aldrovandi. In short, by these intrigues of Mr. Dalton, our artist was several weeks unemployed, and at M. Bartolozzi's return to England, he engraved those very drawings, thus dishonourably obtained. The *Cupid*, which he had begun, was laid aside, probably on Mr. Strange's print of it appearing.

On these facts we shall make no remarks, but leave them to speak for themselves. As to our author's reception from the society of artists, at his return to England, their partial rejection, at their exhibitions, of his coloured drawings, while several by M. Bartolozzi were admitted; and, at the establishment of the royal academy, their exclusion of him, *and all engravers*, while M. Bartolozzi was received *as a painter*; for these, and many other intrigues, which preceded and followed that establishment, which every ingenuous mind must see with pain predominate in a profession truly liberal, and an institution truly royal, we must refer to the *Enquiry*, which, after giving a general view of the progress of the art of engraving, from the time of Albert Durer to the present, concludes as follows:

"Let others *appreciate* * my talents as an engraver; but, without either vanity or presumption, I may be allowed to say I have been a constant and zealous promoter of the arts, and have, with indefatigable application, endeavoured to do credit to my own profession. It is to rescue it, in some measure, from that indignity which it has unjustly suffered on my account, rather than from personal resentment against the royal academicians, that I have been thus obliged to take up my pen in its defence. I employ neither wit to amuse, nor eloquence to persuade; but, supported by facts, notorious or well-authenticated, I cannot fail to convince; and I humbly hope the public will esteem the subject sufficiently interesting, and not unworthy of attention.

"Some merit, I flatter myself, will be allowed me, in having so long concealed what regards the personal ill-treatment I have sustained. Let, therefore, the injuries I have received, and the forbearance with which I have endured them, vindicate the present step, and fully apologise for my conduct."

44. *A Letter from Sir* Robert Rich, *Baronet, to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount* Barrington, *his Majesty's Secretary at War. 4to. 2s. 6d.* Mitchell.

THE case here submitted to the consideration of the public is briefly this: On the death of the late Field-Marshal Sir Robert Rich (the complainant's father), Feb. 1, 1768, Gen. Conway, who succeeded him in the command of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in consequence of a return of the deficient or unserviceable cloathing, accoutrements, &c. made by the field-officers and eldest captain, and confirmed, with some exceptions, on a re inspection, by Major-General Carpenter, the reviewing General, ordered a demand to be made on the Field-Marshal's executors, viz. Lord Orwell, Lieut. Col. Bradford, and the letter-writer, who not thinking

* A word not in Johnson, or in the English language. *Depreciate* is doubtless the word here meant. Many other expressions shew that the author is not well versed in his mother-tongue; and, by the mode of spelling, as well as the paper and print, one would think this pamphlet had been printed abroad.

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the same well-founded, both parties agreed to a reference; but that not taking place till about a year after, Gen. Conway made a fresh demand for "a set of housings and caps, not comprised in the original reference." This being objected to by the executors, on account of its novelty, and by Maj.-Gen. Johnston, their referee, the reference broke off unsuccessfully. Gen. Conway's original claim amounted to 433l. 17s. 2d. and his after-claim to 257l. 9s. 8d. in all 691l. 6s. 10d. In consequence, on his application to the King, the whole of his demand was referred to a board of general-officers; who, without distinguishing between the first and after claim, unanimously allowed, that Gen. Conway's demand was "reasonable, and ought to be made good by the Field-Marshal's executors, as they were entitled to the off-reckonings, the only fund for keeping the regiment properly appointed, till July 5, 1769." This report, dated June 7, 1769, was confirmed by the King; but it not being satisfactory to the executors, a memorial was presented by them to his Majesty in Nov. following, praying that the off-reckonings might not be respited; and that being unnoticed, a second, with the former annexed, was presented to his Majesty by Lord Orwell, in Jan. 1771, praying that the respite of the off-reckonings might be taken off; as an order had been given, that so much of them as had remained unissued should be detained (as usual) in the hands of the Paymaster-General, till his Majesty's farther pleasure should be known. This application was rejected, as was also another made by the letter-writer, for referring the construction of the report to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. But, in Jan. 1774, his Majesty gave orders for it to be laid before another board of general-officers, who reported, that they "unanimously considered the horse-furniture as part of the deficiencies *intended* by the said report to be made good by the executors," &c. signed by twenty three Generals, two of whom, Lieut. Generals Howard and Trapaud, had been members of the board of 1769. After this, a case drawn up by Sir Robert, in behalf of himself and the other executors, being laid before the same officers, they unanimously agreed, that "they found nothing contained in the said paper, which should induce them to advise any alteration in what was the opinion of the board in 1769." These two reports being confirmed by the King, his Majesty, on April 12, 1774, ordered the executors to pay Gen. Conway "his whole demand," with all convenient speed. To this determination Lord Orwell and Col. Bradford submitted, his Lordship thinking that there had been a rehearing, and the Colonel that there was no redress. The letter-writer, however, was of a different opinion, and prepared another memorial, which the King refused to receive, and signified his final pleasure that the whole amount of Gen. Conway's demands should be paid before Michaelmas day, 1774; and this not being complied with, his Majesty was "so highly offended," (as Lord Barrington expresses it) as "to dismiss" Sir Robert Rich "from his service as Lieut.-General and Governor of Londonderry." Waving our author's personal reflections, the chief purport of this letter is to ask, "If his Lordship did not advise his Majesty to interpose his royal authority in a dispute about private property, and endeavour to inforce obedience by a kind of military execution, as likely to prove a more summary way to obtain it, than by the common forms of his Majesty's courts at law?" And the complainant questions "Whether a general officer *can* be degraded from his rank for disobedience in a matter merely civil." These are points, which, as to us, are *coram non judice*; and, besides, we are not such sophists as to contradict Philip at the head of his army, or to dispute with Hannibal on a point of war. In regard to the grievance, Sir Robert, we think, seems to have shewn more valour than discretion, in contending with two full boards of general officers, supported by his Majesty, and his Secretary at War; and we cannot suppose that any court of law will dare to controvert such respectable authorities, determining a case in their own profession. At the same time the measure (as Lord Barrington himself terms it) is certainly "a harsh one," especially as the officer thus extra-judicially dismissed and degraded is "one whose father had been maimed in the service*, whose brother had fallen a sacrifice to it, and who himself had retired with a broken constitution, and the loss of almost both his arms†;" not forgetting that

* [At the battle of Ramilies, where he lost an eye.]

† [At the battle of Culloden.]

Ld.

Ld. Barrington had previously professed to treat him "always as *gens amicissima*, to use the language of treaties."

45. *A Vindication of the Worship of the Son and the Holy Ghost, against the Exceptions of Mr.* Theophilus Lindsey, *from Scripture and Antiquity. Being a Supplement to a Treatise formerly published and entitled, A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity. By* Tho. Randolph, *D. D. President of C. C. C. and Lady* Margaret's *Professor of Divinity in the University of* Oxford. pp 165. Rivington.

TO invalidate Mr. Lindsey's objections, this author produces some texts from the Old Testament*, and passages from several Jewish writers, and also from Eusebius and the primitive fathers, denoting a distinction or plurality of persons in the Godhead. He confirms the divinity of the Son of God by citations in the New Testament out of the Old, where what is spoken of *God* in the one is applied to *Christ* in the other †.

To the Apologist's chief argument against the divinity and worship of Christ, taken from our Saviour's behaviour during his ministry, in always praying himself, and directing prayer to be made, only to God the Father, forbidding its being offered to himself, professing his inferiority and dependence, &c. Dr. Randolph replies, that "the Jews had then almost universally false notions of the Messiah and of his temporal kingdom; that our Lord's own disciples had the same prejudices; and that, therefore, he was obliged to act with great caution and reserve, and rather to intimate than openly declare that he was the Christ, or a divine person, humbly styling himself *the son of man*, yet ascribing to this *son of man* such acts and powers as plainly denote him to be more than man; speaking and working miracles with authority, explaining and adding to the laws of God himself, forgiving sins, which was the prerogative of God only, calling God his father, and himself his one son, his well-beloved, &c. And when the Jews understood him to assume an *equality*, not of power or authority only, but of nature, he does not tell them that they misunderstood him, or deny the charge, which he certainly would and ought to have done, had he been only a creature, but still uses the same offensive term of calling God *his Father*. In John viii. our Saviour asserts his divinity in terms still plainer, saying expressly, *Abraham was made*, was a creature, γενεσθαι,—but *I AM*, Εγω ειμι, which the Jews could not but know was the very expression which *God* himself used to denote his necessary existence. The disciples, and others, also acknowledged our Lord's *divinity*, by worshipping him; see Matth. xiv. 33. John ix. 38. Luke xxiv. 52. And our Saviour, when about to ascend into heaven, assured his apostles, that all power was given to him in heaven and in earth, and gave them a commission to *baptize all nations in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*, thereby devoting them equally to the service of each of those three persons, without distinction or limitation."

Waving the objections offered by Mr. Lindsey, which are here fully considered, we shall only add, that this writer insists, that, "notwithstanding his pretended authorities, he is the author of the first sect, (unless, perhaps, some Transylvanians,) who called themselves Christians, and yet denied that any worship was due to Christ; and that his liturgy is the first liturgy wherein the worship of Christ was omitted." In the last assertion, however, the Doctor is mistaken, as a liturgy now lies before us, printed at Leverpool in 1763 *, and used at the Octagon in that town, in which no worship is offered to Jesus Christ, but only to the Father, in and through the Son.

In conclusion, Dr. Randolph is far from justifying or apologising for Calvin's treatment of Servetus, or any other like severities; affirms, that "those who were condemned for heresy in England, in the first ages of the Reformation, did not suffer, merely for denying the divinity of Christ, but for dangerous seditions and state-crimes;" and justifies the church of England from the charge of persecution, by insisting, that "dissenters of all kinds were never treated with greater lenity, and that she only claims a right to declare her

* Viz. Gen. i. 26. iii. 22. xi. 7.

† Matth. i. 23. Isa. vii. 14. ix. 6. viii. 13, 14. Rom. ix. 33. 1 Pet. ii. 8. Mark i. 2, 3. Mal. iii. 1, &c.

* Entitled, *A Form of Prayer, and a new Collection of Psalms, for the Use of a Society of Protestant Dissenters at Leverpool.* 8vo, pp. 165.

own

own terms of communion, to which every petty society lays claim, and to judge of the qualifications to be required of her own ministers, a power essential to the very being of a church."

On the whole, this pamphlet is the most argumentative that we have seen on this side of the question, is written with a temper and moderation not common in religious disputes, and well deserves the most serious attention of those who frequent the chapel in Essex-house.

42. *A Philosophical Dissertation on the Diving Vessel projected by Mr.* Day, *and sunk in* Plymouth *Sound. By* N. D. Falck, *M.D.* 4*to.* Law.

THIS treatise contains, 1. An historical account of Mr. Day and the scheme. 2. The construction of the vessel. 3. The operation of the sinking experiment. 4. A philosophical investigation of the failure of the experiment 5. The endeavours made use of in weighing the vessel.

The unfortunate projector, Mr. Day, we are here informed, was very illiterate and indigent, and had been employed as a labourer among the shipcarpenters at Yarmouth. This project had long been his favourite scheme, and once, it is said, having built a small chamber in a boat, and suffering the tide to flow over him, he remained under water for above six hours.

Having proposed his scheme to Charles Blake, Esq; as an affair by which much money might be won, it was accepted; and he finished a model of it (such as it was), which being approved, it was executed at Plymouth by Mr. Hunn, shipwright. A sloop of 50 tons was then purchased for 340l. and, being fitted out under Mr. Day's inspection, and towed out of the Pool to her destined place, Mr. Blake arrived at Plymouth, and on June 20, at two in the afternoon, the vessel was sunk, and "Mr. Day descended in her into perpetual night."

The operation of the experiment shall now be described. The external ballast by which the vessel was to sink, and in disengaging it was to rise again, consisted of twenty tons of rough stones; the internal ballast was ten tons. Midship in the sloop, under the deck, was built an air-chamber, 12 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 8 feet deep, measuring within 75 hogsheads; and scarfed, bolted, pitched, corked, and otherwise secured as strongly as possible, to exclude and sustain the pressure of the water. In its deck was a square scuttle, just big enough to let in a man, with a hatch or valve fitted to it with the utmost nicety, suspended by a kind of balance, with four chains fixed to it, by which he hauled it down: and on the deck were three buoys, white, red, and black, so fixed with plugs as to be sent up by driving another plug from within the chamber; the white one was to denote his being *very well*; the red, *indifferent*; and the black, his being *very ill*. The vessel was to be disengaged from her external ballast by four iron bolts fixed to it, and communicating with the air chamber through four leaden pipes. Each bolt had a screw, which being unscrewed, it was to slip through the pipe, and disengage the ballast; and, to prevent the water rushing in, plugs were ready to drive into the pipes as the bolts slipt through. Two sluices for letting in the water were fixed in the fore-part of the vessel.

So confident was Mr. Day of his success, that he would not admit of any thing being fixed to the vessel by which she might have been weighed in case of a failure, which might easily have been done. On the day appointed he appeared more than usually chearful, impatient, and sanguine. His equipment was only a hammock, a watch, a small wax taper, a bottle of water, and a couple of biscuits; and, having near him a barge, in which were his patron, Mr. Blake, and his servant, the bargeman, his mate, and another labourer, he drew out his plugs, but, finding the ballast not sufficient to sink her, more stones, by his direction, were fetched and hove in to the amount of about twenty tons.

Just as the sloop was sinking, he stripped off his coat and waistcoat, saying, "He believed he should have a hot birth of it," bid them all good-bye, retired into the chamber with great composure, and drew down the valve. More stones were hove in, and presently the vessel sunk gradually with her stern somewhat foremost.

His patron beheld the spot from whence he vanished with a kind of foreboding pensiveness, and a solemn silence seized all the spectators.

In a few minutes after, the water on the

* See Vol. XLIV. pp. 304, 305, 385, and 38-, where for "Palk," read "Falck."

the spot became greatly agitated; some thought it was like a kind of eddy that always ensues on the sinking of any thing; but Mr. Blake says, it was attended with a violent ebullition of air. No buoys, though carefully watched, appeared; all grew extremely anxious, and the vessel being missed by accidental observers, the hills were lined with spectators to see the rising of it. Two o'clock in the afternoon of the ensuing day was the time appointed: it came, and passed, and no vessel appeared; and for three days more, by order of Lord Sandwich, who was applied to, being then at Plymouth, 200 men, lighters, cables, &c. were ineffectually employed.

The reason of this miscarriage (waving other causes) Dr. Falck principally imputes to "the intense cold of the circumambient water at the great depth of twenty two fathoms, into which Mr. Day so suddenly descended from the warm atmosphere of a summer season, which must instantly have chilled all his powers, admitting that the chamber was strong enough to resist such a column of water, which, notwithstanding its strength, may well be questioned, from the prodigious coldness of the circumambient water contracting the inclosed air in the chamber, and rendering it comparatively a vacuum; so that it must be crushed by the cold and condensed fluid, just as an exhausted phial is in the receiver of an air-pump when the air is admitted."*

Of this intense cold the adventurer had no conception, as appears from some of his last words above mentioned; though Dr. Halley's sensations in his diving-bell, might have taught him at least the necessity of descending very gradually.

Our author adds, that "the air-chamber, and every part of the vessel, how compact soever, must have been shaken and disposed to leakage, by heaving into it the additional stones; that it must also have thereby been rendered top heavy, so as to open the already shaken seams by coming plump to the bottom; and lastly, that the want of external ballast, if disengaged, must probably be counterbalanced by the upper-works of the vessel, being water-soaken, and the thirty tons of stones in her hold; though it is likely that, on his disengaging the first bolt, the water might rush through the pipe so impetuously as not only to hinder his driving in the internal plug, but instantly to extinguish his feeble light‡, and overwhelm him before he could grope out his other screws. So many were the rocks on which he was exposed to split."

The two objects, truly laudable, which induced Dr. Falck to endeavour, with great labour and expence, to weigh the vessel, were "1. The philosophical probability of restoring life to the unhappy man, who, in so cold a region, would remain a considerable time without putrefying, and 2. The hopes of clearing up the true cause of the failure of the experiment." Ineffectual, however, were all his attempts (here very accurately described) for near a month successively, though he found and swept the object, and even drew it about fifty fathoms, partly owing to the current, winds, and bad weather, but chiefly, he suggests, to the treachery of some of his crew. Though he could not *command* success, he certainly *deserved* it, and others, probably, will be benefited by his failure, as his *observations* (annexed) on the various methods of raising vessels *in general* have thrown much light on that new, obscure, and important subject. There are also two plates with different sections of the diving-vessel, and air-chamber, the operations and implements employed in weighing it, and those also which were intended; with the land-marks, and a map of Plymouth harbour, with the soundings of the place where the vessel was found, and where she now lies, being carried from 22 into 19 fathoms of water between St. Nicholas island and the main, distance from the latter 208 fathoms.

* Dr. Falck has very philosophically disproved two other suppositions. 1 by shewing that the pressure of the water must be circumambient, and, therefore, at all depths alike; and 2. that this pressure does not depend on the depth, but on the coldness, and consequently is proportional to the density of the air.

‡ This also was a poor contrivance, the light of a candle requiring as much air to support the flame as will sustain the life of a man. Light might have been maintained by a much easier method.

** *The picture described in our last is not to be sold. It was engraved at the expence of the Royal Society, of which each member had a certain number of copies. Our omission at present of various correspondents letters is occasioned by the temporary news which attracts the public attention from America.*

TRANSLATION *of a* FRAGMENT *written in* Latin *by the celebrated Mr.* GRAY. *Vide* Mason's *edition of* Gray's *Poems, lately published, 4to. Page* 105.

ON the fam'd shore where fierce volcanos glow,
And overlook the shining deeps below,
Old Gaurus rears his inauspicious head,
His vines consum'd, and all his honours fled;
So near a new-sprung mountain now abides,
Burning his groves, and thundering at his sides.
For Fame reports of old, while all around
The country lay in solemn silence drown'd,
While rustics, thoughtless of approaching woes,
Enjoy'd the grateful blessings of repose,
The swelling surges lash the sounding shores,
The lab'ring Earth thro' all her caverns roars;
Loud echoes from the lofty woods rebound,
Fair Naples from her deepest bay profound,
And dread Vesuvius, tremble at the sound.
Sudden the yawning Earth discloses wide
Her dreadful jaws; forth-issuing in a tide,
Black pitchy clouds with bursting flames conspire
To whelm the landscape in a flood of fire.
The beasts are fled: along the pathless waste
The frighted shepherd flies with eager haste,
His ling'ring children calls, and thinks he hears
Their distant footsteps reach his list'ning ears;
Then lonely climbs a rock's stupendous height,
And backward o'er the plain directs his sight,
If still, perchance, to meet his longing eyes,
His much-lov'd woods, and humble cottage rise.
No object meets his eyes, unhappy swain!
But dreadful gleams reflected from the main,
The earth beneath with flames of sulphur torn,
And fiery stones in whirling eddies born.
The storms at length subside, the flames decay,
And op'ning Heav'n restores the face of day:
When, lo! the gath'ring hinds are seen around,
With trembling steps to tread the dreary ground;
In hopes (if yet a slender hope remain)
To trace their dwellings on the desert plain,
Their wives and wretched sires remains to mourn,
And decent place within the sacred urn.
(Small consolation granted to their woes,
But all, alas! their hapless state bestows.)
Unhappy men! no wives or sires remains
Shall greet your eyes, or mitigate your pains;
For where your peaceful dwellings late were spread,
The new-rais'd mountain rears his ghastly head,
With rocks deform'd and hoary ashes crown'd,
And proud o'erlooks the subject plains around,
With devastation threats the country o'er,
And reigns despotic on the lonely shore.
A name ill-omen'd hence the country gains,
And long neglected lay the barren plains.
No more the plough is seen to break the soil,
Or fruitful fields to crown the peasant's toil;
No more is heard the shepherd's chearful lay,
Or tuneful bir ls to hail the rising day:
So wide is spread a face of ruin o er!
And oft the eau 10: s seaman from the shore
Averts his slender bark, avoids the strand,
And pointing shews the inauspicious land;
Relates the horrors of the fatal night,
And all the dreary landscape rises to the sight.
Still rough with stones appears the mountain-head,
His former flames extinct, his terrors fled;
Whether the sulphurous rivers, which supplied
Of old his bowels with a constant tide,
By time exhausted, with a fiery store
Suffice at length to feed the flames no more;
Or whether while the ruin seems to sleep,
He hoards fresh matter in his caverns deep,
Prepar'd (tremendous thought!) with doubled rage,
To spread destruction in a future age.
The face of nature now is chang'd around,
The hills appear with whit'ning olives crown'd.
And Bacchus, who so long the coast had fled,
Again delights to lift his festive head,
With trembling steps resumes his former stand,
And clothes once more with blushing vines the land.

An ELEGY,

Written on a POOR, HONEST MAN,

Who lived and died an Honour to his Species in the most enviable Obscurity.

LOW in a fruitful vale, where Naiads guide
The wild meanders of a limpid rill,
Whose chrystal treasures unmolested glide
With fresh supplies to furnish yonder mill:

From a sequester'd corner peep'd a cot,
The lonely mansion of a patient hind,
Whose av'rice grasp'd not at a higher lot,
For this recess was wealth to COLIN's mind.

Lord of his humble shed, Ambition's call
Convey'd a sound he never wish'd to hear;
The comfort found within his clay-built wall
To him was pomp, to him was all that's dear.

Nurs'd in the shade, to rustic labour bred,
Tho' pageant Fortune smil'd not on his birth,
Tho' Learning deign'd no polish'd rays to shed,
Yet COLIN harbour'd every milder worth.

His morals spoke an uncorrupted heart,
His hatch was ever open to a friend,
To pining need his little he'd impart,
And feel a wish that little to extend.

Oft have I heard him near yon lengthening walk,
Where in thick group the gloomy walnuts rise,
With musing fancy undissembled talk,
Or see him mark the rill with pensive eyes.

His uninstructed Muse, with wild essay,
Thy pleasures, Solitude, has often sung;
Smile not, ye learned, if the death of *TRAY
Gave lays pathetic to his master's tongue.

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* The old companion of his way, his dog, on whose death he made several plaintive stanzas.

And not undeftly did he tune the reed,
When † MAG, eloping from his osier chains,
Himself from durance unrelenting freed,
And sought the freedom of his native plains.

O! lov'd simplicity! thy modest eye
Effus'd soft candour o'er thy COLIN's breast,
Where conscious Innocence, unknown to sigh,
Appear'd in robes of native virtue dress'd.

His was the guileless heart, the tongue sincere,
His the elysium of a soul serene;
Health's full-blown rose was his, whose little sphere [spleen
Contentment guarded from th' approach of

Scoff not, ye wealthy Great! at ONE SO LOW!
Let rich Contempt her scorn forbear to shed;
The cares of pomp he never wish'd to know,
The path of Pride he envy'd not to tread.

Let rich Contempt the blush of shame disclose,
That one SO LOW the ways of virtue trod,
That one SO LOW so much superior rose,
"Should look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

Yet to his bosom pale affliction stole,
The voice of Friendship long had chear'd his cell:
One friend he had, the dearest to his soul,
PALEMON he,—he heard PALEMON's knell.

What pen can paint the anguish of his mind!
Four moons he bent to Melancholy's sway,
But ere the fifth his fleeting breath resign'd
The freer spirit to the realms of day.

Avaunt, ye heralds; what can ye proclaim!
Funereal pomps display no waving plume;
My Muse, the herald of his sober fame,
Engrave this tribute on his peaceful tomb:—

EPITAPH.

"Shall venal Flatt'ry prostitute the Muse,
"To senseless titles spurious honours pay,
"And yet to sylvan worth such lays refuse,
"Which Truth may burnish with her brightest ray!

"Forbid it, Equity!—The task be mine
"To yield his mem'ry all the praise I can;
"The whole's compris'd in this conclusive line,
"GOD'S NOBLEST WORK (here lies) AN HONEST MAN."

STANZAS on POETRY.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.
—HOR.

FAINT is the plume, and nerveless is the wing,
Of that weak bird, who first attempts to fly;
Who on the tow'ring cedar's height would sing,
Or trace its fellow-inmates thro' the sky.
Its downy pinions scarce aloft can float,
And artless sounds the yet untuneful note.

So is it with the poet's daring flight,
Who first begins to trace the bright abodes,
Who first attempts to tread Parnassus' height,
Where young Apollo charms the list'ning gods;
Who from their azure battlements admire
The Nine fair nymphs which form the tuneful choir.

Here Phœbus sings, here wakes the golden lyre,
Here the fair Nine bid sweetest accents flow;
Ah! happy, would they lend their native fire,
To grace the labours of their sons below,
To swell with softer notes each tuneful theme,
And let them taste the Heliconian stream.

They first instructed POPE and GAY to sing,
Did ADDISON and DRYDEN's passions warm,
Led MILTON to their own Pierian spring,
And gave his pen superior pow'r to charm.
Inspir'd by them, each tuneful son of fame
Pants for the wish'd-for meed — a deathless name.

MELPOMENE, the Muse of tragic woe,
Her SHAKESPEARE with her fav'rite beauties grac'd; [sions glow,
Bade SOUTHERNE's verse with gentlest pas-
And in her OTWAY perfect nature trac'd;
Did ROWE with all her harmony inspire,
And gave to LEE her own poetic fire,

To celebrate each memorable shade,
Fain would I call th' Aönian choir to view;
Yet would I not invoke their tuneful aid,
If I could Nature's juster path pursue:
For sure the verse in brightest lustre shines
Which Nature dictates, and which Art refines.

Thus, when our CHAUCER first awoke the string, [flight,
All rude and harsh the lays—tho' bold the
'Till Nature bade her fav'rite SPENSER sing,
And his soft verse with ev'ry charm *bedight*;
Eftsoons, sweet notes fell deftly from his tongue,
Thilk as ne other bard hath whilom sung.

But, ah! how vain the poet's boasted praise,
Tho' ev'ry Muse should smile upon his art,
Unless fair Truth directs his moral lays—
Unless fair Virtue glows around his heart;
Tho' smooth the verse, with ev'ry charm compleat,
How false the flashes of a W——T's wit!

Ye sons of Verse! Ye votaries of Fame!
Who sigh for praises from the future age,
Say, would ye raise a never-dying name?
With moral truths immortalise your page;
Throl your names those deathless bards among,
"Who stoop'd to truth, and moralis'd their song."

But if, all uninform'd by Wisdom's lore,
Untaught, unwarm'd by Virtue's sacred rays,
If still ye pant for fame, the wish give o'er,
Nor wander in delusion's wilder'd maze:
Truth, Nature, Wisdom, Virtue, only can
Compleat the poet, as they form the man.

ATTICUS.

Wisbich.

† A magpye which he had long kept in an osier cage, but which at last found means to escape.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill. Continued from p.* 299.

HAving already given an account of the meeting of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the reception which Lord North's conciliatory plan met with in that House; we shall proceed to collect from the Assemblies of the other provinces, as they are called together, the true sense of the American people on this important proposition.

On the 4th of April the Assembly of North Carolina met, when his Excellency Governor Martin opened the session with a long and elaborate speech, in which he pathetically laid before the House the consequences of the violent proceedings in some of his Majesty's other colonies; lamented the influence which their evil examples had produced in the province of which he was Governor; and exhorted the Assembly to endeavour to avert those embarrassing distresses from the people of whom they were the legal representatives, which those refractory colonies were bringing upon themselves;—*distresses*, he said, *most dreadful to contemplate, whence ages of time will not* REDEEM *them to their now envied felicity*. After this general censure he proceeds to particularize.

"The meetings, said he, to which the people have been excited; the appointment of committees; the violences these little, illegal, unrestrained, and arbitrary tribunals, have done to the rights of his Majesty's subjects; the flagrant and unpardonable insults they have offered to the highest authorities of the state; and the stop that has been put in some of the counties to the regular course of justice, in imitation of the unwarrantable measures taken in other colonies,—but too plainly evince their baneful progress here, and loudly demand the most effectual exertion of your restraining and correcting powers. You are now, Gentlemen of the Assembly, by your duty to yourselves and to your constituents, most peculiarly called upon to oppose a meeting of Delegates, which the people have been invited to choose, and who are appointed to assemble at this very time and place, in the face of the legislature. This illegal meeting, pursuant to my duty to the King and the constitution of this country, and from regard to your dignity, and the just rights of the people, I have counteracted; and I shall continue to resist it by every means in my power.

"The basest arts have been practised upon the innocent people, and they have been blindly led to partake in guilt to which their hearts are confessedly averse.

"Be it your care then, Gentlemen, to undeceive the people; to lead them back from the dangerous precipice, to which an ill spirit of faction is urging them, to the path of their duty: set before them the sacred tie of *allegiance* by which, as subjects, they are bound to the state; inform them of the reciprocal benefits which their strict observance thereof entitles them to; and warn them of the danger to which they must expose their lives and properties, and all that they hold dear, by revolting from it. They will naturally look up to you for a rule of conduct in these wild and distempered times; and I have no doubt, that, taught by your example, they will immediately return to their duty.

"I have the highest satisfaction, to tell you, Gentlemen, that I have already received signal proofs of the steady loyalty and duty of a great number of the people of this province; and I have the fullest assurance that many more will follow their laudable example. These, gentlemen, are favourable presages upon which I congratulate you, and which, I persuade myself, your prudent conduct will improve to the honour and advantage of your country."

After many other forcible arguments to persuade the Assembly to unite in such a line of conduct as may be most likely to heal the unhappy differences now subsisting between Great Britain and her colonies, his Excellency added, "I am authorised to say, that the unwarrantable measures of appointing Delegates to attend a Congress at Philadelphia, now in agitation, will be highly offensive to the King; and this, I cannot doubt, will be reason with you of the greatest force, to oppose so dangerous a step."

He concluded with putting them in mind of the exhausted state of the public treasury, the dues of public officers unpaid, the regular administration of justice suspended, the judges unprovided for; and assured them that he had received his Majesty's determination upon the proposed regulations with regard to proceedings by attachments. Lastly, respecting matters of finance and mode of taxation, as well as the regulation of the public treasury, he recommended the system of New-York and Maryland, in which last colony, he said, public credit is established on the firmest basis. Hoped they would see the necessity of still supporting the usual establishment of Fort Johnson, and that by their temper and unanimity a speedy and happy conclusion might be put to their present sessions.

In answer to this speech, the Assembly declare the highest sense of their *allegiance* to the King; sensible, however, that the same constitution which established that allegiance, bound Majesty under as solemn obligations to protect subjects in their just rights and privileges, wisely intending *reciprocal dependance* to secure the happiness of both. They

They contemplate with a degree of horror the unhappy state of America, involved in the most embarrassing distresses by a number of unconstitutional invasions of their just rights, by which the Colonies have been precipitated into measures, extraordinary perhaps in their nature, but warranted by necessity; among which the appointment of Committees in the several towns and counties took its birth, to prevent as much as in them lay the operation of such unconstitutional incroachments: they add, that the Assembly remain unconvinced of any steps taken by those Committees, but such as they are compelled to take for that salutary purpose.

It is not to be controverted, say they, that the people have a right to petition for redress of grievances; and if they have a right to petition, they have a right to meet. To attempt, therefore, under the mask of authority, to prevent or forbid a meeting of the people, is a vain effort unduly to exercise power in direct opposition to the constitution.

They could by no means agree with his Excellency in so much as wishing to prevent the operation of a convention composed of the respectable representatives of the people appointed for a special important purpose, to which, though their constituents might think them competent, yet as their meeting depended on the pleasure of the Crown, they would have been unwise to have trusted, as the people had not the least reason to think that their General Assembly would have been permitted to sit till too late to appoint Delegates to attend the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; a measure which they joined the rest of America in thinking essential to its interest.

They neither knew nor believed that any base arts had been practised to mislead the people from their duty; but they knew for a certainty, that a variety of oppressive and unconstitutional proceedings of the British Parliament had made the steps they had taken necessary; they had, therefore, much to lament that his Excellency should add a sanction to such groundless imputations, which could have no other tendency but to weaken the influence which the united Petition of his Majesty's American subjects might otherwise have upon their Sovereign for the redress of grievances of which they so justly complained.

They should feel, they said, inexpressible concern at the information given them by his Excellency, that the appointment of Delegates to attend the Congress at Philadelphia would be highly offensive to the King; but that they had been recently informed, from the best authority, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive very graciously the united petition of his American subjects addressed to him by the Continental Delegates lately convened at Philadelphia.

They say, they will always receive with pleasure the information of any marks of loyalty to the King given to his Excellency by the inhabitants of their Colony; but, if by signal proofs are meant those addresses lately published in the North-Carolina Gazette, the Assembly can receive no pleasure from his Excellency's congratulations thereupon, but what results from the consideration, that in this populous province *so few* have been found weak enough to be seduced from their duty, and prevailed upon by the base arts of wicked and designing men to adopt principles so contrary to the sense of all America, and so destructive of those rights it was their duty to maintain.

The exhausted state of the public funds, they say, is no fault of theirs. They were in 1773 witheld from passing any Court-Law, but upon such terms as their duty rendered it impossible to accept: in 1774 his Excellency did not think proper to meet them at the usual time. The treasury, by these means being deprived of two years collection of taxes, must consequently be unable to answer the demands upon it till an act can be passed to enable it to discharge them; and convinced, as they are, of the necessity of courts of justice, they would willingly adopt a plan for the establishment of them. And for *independent judges* of *capacity* and *integrity* they would with the greatest pleasure liberally provide; but for the usual establishments for Fort Johnson, the impoverished state of the public finances will not permit them to provide.

Such was the Answer which the General Assembly of North-Carolina returned to Governor Martin's conciliatory speech; in which, however, not a word is said of Lord North's plan, probably to feel the pulse of the majority before it was proposed.

A plan, however, of another tendency, has been circulated in the Colonies, and said to have been under consideration during the sitting of the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and is to this effect:

"I. That a British and American Legislature, for regulating the administration of the general affairs of America, be proposed and established in America, including all the said Colonies; within and under which government each Colony shall retain its present constitution, and powers of regulating and governing its own internal police in all cases whatever.

II. That the said government be administered by a President-General, to be appointed by the King, and a Grand Council, to be chosen by the Representatives of the people of the several Colonies, in

in their respective Assemblies, once in every three years.

III. That the several Assemblies shall choose Members for the Grand Council in the following proportions, viz.*

New Hampshire,	Delaware Counties,
Massachusets Bay,	Maryland,
Rhode Island,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	North Carolina,
New York,	South Carolina,
New Jersey,	and
Pennsylvania,	Georgia;

Who shall meet at the City of for the first time, being called by the President-General, as soon as conveniently may be after his appointment.

IV. That, on the death, removal, or resignation, of any Member, his place shall be supplied by a new choice, at the next sitting of Assembly of the Colony he represented.

V. That the Grand Council shall meet once in every year, if they shall think it necessary, and oftener, if occasions shall require, at such time and place as they shall adjourn to at the last preceding meeting, or as they shall be called to meet at, by the President-General, on any emergency.

VI. That the Grand Council shall have power to choose their Speaker, and shall hold and exercise all the like rights, liberties, and privileges, as are held and exercised by and in the House of Commons of Great-Britain.

VII. That the President-General shall hold his office during the pleasure of the King, and his assent shall be requisite to all acts of the Grand Council; and it shall be his office and duty to cause them to be carried into execution.

VIII. That the President-General, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Council, hold and exercise all the legislative rights, powers, and authorities, necessary for regulating and administering all the general police and affairs of the Colonies, in which Great-Britain and the Colonies in general, or more than one Colony, are in any manner concerned, as well civil and criminal as commercial.

IX. That the said President-General and Grand Council be an inferior and distinct branch of the British Legislature, united and incorporated with it, for the aforesaid general purposes; and that any of the said general regulations may originate and be formed and digested either in the Parliament of Great-Britain, or in the said Grand Council, and, being prepared, transmitted to the other for their approbation or dissent; and that the assent of both shall be requisite to the validity of all such general acts or statutes.

X. That, in time of war, all bills for granting aids to the Crown, prepared by the Grand Council, and approved by the President-General, shall be valid, and passed into a law, *without the assent* of the British Parliament."

We have only to observe on this plan, that if the assent of both tribunals, viz. the Grand American Council and British Parliament be necessary to establish the validity of any law respecting America, very few will pass, except ministerial ones.

The following Journal of the party sent to Ticonderoga will shew the active spirit of the Provincials in improving every incident to their own advantage.

"May 11. We set sail from Skenesborough † in a schooner belonging to Major Skeene, which we christened Liberty.

"Sunday, 13. Arrived at Ticonderoga, from whence, after some preparations, we set sail for Crown Point.

"Monday, 14. Contrary winds retarded our voyage, and the day drew to a close when we anchored at Crown Point.

"Tuesday, 15. Contrary winds. Col. Arnold, with thirty men, took the boat, and proceeded on for St. John's, leaving to Capt. Sloan the command of the vessel with the sailors; and to me the command of the soldiers on board. About twelve o'clock, while beating down, we espied a boat, and sent out our cockswain to bring her in. It proved to be the French post from Montreal, with Ensign Moland on board; we examined the mail, and among other things found an exact list of all the regular troops in the Northern department, amounting to upwards of 700.

"Wednesday, 16. A fair gale. We overtook Col. Arnold in the boat, took him on board, and at night arrived within thirty miles of St. John's, when the wind fell, and the vessel was becalmed. We immediately armed our two boats, manned them with thirty-five men, and determined by dint of rowing to fetch St. John's, and take the place and the King's sloop by surprize at break of day.

"Thursday. After rowing hard all night, we arrived within half a mile of the place at sun-rise, sent a man to bring us information, and in a small creek, infested with numberless swarms of gnats

* The sums each were to furnish were left blank, to be filled up by the Congress.

† Major Skeene, in consequence of the Royal Proclamation, after the conclusion of the late war, was allotted lands to a vast extent, and has already so far improved them as to have built a town, cultivated vast tracts of waste, and converted a barren desart to a most beautiful plantation.

and

and musketoes, waited with impatience for his return.

The man returning, informed us they were unapprized of our coming, though they had heard of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. We directly pushed for shore, and landed at about sixty rods distance from the barracks: the men had their arms, but upon our briskly marching up in their faces, they retired within the barracks, left their arms, and resigned themselves into our hands.

"We took 14 prisoners, 14 stands of arms, and some small stores. We also took the King's sloop, two fine brass field-pieces, and four boats. We destroyed five boats more, lest they should be made use of against us. Just at the completion of our business, a fine gale arose from the North; we directly hoisted sail, and returned in triumph. About six miles from St. John's we met Colonel Allen, with four boats and ninety men, who determined to proceed and maintain the ground. This scheme Colonel Arnold thought impracticable, as Montreal was near, with plenty of men, and every necessary for war: nevertheless, Colonel Allen proceeded, and encamped on the opposite side of the lake (or river as it is there called); the next morning he was attacked by two hundred regulars, and obliged to decamp and retreat.

"Friday, 18. Returned again to Crown Point, from thence to Ticonderoga.

"Saturday, 19. Encamped at Ticonderoga. Since that time nothing material has happened. It is Colonel Arnold's present design, that the sloop Enterprize (as she is called) and the schooner Liberty shall cruize on the lake, and defend our frontiers, till men, provision, and ammunition, are furnished to carry on the war."

By the messenger's account, who carried the news of these captures to Philadelphia, there is reason to believe that General Carlton, Governor of Canada, is preparing not only to retake those places, but to continue his march to New-England, to the assistance of General Gage. This messenger reported, that two officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, had prevailed on two Indian Chiefs to go out with them on a hunting party to the East and South of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel; that pressing them to go farther and farther, the Indians insisted on knowing their design, who told them, it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a passage for an army to march to the assistance of the King's friends at Boston.

This, however, is doubted by some, and judged a scheme to disunite the Colonies, and to raise jealousies amongst them one of another. To defeat this infamous purpose, the Provincial Congress of New-York have voted all those enemies to their country, who insinuate that the Northern Colonies have hostile intentions against the Canadians, and declare to the world that every step of that kind is highly inimical to all the Colonies.

Amongst other dispatches taken from an Ensign at Ticonderoga, who was on his way to General Gage, a return was found of the regulars in Canada, by which it appeared, that they consisted only of 700 men; but that General Carlton had unlimited powers of raising what numbers he pleased.

The affair mentioned in our last (see p. 302) of an insurrection in Virginia requires farther explanation.

Governor Dunmore, observing the spirit of the people inclining to mischief, to prevent as far as in him lay the ill consequences of a rupture, ordered Capt. Collins, with a party of marines belonging to the Magdalen, to remove privately in the night, from the magazine at Williamsburgh, about 20 barrels of gun-powder belonging to the Colony. The inhabitants, being informed of this transaction, immediately took the alarm, assembled at their town-hall the next morning, drew up a remonstrance, and presented it to the Governor, representing the danger, as well as injustice, of such a proceeding, at a time when they had but too much reason to apprehend that some wicked and designing persons had instilled the most diabolical notions into the minds of their slaves; and that, therefore, the utmost attention to their internal security was become necessary; they at the same time earnestly requested that the powder may be instantly replaced. To which his Excellency returned for answer, That, whenever it was wanted for any such purpose, it should be returned in half an hour. This answer not being thought satisfactory, and the rumour of it having spread rapidly over the province, with several severe aggravations, a company of volunteers, to the number of 150, suddenly armed themselves, and, with Patrick Henry, Esq; (one of the Delegates elect to the general Continental Congress at Philadelphia) at their head, made forced marches, and unexpectedly encamped in the neighbourhood of Williamsburgh, before the Governor had notice of their approach; from whence they dispatched Col. Braxton, with orders to insist, that either the gun-powder should be immediately replaced, or a sum equal to its value paid down. Next day Col. Braxton returned with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 350l. but in the mean time the Governor, having secured his lady and family on board the Fowey man of war,

war, got together about 40 marines from the ships, fortified his palace, and threatened destruction to the town, if any insult was offered either to his person or property. By this firm and resolute conduct peace was restored, the volunteers returned every man to his own home, the Governor brought home Lady and family; and the magazine and public treasury were put under a proper guard.

The Governor soon after this issued two Proclamations; one for calling the General Assembly together, the other for apprehending the ringleaders of the *Rebellion* (as it is called), among whom Patrick Henry, Esq; is particularly named.

In consequence of the first Proclamation, the General Assembly being met, it was judged expedient to require the attendance of their Speaker, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; who, being one of the Delegates to the Continental Congress, had previously repaired to Philadelphia. But it being suspected that *the malevolent dæmons from whom the evils in America had originated* had combined in treachery to *ensnare* his Honour's *life and safety*, a troop of the Williamsburgh volunteers met him at Ruffin's Ferry, and escorted him to town, where he was met by the whole body, and complimented the next day by a congratulatory address, in which they intreat him in a particular manner to be attentive to his safety, and at the same time tender their service, to be exerted at the expence of every thing dear to freemen, in defence of his person and Constitutional Liberty. They conclude with praying Heaven to lengthen the life of *the Father of their Country*. To this Address his Honour returned a very polite answer; hoped their apprehensions on his account had taken rise from reports that were ill-founded; concluding, that such unjust and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the authors of them the resentment and indignation of every honest man in the British Empire.

A committee of freeholders of Mecklenburgh County, in Virginia, assembled on the 8th of May, and voted, That the removal of the gun-powder out of the public magazine, by express order of Lord Dunmore, is truly alarming, and that his Lordship's Answer to the Address of the inhabitants is unsatisfactory and evasive; and that he has forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of the Colony.

His Lordship, however, on the meeting of the Assembly at Williamsburgh on the 1st of May, made a very conciliating speech, in which he enlarged on the gracious declarations of the King and Parliament to redress the *well-founded* grievances of the Colonies; to extend their protection to the well-affected; to restore all those who had been deprived of the free exercise of their rights and privileges to the full enjoyment of their constitutional freedom; and to require nothing in return for these invaluable advantages but to contribute on their part that proportion towards the burthens necessary for the support of their civil government, and for their common defence, which the subjects of the same state cannot consistent with their own welfare refuse to grant. He added, that no specific sum was demanded of them; that their gift, if they offered any, might be in the compleatest manner free; and assured them that it was never intended to require them to tax themselves, without Parliament's taxing the subjects of Great-Britain on the same occasion in a far greater proportion; intimating, that no caution to secure the Colonies in this particular would be disapproved of.

His Excellency went still farther in his assurances, by declaring, that he was authorised to say, that, if they should think fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of justice, equity, and moderation, in their proposal, which actuated the House of Commons in their Resolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of them, such a compliance on their part would be considered by his Majesty, not only as a testimony of their reverence to Parliament, but also as a mark of duty and attachment to their Sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and prosperity of his subjects in every part of his dominions.

To this Speech, than which a more humiliating could not well be spoken on the part of a Governor, the Council returned an Address, in which they thank his Excellency for his speech; declare their willingness to concur with the other branch of the legislature in such proportion as they shall be willing to contribute towards the burthens of the state; and express their desire to open the courts of judicature, that the laws may again have their due course.

The other branch of the legislature, however, were so far from consenting to make an offer of contributing their proportion towards the burden of the state, that they treat with abhorrence the very idea of such a requisition, "disdaining equally the shackles of proportion when called, in times of public danger, to their free station in the general system of the Empire," and the tyranny of coercion when no public exigencies require their aid.

Since the above advices were received, an action has happened between the King's troops and the Provincials, of which General Gage, in his letter to Lord Dartmouth, gives the following account:

"Mr

"MY LORD,

"I am to acquaint your Lordship of an action that happened on the 17th instant between his Majesty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

"An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th instant, by a firing from the Lively ship of war; and advice was soon afterwards received, that the rebels had broke ground, and were raising a battery on the heights of the peninsula of Charles-Town, against the town of Boston. They were plainly seen at work, and, in a few hours, a battery of six guns played upon their works. Preparations were instantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major-General Howe and Brigadier-General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninsula without opposition, under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats, by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works.

"The troops formed as soon as landed; the light infantry posted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of those corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and strongly posted. A redoubt, thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body posted in the houses in Charles-Town, covered their right flank; and their center and left were covered by a breast-work, part of it cannon-proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Mystich or Medford river.

"This appearance of the rebels strength, and the large columns seen pouring in to their assistance, occasioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1st battalion of marines; the whole, when in conjunction, making a body of something above 2000 men. These troops advanced, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a sharp cannonade from our field-pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing slowly, and frequently halting, to give time for the artillery to fire. The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breast-work, to take the rebel-line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, supported by the 5th and 52d battalions. These orders were executed with perseverance, under a heavy fire from the vast numbers of the rebels; and, notwithstanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier-General Pigot was engaged also with the rebels at Charles-Town, which at a critical moment was set on fire, the Brigadier pursued his point, and carried the redoubt.

"The rebels were then forced from other strong holds, and pursued till they were drove clear off the peninsula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

"The loss the rebels sustained must have been considerable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, since discovered, exclusive of what they suffered by the shipping and boats; near 100 were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of which are since dead.

"I inclose your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops, viz.

TOTAL *of the Killed and Wounded.*

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Abercrombie; 2 Majors, Williams and Pitcairn; 7 Captains, Addison, Smith, Davidson, Hudson; Ellis, Campbell, Sherwin; 9 Lieutenants, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 191 rank and file, killed.—3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 40 Serjeants, 12 Drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Captain Downes, of the 5th regiment, and Lieutenant Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th instant.

"This action has shewn the superiority of the King's troops, who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, strongly posted and covered with breast-works.

"The conduct of Major-General Howe was conspicuous on this occasion, and his example spirited the troops, in which Major-Gen. Clinton assisted, who followed with the reinforcement. And in justice to Brigadier-General Pigot, I am to add, that the success of the day must, in great measure, be attributed to his firmness and gallantry.

"Lieutenant Colonels Nesbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchell, Pitcairne, and Short, exerted themselves remarkably; and the valour of the British officers and soldiers in general was at no time more conspicuous than in this action.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"THOMAS GAGE."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

May 31.

APpeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette the following advertisement:

"A gentleman, who served as an officer all last war in the King of Prussia's army, offers his service to the province of Pennsylvania. The men that will be entrusted

entrusted to his care, he obliges himself to teach, in a very short time, the most useful and necessary manœuvres, especially quick firing, even without a rammer, for which purpose he knows how to prepare suitable cartridges, besides the art of advancing and retiring properly, and lastly how to avoid all confusion in an engagement. Enquire, &c."

June 28.

Was finally argued in the Court of Chancery, a plea put in by the Duchess of Kingston to a bill filed by Lady Meadows, sister and heir at law to the late Duke of Kingston. Her Grace pleaded a sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, by which she was declared a single woman before the late Duke married her, and also the probat of his Grace's will; when, after a long debate, the Lord Chancellor was pleased to allow her Grace's plea.

Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the States General to Great-Britain, took leave of his Majesty at St. James's, having received permission from his Masters to be absent four months on his own private affairs.

Was tried before the Barons of the Exchequer, a cause wherein the Rev. Mr. Bateman, Vicar of Whaplode, in Lincolnshire, was plaintiff, and his parishioners defendants. This gentleman, in 1770, filed a bill for the accustomed tythe of sheep, of barren and unprofitable cattle, and for the tythe of lands before held untytheable as formerly belonging to the abbey of Crowland, and on that ground gained a decree in his favour, April 4, 1774. But to prevent the effect of this decree, the parishioners filed a cross-bill in November last, in the Court of Exchequer, on the ground of establishing modusses, and obtained an injunction to stop proceedings against them in the Spiritual Court. To dissolve this injunction the present trial commenced, and the Court has dissolved the same accordingly.

June 29.

Was held at the Old-Bailey a High Court of Admiralty for the trial of capital offences committed on the High Seas, when five mariners were tried for mutiny on board the ship Little Will, whereof Joseph Spence was Master, and in which mutiny the said Spence lost his life, the ship was seized by the mutineers, and afterwards re-seized by the officers. The prisoners, however, not appearing to be ringleaders, were all acquitted. The trial was curious, and shall be inserted in some future Magazine.

The Master of a vessel on the slave-trade was also tried for the murder of one of his men, by striking him on the head with a crow; but it appearing that the man died of a putrid fever, and that the whole charge was an infamous scheme to extort money, the Master was honourably acquitted.

SATURDAY, *July* 1.

David Roche, Esq; lately arrived from the East-Indies, was brought to town in custody, being charged with the wilful murder of Capt. John Ferguson at the Cape of Good Hope, for which crime he was there amenable to the laws of the country, was tried by those laws, and acquitted (see Vol. 44, p. 284). After his trial he went on board a French frigate to the island of Mauritius, where he was hospitably received by the Governor, and supplied with money. He then found means to get on board the Huntingdon, and was shipwrecked off Joanna, but got safe from thence to Bombay, where he was made prisoner; but the Council, doubting the legality of their authority, sent him home in the Thames Indiaman for trial.

Tuesday 4.

Mrs. Rudd came in custody of the Keeper of Newgate before the Court of King's-Bench, in order to be bailed, on the ground of having been admitted a King's evidence in the case of the two Perreaus, and thereby entitled to the protection of the law. But it appearing, that she did not come under the definition of an accomplice legally entitled to pardon, and that, moreover, she was not detained in custody for any crime that she had confessed herself a party in committing, but for crimes she had concealed, the Court ordered her to be remanded to prison.

The Common-hall met at Guildhall, when Messrs. Hayley and Newnham were declared Sheriffs duly elected for London and Middlesex for the year ensuing. The Lord-Mayor at the same time read the proceedings of the Sheriffs, relative to their waiting on his Majesty with the Resolutions of the Common-hall on Midsummer-day last, with his Majesty's Answer and Sheriff Plomer's Reply, and said, That, as his Majesty did not think fit to receive it on the throne, he (the Lord-Mayor) thought it his duty not to go up with it; and humbly submitted the further proceedings to the consideration of the Livery. Mr. Stavely then pointed out the unanimity, spirit, and perseverance, that at this critical time ought to influence the Livery, as the most effectual method to obtain redress; and read some resolutions, which were afterwards approved, ordered to be fairly engrossed, and presented to his Majesty.

Wednesday 5.

The Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed the King in the following words: "May it please your Majesty, we are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly to deliver into your Majesty's hands,

hands, in their name, their resolutions agreed to in Common Hall on the 24th of June last, and of the 4th instant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the resolutions only, but not the address, petition, and remonstrance, into the King's hand, which he received without saying a word.

The resolutions of the 4th were as follow:

July 4. "Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

"Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

"Resolved, That such denial renders the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the Revolution, of no effect.

"Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble address, remonstrance, and petition of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

"Ordered, That the address, remonstrance, and petition, which his Majesty refused to hear on the throne, be printed in the public papers, and signed by the town-clerk.

"Resolved, That the following instruction be given to our representatives in parliament:

"*Gentlemen*, You are instructed by the Livery in Common-hall assembled, to move immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble address from the House of Commons to his Majesty, requesting to know who were the advisers of those fatal measures, which have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a most unnatural civil war, to the subversion of the fundamental principles of English liberty, the ruin of our most valuable commerce, and the destruction of his Majesty's subjects: to know who were the advisers of a measure so dangerous to his Majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people, as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are further instructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of those measures, that, by bringing them to public justice, evil counsellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be established, the rights of the people be vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety."

All the task-gangs, consisting of 400 shipwrights, absented themselves from Chatham yard, with a view to the getting their wages augmented.

Was held at Oxford the anniversary meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Radcliffe infirmary near that city, when an excellent sermon was preached at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, to a most polite and crouded audience. The collection amounted to more than 120l.

Thursday 6.

Being the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford, the Grewian oration was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Whegler, professor of poetry, Music, &c. as usual.

Friday 7.

Lord Chief Justice De Grey, Lord Chief Baron Smythe, Mr. Justice Aston, and Mr. Justice Ashhurst, the commissioners appointed to review the proceedings on an information of disfranchisement filed against Mr. Alderman Plumbe, met, according to adjournment, at Guildhall, and delivered their judgment, which was, That they were unanimously of opinion, that the information was erroneous in many particulars, which they severally specified; and that Mr. Alderman Plumbe, by neglecting to summons the livery of the goldsmith's company, of which he was prime warden, to attend Alderman Beckford, when Lord Mayor, at a common hall, had not been guilty of any offence against his oath and duty as a freeman; consequently the judgment of disfranchisement pronounced against him in the Mayor's court by the Recorder was by them reversed.

At a court of common council held this day at Guildhall, to take into consideration a letter received by the Lord Mayor from the committee of New York, Mr. Hunt made a motion, That an humble address and petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British empire; which motion, after some debate, was carried, the address drawn up, very respectfully presented, graciously received, and the following answer returned:

"I am always ready to listen to the dutiful petitions of my subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reasonable requests; but, while the constitutional authority of this kingdom is openly resisted by a part of my American subjects, I owe it to the rest of my people, of whose zeal and fidelity I have had such constant proofs, to continue and enforce those measures, by which alone their rights and interests can be asserted and maintained."

Saturday 8.

The Russian squadron, under the command of Admiral Basballe, sailed from Portsmouth for Russia. (See p. 300.)

Monday

Monday 10.

An inquisition was taken, at Cheam, in Surry, on the body of William Scawen, Esq; who was supposed to have been poisoned; when the jury brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder*, against some person or persons unknown. The story of his death is truly lamentable, but at present must not be told.

A bill of indictment was this day found at Hicks's Hall against M. C. Rudd, for forgery.

Captain Roche was interrogated before the Privy Council, concerning the murder of Capt. Ferguson, and afterwards committed to Newgate.

Thursday 13.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey.

The deputies of the shipwrights from Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, Woolwich, and Sheerness yards, presented a petition to his Majesty for redress of grievances, which however met with no relief.

William Beard, Esq; of the Middle Temple, kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed a Welch judge.

George Row, Esq; was appointed Receiver of the Green Wax Revenue, in room of the late Charles Low Whytell, Esq;

Friday 14.

The Earl of Sandwich arrived in town from taking a survey of all the shipping and stores in the royal dock-yards. He has since presented to his Majesty a list of the royal navy, with the true state of every particular, by which it appears, that, excepting the irregularities among the shipwrights, every thing is in good order.

Monday 17.

Arrived at the India-house the purser of the Sea-Horse Indiaman from Bengal. By this ship, it is said, a gentleman came passenger, who brings dispatches from the company's servants, and inhabitants of Bengal, containing a formal refusal of submission to the commissioners or judges lately arrived there; and also brings an account, that the resignation of all the company's servants will be the consequence of their being continued; by which the company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when four convicts received sentence of death, viz. John Muggleton and William Jockling, for house-breaking; Henry M'Allaster and Archibald Girdwood, for separate robberies on the highway.—The trial of Mrs. Rudd, which was expected to come on at this sessions, was, at her own desire, put off till the next.

Tuesday 18.

Came on a cause to be tried before the court of session in Scotland, wherein Mr. Dodsley, of London, bookseller, was plaintiff, and Messrs. Ch. Elliot and Colin M'Farquhar, of Edinburgh, booksellers, were defendants. The action was brought for reprinting Lord Chesterfield's Letters, the copy-right of which had cost the plaintiff 1575l. The defendants plea was, that the statute of Queen Anne, which alone supports copy-right, vests the property in the authors or their assigns, but is silent as to heirs, executors, or administrators.

Wednesday 19.

A printed paper is said to have been this day received off Plymouth, by a fishing-boat, from the Captain of a vessel just come from New England, in which there is an account of an action that had happened on the 23d of June, between the regulars and provincials in the neighbourhood of Boston, more bloody than that fought on the 17th, of which the Gazette has given an authenticated relation. Some news of the same kind has been circulated by a vessel arrived at Newcastle.

Seven convicts were executed at Tyburn, namely, George Miller, Charles Whittle, Thomas Greenwood, Joseph Scott, George Morris, William Broomwich, and Tho. Withall. (See p. 300.)

Thursday 20.

Two executions in the house of Daniel Perreau, one by virtue of an assignment to Sir Thomas Frankland, the other at the instance of the upholsterer who furnished the goods, were withdrawn, by virtue of the sheriffs claim, who, on the conviction of capital offenders, are entitled to the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the convicts, under the city's charter. Mrs. Rudd has claimed an exemption of her goods in the same house, she not being the wife of Daniel Perreau, nor yet a convict.

It is remarkable, that a letter received this day, at a capital house in the city, contained an imperfect account of the engagement near Boston, in which it was said, that 3000 of the provincials were either killed or wounded, with a considerable loss on the part of the regulars. This account was reported to have come by a ship arrived at Whitehaven. Another account was received about the same time, which differs but little from the former in ascertaining the loss of the provincials; that of the regulars was said to be 3000. Whether these letters were real or imaginary, they came from two different quarters of the kingdom; and one of them fixes the very day on which the battle was fought.

Wednesday 26.

An express arrived at Portsmouth from the Hon. Navy-Board, to Commissioner Proby, for the shipwrights and caulkers of that dock-yard, to work two days extra, in order to forwa

with all expedition that are now fitting out for America. The Centurion of 50 guns, Roebuck of 44 guns, and Liverpool of 28 guns, now commissioned for America, are ordered to be sheathed as soon as possible.

A Lady, suspected of contributing to the death of the late Mr. Scawen, by giving him slow poison, was examined before Sir John Fielding, and by him committed to Tothill-Fields Bridewell for farther examination.—It is reported, that Mr. Scawen had made a will, in which a legacy of 20,000l. was bequeathed to her.

Thursday 27.

Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were farther prorogued to Thursday, the 14th of September.

Saturday 29.

By letters just received from America, there is advice that some dispatches from government for General Gage had been intercepted at sea, and sent to the provincial congress of Massachussets-Bay, then sitting at Watertown, by which it is said some important discoveries have been made.

Monday 31.

By the last advices from Carthagena, the great Spanish armada so much talked of sailed from that port on the 27th of June. *Gaz.*

All private letters that come with the government's dispatches from America are opened before delivered.

The resolutions of the Continental Congress, except such as relate to any temporary event, are kept secret. One has been published to prevent the circulation of government-bills, in order to distress the contractors, and starve the army; notwithstanding which the contractors do get money, and the army provisions, though, it must be owned, not in any great plenty.

By authentic letters from New England there is advice, that the Provincial Congress of Massachussets-Bay have empowered their Receiver-General to borrow the sum of 100,000l. lawful money, on colony-securities, payable in two years, at six per cent. per ann. interest.

Births.

July 3. Duchess of Chartres—of a Prince

4. Duchess of Beaufort—of a daughter

6. Countess Dowager of Rothes—a daughter

16. Lady of Sir Wm. Wake, Bart,—a son

19. Marchioness of Lothian—a son

Lady of Lord Mountstewart—a son

27. Lady of the Marquis of Caernarvon—a son

26. Lady of Sir Beaumont Hotham—a daughter

Marriages.

June 8. Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart, to Miss Mary Home, daughter to Sir James Home, Bart, of Coldingham, in Scotland.

29. Charles Eyre, Esq; of Clapham, to Miss Meadows, of Battersea

Monf. de Fitte, at Languedoc, Lieutenant of the Marshals of France, to Miss Nancy Edgecumbe, niece to Lord Edgecumbe.

Charles Brown Mostyn, Esq; brother of Sir Pyers Mostyn, of Talacre, in Flintshire, Bart, to Miss E. Witham, sister of William Witham, of Cliffe, Esq;

July 7. Mr. Edw. Mainwairing, son of the Rev. Mr. Mainwairing, Prebendary of Chester, to Miss Jane Hester Kingsley, of Bridge street, Blackfriars

11. Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, Bart, to the Hon. Miss Harriot Bouverie, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Folkstone, and sister to the Earl of Radnor

13. Alexander Grant, Esq; eldest son of Sir Lud. Grant, to Miss Sarah Gray, of Ibbley, in Hants.

14. Capt. M'Bride of the navy, to Miss Folkes, sister to Sir Martin Folkes, Bart.

15. William Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Garth, second daughter and coheiress of Richard Garth, of Mordon, in Surry, Esq;

16. Sir Thomas Lang, to Miss Hannah Turner, niece to William Turner, Esq; and Commissioner Hanmore

17. The Hon. Capt. Herbert, of the royal navy, to Lady Caroline Montague, sister to his Grace the Duke of Manchester

18. Thomas Witham, Esq; of Cliffe, Yorkshire, to Miss Thornton, daughter of the late James Thornton, Esq; of Nether Wilton, Northumberland

Rev. Mr. Hallam, Canon of Windsor, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Richard Roberts, Esq; of Abergavenny

Rev. Thomas Fulton, of Windsor, to Miss Pegge, of the same place.

25. Mr. Shepheard, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Roberts, of Lincoln's inn

Hon. Edward Percival, brother to the Earl of Egmont, to Miss Haworth

Deaths.

May 14. Mr. John Readman, of a broken heart, at Boston, owing to the disturbances there, having sustained a loss of several thousand pounds

Captain Michael Wilkins Conway, one of the Elder Brethren and Deputy Master of the Trinity-house

June 20. Finnes Eddowes, Esq; at Portsmouth, Surveyor General of the Customs for Hants and Dorsetshire

Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Lancaster, at Stanford Rivers, near Ongar, Essex, many years Rector of that parish

27. Rev. John Heber, Rector of Marton, in Craven, Vicar of Rochester, in Lancashire, and many years Chaplain to his late and present Majesty.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Willoughby, of Parham. He took his seat in the H. of Peers, in consequence of their Lordships order on the hearing of his claim to the title, in March, 1767; his honours and fortune devolve on his only nephew, George Willoughby, Esq; late of Queen's College, Cambridge

Right Hon. Francis James Lesly, Lord Lindores, in Scotland

Lady of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cumberland, late Lord Bishop of Kildare, and mother of Dr. Cumberland, author of the West-Indian, and several other dramatic pieces

30. Lord Visc. Maynard. He is succeeded in title by Sir Charles Maynard

July 1. Edw. Grove, Esq; of Shippon, Berks

James Worthington, Esq; one of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem-hospitals

3. Charles Field, Esq; Upper Grosvenor-street

7. John Delaval, Esq; son of Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart

10. Joshua Smith, Esq; at Battersea, formerly in the service of the East-India-Company.

13. The Rev. William Conway, of Soughton, in Flintshire, suddenly

John Holwall, Esq; Commander of his Majesty's ship Resolution, a guardship at Portsmouth

Rev. John Ratcliffe, D D. upwards of thirty-seven years Master of Pembroke College, Oxford

15. Rev. Mr. Rice, Rector of Eccles, Norfolk

Thomas Bayley, Mayor of Colchester

Rev. George Borlase, Vicar of South-Petherwin, in Cornwall

18. The Hon. and Rev. Ambrose St. John, Rector of Blerstone, Bedfordshire

William Harkness, Esq; Major in the Cambridge militia

Rev. Dr. Ashworth, a dissenting minister, and tutor to an academy at Daventry

20. Richard Salway, Esq; one of the oldest Directors of the South Sea Company

21. Robert Pratt, Esq; of Coscomb, Gloucestershire, nephew to Lord Camden

Miss Maria Constantia Howard, daughter to the Earl of Suffolk

22. Lieut. Col. Preston

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Newcombe, at Rochester, Dean of that cathedral, and Rector of St. Mildred, in the Poultry

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Robert Brookes—to hold Shipton under Whichwood V, Oxfordshire, with Westcott R, Gloucestershire

Rev. Mr. Richard Shepherd—to hold Friskney V, Lincolnshire, with Bletchford R, ibid.

ECCLESIASTICAL PRESERMENTS.

REV. Rt Bell—Medringham V, Linc.

Rev. Mr. John Stocks—Goleby V, Lincolnshire

Rev. Mr. Henry Bathurst—Witchingham St. Faith R, with Witchingham St. Mary V, annexed, Norfolk

Rev. Mr. Booth Hewitt—to Rothwell R, Lincolnshire

Rev. Mr. Sam. Proctor—to Grwby R, Lincolnshire

Rev. Mr. Beadon—to Stanford Rivers R, Essex

Rev. Mr. Griffin—to Tor Martin R, Gloucestershire

Rev. Dr. Tatton—to St. Dionis Backchurch R, London

Rev Daniel Slater, LLD. to the endowed V. of Mansel Gamage, Herefordsh

B—NKR—PTS.

DAvid Ximenes, of London, merchant

Thomp. Pater, Weston Underwood, Bucks, laceman

Wm. Edwards, Minster, Kent, tanner

Rd. Fynner, of Cheddleton, Staff. tanner

Peter Du P é, of Watling-street, merchant

John Metcalfe, Dykeheads, Yorksh. miner

Geo. Wall, Whibbenhall, Worcestershire, linendraper

John Sadler, Painswick, Glocestersh. clothier

John Pease and W. Dent, Darlington, Durham, grocers

Nathan Heward, Chippenham, Wilts, hoser

Wm Osman, Woklngham, Berks, maltster

Arch. Maughsling, Nightingale lane, Aldgate, victualler

John Powell, Bermondsey, victualler

Ignatius Jordan, Fothill street, Westminster, shop-keeper

Rd Tho. Caernhills, Glamorgansh. linendr.

Jos. Swabey, St Andrew, Holborn, coidwain.

Gustavus MackGusty, Holborn, ironmonger

John Cook, Tandridge, Surry, merchant

John Davey, and Henry Hounsom, of Church lane, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners

Herman Meyer, Mark-lane, merchant

Joseph Creswell, Strand, silversmith

Thomas Norridge, Anne Frankling, and Wm Richardson, of Thames str. oilmen

Rd Baylis, Chipping Norton, Oxf. draper

Joshua Wilson, Leeds, Yorkshire, currier

Wm Holmes, Vere street, Clarement, baker and wine merchant

John Waite, sen. Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, grocer

Edw. Hill, Hatfield, Herts. victualler

Harvey Berrow, St. And. Holborn, haberd.

Josiah Boyfield, Christ Church, Surry, setter

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29	141¾	90¾a¼	Shut	Shut	87¾a¼	Shut	Shut	Shut	86¾a87	Shut	Shut	Shut	80	57a58s.	⅞a⅛	12 19 6
30	141¾a⅞	90¾a⅞	Ditto	do	87½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
1	141¾a⅞	90½a⅝	Ditto	do	87½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56a57s.	Ditto	12 19 0
2	Sunday.															
3	141¾a⅞	90⅝	Ditto	do	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80a⅛	Ditto	⅞	Ditto
4	141¾a⅞	90⅞	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55a56s.	Ditto	12 18 6
5	141½	90⅞a⅞	Ditto	do	87¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a86¾a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6	141¾	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	54a55s.	Ditto	Ditto
7	141¾a¼	Ditto	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	79⅞a80	53a55s.	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	90¾	Ditto	do	87⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55a56s.	Ditto	Ditto
9	Sunday.															
10	141⅞a¾	90⅞a⅞	Ditto	do	87¾a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅝a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80a⅛	Ditto	1	Ditto
11	142a141¾	90⅞a90⅞	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
12	141⅞	90⅞a91	Ditto	do	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	55a53a54	1⅛	12 18 0
13	141⅞a⅞	90⅞a91	Ditto	do	87½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛	151¼a152	Ditto	53a55s.	Ditto	12 17 6a17
14	142a⅞	91⅞	Ditto	do	87⅝a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	52a54s.	Ditto	12 17 6a16
15	Ditto	91⅛a⅞	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	55a56s.	Ditto	Ditto
16	Sunday.															
17	142a⅞	91⅞	Ditto	do	88a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	56a57s.	1a⅛	12 18 0
18	Ditto	91⅞a⅞	Ditto	do	88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅝	Ditto	Ditto	57a59s.	Ditto	Ditto
19	Ditto	91⅞a⅞	Ditto	do	88a87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a⅞	57a58s.	Ditto	12 18 6
20	Ditto	91⅞a¾	88⅞a¾	do	88a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¾a87	151¾	Ditto	57a59s.	1	Ditto
21	141⅞a142	91⅞a⅞	88⅞	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛a½	58a59s.	Ditto	Ditto
22	142	Ditto	88¼a⅝	do	88	Ditto	85½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
23	Sunday.															
24	142	Ditto	Ditto	do	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	Ditto	91⅞a¾	Ditto	do	88a87⅞	Ditto	85¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 18 0
26	Ditto	91⅞a⅞	88¼a¾	87¾a¾	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
27	141⅞a¾	91⅞a⅞	89¼a⅞	87¾a88a87⅞	88a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a⅞	86⅞a87	151¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 17 6
28	141⅞	91⅞a⅞	Ditto	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 18 0
29	142a⅞	91⅞	88⅞	88a⅛a88	88¾	84⅞a85	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	151¾	Ditto	59a60s.	Ditto	12 18a18 6

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Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. [illegible] to Aug. [illegible]

	W.	d.	B.	d.	R.	d.	O.	d.	B.	d.
London	5	9	3	5	2	11	3	0	3	4
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	6
Surry	5	9	3	6	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Hertford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	3	10
Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	3	2
Cambridge	6	1	3	5	0	0	1	11	2	9
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	3	1	1	11	3	1
Northampton	6	6	4	9	3	4	2	1	2	11
Rutland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Leicester	6	9	4	11	3	6	2	0	3	7
Nottingham	5	8	4	5	3	3	2	0	3	10
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	9
Stafford	6	8	5	2	0	0	2	1	4	0
Shropshire	6	7	5	0	3	2	1	11	4	6
Hereford	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	6	7	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	10
Warwick	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	0
Gloucester	7	0	0	6	0	0	2	4	4	2
Wiltshire	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	5	4	3
Berks	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	3
Oxford	6	10	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	0
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	4

	W.	d.	B.	d.	R.	d.	O.	d.	B.	d.
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	1	3	0	3	1	2	3	3	4
Suffolk	5	11	3	1	3	0	2	1	3	8
Norfolk	6	2	3	2	2	9	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	4	0	3	0	2	11	3	5
York	5	10	4	2	0	0	2	0	3	8
Durham	5	6	3	3	0	0	2	3	3	10
Northumberland	5	5	3	10	3	1	2	2	3	8
Cumberland	5	4	3	11	3	0	2	1	3	8
Westmoreland	5	9	4	2	3	2	2	11	3	4
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	7
Cheshire	6	5	0	0	3	11	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	0	0	0
Somerset	6	4	3	6	3	0	2	3	3	7
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	11	1	9	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	5	1	10	0	0
Dorset	5	9	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	0
Hampshire	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	6
Sussex	5	3	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	4
Kent	5	6	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	6	3	4	6	3	2	2	8	4	4
South Wales	5	10	4	9	3	4	1	8	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for SEPT. 1774.

Sept. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	fresh	29 8½	64	clouds & sunsh. alternately; but no rain, very moist
2	S	ditto	29 9½	65	showery morning, fine bright afternoon
3	Ditto	little	29 8½	61	thick fog till ten, fine bright day
4	Ditto	fresh	29 7½	62	fine bright day, some rain in the evening
5	N W	little	29 8½	60	chiefly cloudy in the day, wet evening
6	W S W	stormy	29 8½	62	chiefly bright in the day, wet evening
7	N E	little	29 8¼	61	wet night, grey day, cool wind
8	Ditto	fresh	30 ¼	59	white frost in the night, very bright fine day
9	E	ditto	30	53	frosty night, bright morning, cloudy day, cold wind
10	E to S W	little	29 9½	55	bright morning, cloudy afternoon, wet evening
11	S S W	fresh	29 9	60	wet night, bright morn. cloudy aftern. wet evening
12	S W	ditto	29 5½	58	wet night, many clouds in the day, with a little rain
13	E	little	29 3½	57	star-light night, many black clouds in day, little rain
14	N N W	ditto	29 6½	57	cloudy heavy day, with some trifling rain
15	Ditto		29 0½	58	heavy black morning, fine bright afternoon
16	S W to N E	fresh	29 7½	56	showery day, wet evening
17	N E	ditto	29 7½	56	chiefly cloudy, several small showers
18	Ditto	little	29 8½	56	ditto
19	E S E	ditto	29 8½	53	white frost, bright morning, very wet afternoon
20	W N W	fresh	29 6½	56	chiefly cloudy, some little showers
21	S	ditto	29 6½	55	an exceeding wet day
22	Ditto	strong	29 4½	56	cloudy morning, very wet afternoon
23	Ditto	stormy	29 1½	52	very wet, some heavy showers of hail and rain
24	Ditto	strong	29 3½	57	a great deal of rain at times
25	W N W	little	29 4	58	very wet night and morning, cloudy day, wet evening
26	S	ditto	29 5	58	exceeding wet day, little or no intermission
27	Ditto		29 7	57	thick fog in the morning, fair day
28	S	fresh	29 7	57	an excessive wet day
29	Ditto		29 6	55	foggy morning, cloudy day, wet evening
30	Ditto		29 5	57	bright morn. cloudy day, heavy showers of hail & rain

Bill of Mortality from July 28, 1774, to Aug. 28, 1774.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	681	Males	812	0 and 5	328	50 and 60	96
Females	684	Females	850	5 and 10	78	60 and 70	86
	1379		1662	10 and 20	70	70 and 80	56
Whereof have died under two years old	516			20 and 30	124	80 and 90	21
Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.				30 and 40	113	90 and 100	3
				40 and 50	150		

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

For AUGUST, 1775.

Debate on Lord North's *conciliating Motion, continued from p.* 312.

Mr. *W. Ellis.*

THE proposition, Sir, which is now made, is so directly contrary to my idea of the Address, as I agreed to it, that I cannot, consistent with the opinion I then gave, accede to it. In any measure that I agree to I must expect to meet with, as the first step in the business, an express and definitive acknowledgement from the Americans of our supremacy. Without that point first settled, I can neither receive nor consent to any other propositions. If, when I ask myself whether the present resolution expresses the meaning of the Address, I certainly must answer no; if I am called upon as a gentleman to say whether it does or not, I must, as a gentleman, upon my honour, declare that I think it does not so far, therefore, as I have pledged my opinion in that Address, I find myself as a man of honour bound to oppose this proposition. But my mode of conceiving things can be no rule to other persons; and I own that I do not wish to impose my opinion upon any other person whatever. Having said thus much to justify my own conduct, I think the best thing I can do is to sit down.

Mr. *Adam* spoke against the resolution, upon the ground of its waving, if it did not give up, the supremacy.

Mr. *Cornwall* explained the nature of the supremacy, and proved how the measure now proposed was not only consistent with it, but the best and wisest measure, as a measure of finance.

Right Hon. *T. Townshend* replied to Mr. Cornwall.

Mr. *Ackland.* Sir, I have supported Administration on every American step they have taken during the session, because I have approved them. But, Sir, I cannot approve this measure, and, therefore, beg to make the following motion, That the chairman do leave the chair.

Mr. *Dundas*, Solicitor-General of Scotland, marked the contradiction of the present measure to the Address; declared that he could never accede to any concessions whatever, until the Americans did, in direct terms, acknowledge the absolute supremacy of this country; much less could he consent to such concessions, while they were in arms against it.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot.* The debate has taken a different turn from any idea that I could have conceived, and gentlemen have taken up ideas so contrary to every thing contained in the motion, that I own my impatience to explain it. The address to his Majesty, in consequence of our considering the papers, contained two correspondent lines of conduct. With force to repress those that were in rebellion against this country, and, with the same force, to defend those who were acting under the authority of it, was one line of that conduct. You have addressed his Majesty to enforce all those measures that were necessary to carry this into effect. The other line, whose direction is concurrent and concomitant with this, has been the holding out an indulgence to those who will do their duty to this country. In an address you can only state this in general terms. You could not, without taking it up as a particular point of consideration, express yourselves in an explicit and definitive manner. While you are going on with one part of this united measure, will you not short in this, to which you have pledged both your honour and humanity? Sir, so far from the measure now

[illegible] or [illegible] with the other, the plan on which you are out, at the opening of this business, would be mistaken; would be defective, would be unjust, without it. While, therefore, you are maintaining the authority of this country, whether with measures of force, with power, with arms, forget not your humanity and your policy. Each proposition is to me but part of one measure; and, as part of a measure which I have approved in the whole, I must give my consent to it.

Col. Barré. How this new scheme of [illegible] the Americans at themselves ever came into the Noble Lord's head, I cannot conceive. But, by what I can collect, it is not likely to gain him any new friends from this side of the House; and I should have thought it a losing to lose him some old ones from that side, had not the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last risen to his aid. When that Gentleman pleases to exert his eloquence, there is something so powerful, so persuading, so thrilling in it, that those who were in doubt become immediately convinced. His opinion, whatever explicitly given, becomes like a thunderbolt, under which even those that have turned their backs may be rallied; and, notwithstanding whatever may have thought some few moments ago, we shall yet see all the troops marshalled to the march they are to make. But, though the Noble Lord's new motion will cause no new divisions among us here, yet it is fraught with that wretched, low, shameful, abominable maxim, which has predominated in every measure of our late ministry, *divide et impera*. This is to divide the Americans; this is to break those associations, to dissolve that glorious union, in which the Americans, to one man, stand in defence of their rights and liberties. If you are solicitous to bring them, from any thing which has firmly associated band of mind towards, in their own hearts, that the Americans are so foolish or so base as cash other, you will be deceived. They are not such gudgeons to be caught by such a bait. But the Noble Lord does not expect it will be accepted; it is meant only to propose something specious, which he knows the Americans will refuse; and, therefore, offers to call down tenfold more vengeance on their devoted heads, condemned thus over, time more to ruin, by refusing such fair, such reasonable, such just, such wise, and such disinterested offers; but neither will this have succeeded. I am, therefore, against the motion.

Lord *North.* I agree, Sir, with the Gentleman who spoke last, as well as with an Honourable Gentleman who spoke early, that it is very probable that the propositions contained in this resolution may not be acceptable to the Americans in general; the resolution certainly does not go to all their claims—it is however just, humane, and wise; and those in America who are just, who are wise, and who are serious, will, I believe, think it well worthy their attention. The Gentleman has charged me with mean, low, and foolish policy, in grounding my measures on that maxim, *divide et impera*. Is it foolish, is it mean, when a people, heated and misled by evil councils, are running into unlawful combinations, to hold out those terms which will set the reasonable from the unreasonable; that will distinguish those who have acted and do act upon principle, from those who wish only to profit by the general confusion and ruin. If propositions that the conscientious and the prudent will accept, will, at the same time, recover them from under the influence and seduction of the wicked, I avow the using that principle, which will thus divide the good from the bad, and give aid, assistance, and support to the friends of peace and good government. The Right Hon. Gentleman, who always speaks and acts like a man of honour, and when he differs from his friends, does it like a man of honour, thinks that, according to the sense in which he understood the address, the resolution now proposed by me totally departed from it. I will beg leave to refer that Gentleman to the express and explicit language which I held when I proposed the address. I can never refer to any very words, as being the sense of that Gentleman, attending only to his own definition, did not give his attention to mine. I can only be sorry, so far as respects that Gentleman, but I will appeal to the House as to the manner in which I explained the idea of the indulgence which the address held out and promised; and having held out and promised such indulgence, if I had not followed it by some propositions which were open, explicit, and definitive, I might indeed have been charged with throwing our deceptions to gentleman here, and with laying a snare for our fellow subjects in America. What

ever may be the reception these propositions shall meet with, I feel that I have done my duty fairly and consistently.

(To be continued.)

The following is a Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies *of* North America, *now met in General Congress at* Philadelphia, *setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their taking up Arms.*

IF it was possible for men, who exercise their reason, to believe that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great-Britain some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our Great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great Britain, however, stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and despairing of success in any mode of conquest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have, at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms. Yet, however blinded they assuredly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their lives, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labour, and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. Societies or governments vested with perfect legislatures were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the Colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength, and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister, who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these Colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.—Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his counsels. From that fatal moment the affairs of the British Empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity, to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions that now shake it to its deepest foundations. The new ministry finding the brave sons of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted Colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to permit their victories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of plentiable plunder. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his Majesty, by the late King, and by Parliament, should not shield them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and, assuming a new power over them, have, in the course of eleven years, given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property. Statutes have been passed for extending the

the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the Colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature, solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of colonists from legal trial, and, in effect, from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in Parliament, that colonists, charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why shall we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute it is declared, that Parliament can "of right make laws to bind us in all cases whatsoever." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it is chosen by us, or is subject to our controul or influence; but, on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with Parliament in the most mild and decent language: but Administration, sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congress of Delegates from the United Colonies was assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th day of last September. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and also addressed our fellow subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure; we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty. This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy: but subsequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expressions against the Colonies were inserted in his Majesty's Speech. Our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both Houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons, in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a Rebellion at that time actually existed within the Province of Massachuset's-Bay; and that those concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his Majesty's subjects in several of the other Colonies; and therefore they besought his Majesty that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature." Soon after, the commercial intercourse of whole Colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, several of them were intirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their subsistance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to General Gage.

Fruitless were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence, of an illustrious band of the most distinguished Peers and Commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay or even to mitigate the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable towns, in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manœuvre, calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations, where Colony should bid against Colony, all unknown them uninformed what ransom should redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial

ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by a victorious foe to conquered enemies? In our circumstances, to accept them would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the course of the last year, had taken possession of the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and still occupied it as a garrison, on the 19th day of April sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of persons, some of whom were officers and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded, in warlike array, to the town of Concord, where they fell upon another party of the inhabitants of the same province, killed several, and wounded many, until compelled to retreat by the country people, suddenly assembled to repel this cruel aggression. Hostilities thus commenced by the British troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation. The inhabitants of Boston being confined within that town, by the General their Governor, and having, in order to procure their dismission, entered into a treaty with him, it was stipulated that the said inhabitants, having deposited their arms with their fellow magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligations of treaties, which even the vagrant nations respect, detained the Governor under the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for their use, and the town was seized by a body of soldiers, deprived the greatest part of their inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to remain, to leave their most valuable effects behind.

By this act, lady wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, the aged and sick from their relations and friends, who wish to attend and comfort them; and those who have been used to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable distress.

The General, further emulating ministerial masters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June after venting the grossest falsehoods and calumnies against the good people of these Colonies, proceeds to "declare them all, either by name or description, to be rebels and traitors, supersede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial."—His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charles-Town, besides a considerable number of houses in other places; our ships and vessels are seized, the necessary supplies of provisions intercepted; and he is exerting his utmost power to spread destruction and devastation around him.

We have received certain intelligence that General Carleton, Governor of Canada, is instigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reason to apprehend, that schemes have been formed to excite domestic enemies against us. In brief, a part of the Colonies now feels, and all of them are sure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of Administration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, sword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chusing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. Honour, justice, and humanity, forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cause is just; our union is perfect; our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour towards us, that Providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operations, and possessed

the means of defending ourselves. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them, that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored. Necessity has not yet driven us to that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them. We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great-Britain, and establishing independent states; we fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion, of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birth-right, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore his Divine Goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

The humble ADDRESS *and* PETITION *of the* LORD-MAYOR, ALDERMEN, *and* COMMONS, *of the City of* London, *in Common-Council assembled.*—Presented July 14, at St. James's.

"*To the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themselves at your royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous distractions of their fellow-subjects in America.

"The characteristic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalleled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilst the principles of the Constitution have been the rule of his Government, as well as a firm opposition whenever their Rights have been invaded.

"Your American subjects, Royal Sir, descended from the same ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of the Prerogatives of Freemen, without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

"Their chearful and unasked-for contributions, as well as willing services to the mother-country, whilst they remained free from the clog of compulsory laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your disposition, for graciously granting them every reasonable opportunity of giving, as Freemen, what they seem resolutely determined to refuse under the injunction of laws made independent of their own consent.

"The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodshed and confusion, will, we trust, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour for the warmth with which we lament those measures whose destructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of desperation.

"Convinced of the earnest disposition of the Colonists to remain firm in all duteous obedience to the constitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, Most Gracious Sovereign, to beseech you, that those operations of force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehensions, may be suspended, and that, uncontrouled by a restraint incompatible with a free Government, they may possess an opportunity of tendering such terms of accommodation as, we doubt not, will approve them worthy of a distinguished rank amongst the firmest friends of this country."

Signed by order of Court,
WILLIAM REE.

For the King's Answer, see p. 348.

*** PHILO-RIDLEIUS *is our next.—Also, the very pretty imitation of* Gray's *Ode.*

Reflections on the Account given in Mr. BRYDONE's Tour through Sicily, *of the Antiquity of Mount Ætna.*

IN Mr. BRYDONE's *Tour through Sicily and Malta*, Vol. I. p. 123, ad edit. we meet with the following passage:

"The last lava we crossed before our arrival there (at *Jaci Reale*) is of a vast extent; I thought we never should have done with it; it certainly is not less than six or seven miles broad, and appears in many places to be of an enormous depth.

"When we came near the sea, I was desirous to see what form it had assumed in meeting with the water. I went to examine it, and found it had driven back the waves for upwards of a mile, and had formed a large black high promontory, where before it was deep water. This lava, I imagined from its barrenness, for it is as yet covered with a very scanty soil, had run from the mountain only a few ages ago; but was surprised to be informed by Signor Recupero, the historiographer of ÆTNA, that this very lava is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, to have burst from ÆTNA in the time of the second Punic war, when Syracuse was besieged by the Romans. A detachment was sent from Tauromenium to the relief of the besieged; They were stopped on their march by this stream of lava, which having reached the sea before their arrival at the foot of the mountain, had cut off their passage, and obliged them to return by the back of ÆTNA, upwards of four miles above. His authority for this, he tells me, was taken from inscriptions on Roman monuments found on this lava, and that it was likewise well ascertained by many of the old Sicilian authors. Now, as this is about 2000 years ago, one would have imagined, if lavas have a regular progress in becoming fertile fields, that this must long ago have become at least arable; this, however, is not the case; and it is as yet only covered with a very scanty vegetation, and incapable of producing either corn or vines. There are, indeed, pretty large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of richness; but, in all probability, it will be some hundred years yet, before there is enough of it to render this kind of any use to the proprietors."

On this foundation Signor Recupero endeavours, p. 120, to establish the great antiquity of our earth, in

"Near to Catania, which is more than 60 feet below ground, and has probably been a burial place, there is a dry well, where there are several strata of lavas, with earth to a considerable thickness over the surface of each stratum. Recupero has made use of this as an argument to prove the great antiquity of the eruptions of this mountain: for, if it requires two thousand years or upwards to form but a fertile soil on the surface of a lava; there must have been more than that space of time betwixt each of the eruptions which have formed these strata. But what shall we say of a pit they sunk near to *Jaci* of a great depth? They pierced through seven distinct lavas, one under the other, the surfaces of which were parallel, and most of them covered with a thick bed of rich earth. Now, says he, the eruption which form'd the lowest of these lavas, if we may be allowed to reason from analogy, must have flowed from the mountain at least 14,000 years ago.

"Recupero tells me he is exceedingly embarrassed by these discoveries in writing the history of the mountain; that Moses hangs like a dead weight upon him, and hinders all his zeal for enquiry; for that really he has not the conscience to make his mountain so young, as that prophet makes the world."

Having given the two passages in the words of Mr. Brydone, I shall now make a few remarks upon them.

The great eruptions of ÆTNA, without one of which a century seldom passes, often produce considerable alterations on the coast, to the extent of thirty miles from the summit of the mountain. What evidence then have we, that a lava, which flowed in the time of the second Punic war, has not been totally changed, or overwhelmed by other lavas in succeeding times? Signor Recupero refers us for the identity of the promontory, from which he reasons, to Roman monuments found upon it, and to the testimony of old Sicilian authors. But till the age, the inscriptions, and even the reality of the monuments, are ascertained, we cannot admit them as proofs of the point in question. And as the earliest of these old Sicilian authors, as they are called, probably lived thirteen or fourteen hundred years after

* Brydone, Vol. I. p. 123.

Dio-

Diodorus Siculus, their testimony comes too late to satisfy us, that, on a coast so subject to changes, a lava, which he is said to mention, still subsists in its original form.

Here, then, is a great failure of evidence with regard to the fact, on which the whole of this reasoning from analogy depends. But what if we allow the fact as stated by Signor Recupero? Will it follow as a just consequence from this instance, that we can be assured of the time requisite to clothe another lava with soil, if that other lava is very differently situated? The lava in question, as Mr. Brydone describes it, "has driven back the waves for upwards of a mile, and formed a large black HIGH promontory, where before it was deep water." It is, therefore, exposed to the spray of the sea; it is exposed to all the violence of stormy winds and rains; which will not easily suffer any soil to rest and fasten, but will disperse and carry it down, either into the sea, or upon the lower grounds. The tops of mountains retain only a thin mossy coat of earth, or continue bare and barren from old time, while the vallies beneath are enriched at their expence. And something of this sort may be observed on this very promontory; "There are large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of a rich earth."

The different state of the heights and crevices of this lava points out to us what will naturally happen in different situations. The place where the seven lavas are accumulated, is near to *Jaci Reale*, to which Mr. Brydone *descended* from the *Castagno de cento cavalli**. It lies, therefore, I presume, in low ground, on which the earth washed by rain from the eminences would settle, and where the ashes of the volcano would remain: for ÆTNA sometimes sends forth great showers of ashes, which cover the adjacent country to a considerable depth. At first these ashes render the land barren, but afterwards greatly fertilize it. "I have observed†," says Mr. Brydone, "in some places the richest soil to the depth of five or six feet and upwards, and still below that nothing but rocks of lava." Perhaps, under different circumstances, it may require a different time to mellow these ashes into soil; but in no case have we reason to suppose it a process of two thousand years. It is not quite seventeen hundred years since the city of Pompeii was buried under the matter thrown out by Vesuvius; and upon this spot there is a good thickness of fruitful mold, in which the vine flourishes, and has probably flourished for centuries past. Strabo relates ‡, that ÆTNA sometimes covers the country about Catania with great depth of ashes. The ashes, he says, are detrimental for a season [πρὸς καιρόν], but afterwards highly beneficial to the land. We can hardly suppose the expression *for a season* to mean more than two or three centuries at most. And I conclude, Mr. Brydone did not intend to suggest an idea of longer duration, when he tells us, that the country near Hybla ‖ "was so celebrated for it fertility, and particularly for its honey, that it was called *Mel Passi*, till it was overwhelmed by the lava of ÆTNA; and having then become totally barren, by a kind of pun its name was changed to *Mal Passi*. In a second eruption by a shower of ashes from the mountain, it SOON reassumed its ancient beauty and fertility; and for many years was called *Belle Passi*." If, then, the ashes which fell upon the lava, that had destroyed *Mel Passi*, SOON ripened into fertile soil, may we not suppose the very same thing to have happened upon some at least of the seven lavas near *Jaci Reale*? And if it happened but upon some of them, it marrs the argument for the high antiquity of the mountain. A lava is cast out from the crater into the valley or plain; after a while the same crater sends forth upon it a mighty shower of ashes, which are mixed with the earth washed from the sides of the hill, and yield a rich mold. Upon this mold another lava is poured, and a new accumulation of soil succeeds by the same means as before. Which process, according to the account of Strabo, and of Mr. Brydone himself, we may well conceive to be compleated in three hundred years, and the interstices of these seven lavas to have been supplied with good earth in two thousand years, the time assumed as necessary for each of them. For why are we to estimate what is produced on a plain, by what may have happened on an exposed high

* Brydone, Vol. I. p. 122.

† Ibid. p. 125.

‡ Strabo's Geography, B. VI. p. 413, edit. Amsterdam, fol.

‖ Brydone, Vol. I. p. 172.

pro-

promontory? With regard to increase of soil, what analogy is there between them? It is possible, I say, that these lavas may have been formed in two thousand years; and the possibility is sufficient for my purpose: for I do not contend, that they were actually formed in so short a time. We may allow the lowest of them to be four, or, if you will, near six thousand years old: for ÆTNA may have burned from remote ages, fed by those subterraneous fires, which some* suppose coæval, or nearly coæval, with our earth. But, if *the Philosopher of Mount Ætna* will venture on such uncertain grounds to carry its antiquity so far back,

"and incautious tread
On fires with faithless ashes overspread."

he may expose his own vanity and rashness, but he will not hurt the credit of Moses, or affect the chronology built on his writings.

Case of THOMAS PATTENSON, *communicated to the* Society for the Recovery of Persons supposed to be drowned, *by* James Church, *Surgeon at* Islington.

ON the 2d of June, 1775, about three in the afternoon, a gentleman came on horseback to tell me that a boy was just taken out of the New-River apparently drowned: I immediately went and found the boy without any signs of life, perfectly cold, his face swollen and livid, and the blood much stagnated in his thighs; in his wet cloaths, laid across a barrel, on his belly, and held by two men, who were rolling him with some violence. I immediately put a stop to this pernicious practice, had him brought into a house, and stripped. Fortunately the sun shone warm upon the table on which I laid the naked body. I had it well dried with warm flannels, and immediately began applying the remedies proposed (see Vol. XL.) by the Society, viz. fumigations, frictions, &c. In about ten minutes a small motion was perceived in his under jaw, and his lips began to lose their livid hue, and to look of a more natural colour. I now discovered a very trifling pulsation, and some small degree of warmth under the axilla. I next opened a vein in his arm, which bled drop by drop for about a minute; it then started out in a full stream. The boy sighed softly, and continued to do so about every half minute, tho' there were no signs of intermediate respiration. These favourable symptoms induced me to continue the means with great spirit, and in one hour and an half he became generally, though slightly, convulsed; his breathing was now distinct, though performed with the greatest difficulty; his pulses still continued very languid, and the proper warmth was not yet returned. Soon after this he vomited. As the animal functions now began to exert themselves, I judged warmth was the likeliest means to compleat the recovery; I therefore got a bed well heated, and put him in between the blankets. I now applied volatiles to his nose, temples, and wrists, and flannels dipped in hot brandy to his stomach, which immediately relieved his breathing; the pulsation of the heart became now very perceptible, his pulses mended, and he had acquired a pretty general heat. He could not yet swallow. He now vomited again, and soon after lost all his warmth, and the perceptible pulsation of his heart; his pulse at the wrist became very languid and irregular. This was about two hours and a half from the time I first saw him. These appearances alarmed me much, and made me exert every means likely to relieve with the greatest diligence. Hot brandy was applied freely, and frictions with a warm hand were continued very smartly for a quarter of an hour upon the muscles of the fore-arm with apparent advantage. I now forced open his eye-lids, and was much pleased to find the light prove a very powerful stimulus; it made him move himself a good deal. Soon after this he was much convulsed all over; the convulsions lasted full ten minutes; when they went off he opened his eyes, and made an effort to raise himself up in the bed. He could now swallow a little; his warmth was returned, his pulses regular, though too languid, and his respiration free: but still he did not appear to have the least degree of consciousness: if he was spoken to rather loudly, he would look at you, but immediately become comatose, and so continued till he was roused again; nor could his attention be fixed for longer than half a minute. This circumstance made me fear he had received a blow on the head. I therefore examined his head very attentively

* Ray's Physico-Theological Discourses, C. iii. p. 8, &c.

ut could discover no external
f violence. I would then have
n again, had not his pulse con-
too languid. I determined
e to try what sleep would do
. I watched him for near an
nger; he continued sleeping
, and was now got into a pro-
spiration: this was *four hours*
e time he was undrest. I now
t I might safely leave him. A-
hour after I sent my journey-
see how he was; he brought
rd that he continued sleeping,
st as I left him. About ten
I went to him again: soon after
he awoke, continued still insen-
nd comatose; his pulses were
ll and frequent, which deter-
me to take some more blood
him. I opened a vein, and by
ne he had bled six ounces, he
two or three inarticulate words
mother, who stood by; he pre-
fell asleep again, and, as his
began to flag, I was satisfied
e quantity of blood I had tak-
d up his arm, and left him.
ext morning I was told by his
r, that he awoke about three
, *twelve hours from the time*
cident happened, spoke sensibly,
ourishment, went to sleep again,
woke in the morning perfectly
except fatigue, soreness, &c.
s boy had been under water *a*
r of an hour at least, and full
minutes were lost before I came to
he was found under a bridge,
his head stuck fast in the mud.
eleven years of age.

re, Whether the obstinate *coma*,
was by far the most alarming
om of all, may not be fairly at-
ed to the discipline of rolling on
rrel, which had been exercised
n minutes before I saw him,
by the blood might have been
l so violently into the vessels of
ad, as to occasion a preternatural
re on the brain? The relief he
l from the second bleeding seems
untenance this conjecture. I hope,
fore, this will be a caution to o-
to abstain from a practice which
be injurious, and from which much
cannot be expected.

JOHN CHURCH.

r. URBAN,

AVING lately read "The History
and Antiquities of Rochester," of
h you gave some account in your
Volume for 1772, I must now beg a
place in your next Magazine for a few
remarks, which have occurred to me
upon the perusal of the work.

The curious compiler of it would
not have been drawn, by Rapin, as it
seems, into the long descant upon
Archbishop *Laud* from page 88 to 91,
had he at all attended to the very words
of the Archbishop in the "Account of
his Province, sent to the King, for the
year 1633," which is published at the
end of "The History of his Troubles
and Tryal," by Henry Wharton, in
1695, folio. His Grace there, at page
526, in the account of the diocese of
Rochester, writes thus to his Majesty;
—"I certifie your Majesty, that the
Bishop complains that the cathedral
church suffers much for want of glass
in the windows, and that the church-
yard lies very undecently, and the
gates down; and that he hath no pow-
er to remedy these things, because the
Dean and Chapter refuse to be visited
by him, upon pretence that their sta-
tutes are not confirmed under the broad
seal."—From hence it is evident that
the *Archbishop* was not the complainant,
but the *Bishop of the Diocese*. It did
not come under consideration, whether
the *Archbishop* had power to remedy
these things: but the *Bishop of Roche-
ster* complains that he himself had no
such power, and founds his complaint
upon the Dean's and Chapter's refusal
of being visited by *him their Diocesan*.
Surely, then, the author, in any fu-
ture edition of his work, will see the
necessity of shortening his reflections
upon the Archbishop as to this point,
in which he has been so grossly misre-
presented.

At page 166, line 15, the same Arch-
bishop seems to degrade himself suf-
ficiently; for Collier, implicitly fol-
lowed by our author, instead of "the
Archdeacon," as in the original above
referred to, has printed it "the *Arch-
bishop* by the Lord Bishop's command
had settled them." At line 11, we
should read "1633," as in page 88.

"A fatality of misrepresentation has
attended this Prelate, living and dead.
It may not therefore be amiss to add
here a note subjoined to his character
by the candid and instructive Mr.
Granger, in the *octavo* edition of his
"Biographical History of England,"
Vol. ii. p. 153, which may also be met
with in the "Supplement" to the
quarto edition, page 190; where he
makes this remark:—"It should be
remembered,

remembered; that Fuller, in his Appeal of injured Innocence, [against Heylin] part iii. p. 8. says, that the Articles of *Laud*'s Visitation were observed to be as moderate as any Bishop's in England."—

The Rochester historian, in a note upon page 181, seems to think that Bishop Kennet may have made a mistake in fixing the dates of Bishop *Sprat*'s entering into priest's orders, and of his being installed a prebendary of Lincoln; as, if they are exact, he could be only a deacon when this dignity was conferred upon him. But nothing is more probable; for till the last Act of Uniformity, which took place on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, *priesthood* was not a necessary condition for *admittance* to an ecclesiastical promotion.

In the note on page 196, Dr. *Wilcocks* is said to have been chosen Demy of Magdalen-College with Dr. Boulter and Mr. Addison. If for "*Wilcocks*" we substitue "*Smallbroke*," it will be all right: but then the whole note will be nothing to the author's purpose. *Wilcocks*, as appears from the college books, was not elected Demy till 1692; whereas "the golden election" was in 1689, when eighteen Demies were elected; among whom were the three just mentioned. The editor of Primate Boulter's "Letters," printed at the Clarendon press in 1769, in two octavos, has committed the same mistake with regard to Dr. *Wilcocks* in a note upon Vol. I. page 94; wherein the words "or Fellow" should be erased.

These strictures upon "The History and Antiquities of Rochester" proceed from a desire to ascertain the truth, and from the esteem which that work demands from the public, as well as from

Your constant reader,

Oxford, Aug. 10, 1775. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM sorry to see the Gentleman's Magazine made a vehicle of Party Lies and Paragraphs fit only for the Public Ledger or London Evening Post.

The Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine utterly disclaim all party partialities whatever, and never did, nor ever will, *knowingly*, make it the Vehicle of *Party Lies*, or *Party Paragraphs*. It is part of their plan to record the memorable transactions of the times, and in doing that they regard no party, but act indifferently by all. Their commendation is without flattery, and their censure without malignancy.

—In p. 326 of your last Magazine, a charge is brought against the King of settling an annuity of 50l. a year on a sailor * for his bravery in *killing two savages and carrying off a young lion from them* which they had taken, and which he has presented to his Majesty. I have no doubt but that this fact, if it is not entirely false, is very grossly misrepresented.

The paragraph, on which the above charge is founded, was not inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine at all. Our Correspondent's motive for giving occasion to the above charge, *be* no doubt will explain. All we shall add, is, that if the fact be *true*, and we have never seen it contradicted, the person who recommended the soldier to his Majesty's notice must have considered the action in a military light only, and must totally have overlooked the criminality of it in a moral sense. The killing two innocent fellow-creatures, *unprovoked*, only to rob them of the fruits of their ingenuity, can never surely be accounted *meritorious* in one who calls himself a Christian. If it is not *meritorious*, but the contrary, the murderer was a very improper object to be recommended as worthy to be rewarded by a humane and Christian King.

—With the same illiberal view of throwing an odium on the King, a paragraph was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine of last March, p. 147, viz. That Lord Balmerino, son of the late *Earl of Balmerino, executed for being concerned in the rebellion in* 1745, *was presented to the King, and very graciously received.*

—Now it is certain, as Mr. Watson has observed, page 316, that the Earl of Balmerino left no son; but what of that? The lye has had time to operate and probably spread by many who may not be able or willing to contradict it.

By the above charge we may learn how differently the relation of the same fact may strike different minds. The Editor, at the time he inserted the article, had no reason to doubt the truth of it, and rather inserted it in compliment to his Majesty's clemency in graciously encouraging returning Loyalty, than with a view to throw an odium for countenancing a Rebel's son. It is known that the son of Lord Lovat is *deservedly* a favourite. Why might not the son of Lord Balmerino have been the same, had he been equally *loyal* and equally *brave!* Be that as it may, the ready insertion of Mr. Watson's information must in the eye of impartiality clear us from the charge of any intentional disrespect to his Majesty.

* Soldier it should have been written.

In

In p. 317, the indecent and inflammatory Remonstrance of the Livery of London intended to be presented to the King (I should rather say intended to be spread through America) is given at full length, whilst the more mild and decent Address of the Aldermen and Common-Council, which really was presented, is totally omitted.

For both these Petitions we could not find room in the same Magazine. The former had preference only as it was first in point of time.

—With regard to Mr. Strange the engraver's persecution, as it is called, p. 333, by the King and Lord Bute, I will leave his own performance to speak for itself.—Sure I am, that many unprejudiced persons who have read *all* Mr. Strange's pamphlet have drawn very different conclusions even from his own premises.

The Reviewer of Mr. Strange's pamphlet will, without doubt, answer for himself. In the mean time, it is a question worth examining, Whether men strongly prejudiced themselves are not *insensibly* led to fancy prejudices in others that never did exist.

—The account of the shipwrights association, and quitting the King's yards, p. 325, is set, if not in a false, at least in a very unfair and imperfect light. A very different, and, I believe, a much more just account, was given of this transaction in some of the papers. This surely should have accompanied the other, and then readers might have formed their own judgments.

Whenever an authentic account of the shipwrights association shall be communicated to us, we shall give it preference to every other subject.—If we are imposed upon by false intelligence, we are ever ready to expose the error, and never suppress the TRUTH, when it comes to our knowledge, to cover our own or our Correspondents mistakes.

—In June Magazine 4 pages are filled with an historical account of an ancient picture at Windsor-Castle, lately engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquarians. This print has been advertised to be sold only at the Society's house in Chancery-lane; but in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, p. 338, it is said *that this print is not to be sold, but appropriated entirely to the use of the members of* THE ROYAL SOCIETY, *at whose expence it was engraved.*—This is but a sorry return for the pages that were borrowed from the last volume of the Society's tracts.

To this charge we plead guilty. We acknowledge our fault in giving too easy credit to the information we received from memory only. But now that our Correspondent, who made the enquiry, and the public, are authentically informed by the above remark, we hope the injury to the Society is repaired by the best return we can make.

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p.* 329.

AT two in the afternoon of Palm-Sunday, the Guardian, accompanied by twelve fryars, and about 80 Oriental Christians, who were come thither to that festival, went from Jerusalem to Bethphage, and returning thence crossed the lower and South side of Olivet, toward the valley of Jehosophat, in order to ascend Mount Sion; Lithgow and the six Germans refusing to accompany them, and in the mean time reposing themselves on the top of the cloyster. In an apish imitation of Christ the Guardian mounted at Bethphage on an ass, and came riding to Jerusalem, the people cutting down boughs of trees, and strewing the way with their cloaths, crying, *Hosanna to the Son of David*, &c. as in the Gospel, till they came to the South gate of Sion, where the Guardian thought to have entered, riding to his monastery, with this shouting company, because their patriarch is not allowed this liberty like this Italian Guardian: but so incensed was the Turkish garrison at this clamour, that they not only abused the poor Christians, but pulled the Guardian also from the ass's back, beating him and all the other fryars and pilgrims most cruelly. At last entering the convent, most of them came in groaning with wounds and bruises; at which Lithgow and the other protestants inwardly laughed to see their foolish procession so substantially rewarded. After supper, the Guardian, knowing that he and the Germans were protestants, thus addressed them: "You pilgrims, who "refuse to partake with us in the sa-"craments, and will not adhere to our "masses, processions, and ceremonies, "I therefore intreat (as you have so "much liberty here as we) only to "abstain from scandalizing and mock-"ing our rites and usual customs at "this great festival." To which they assented, and promised to give no offence. He concluded with saying, "All you travellers must in general "be endued with these three gifts, "*faith*,

"*faith*, *patience*, and *money*; *faith*, "to believe the things that you shall "here see; *patience*, to endure the "apparent injuries of infidels; and "*money*, to discharge all tributes and "costs, which here and about this city "must be defrayed." The several pretended scenes of our Saviour's sufferings which were shewn our travellers by the *Padre Vicario* and a French *Predicatore*, it is needless to recapitulate, most of them being lying wonders.

All Monday was employed in visiting these ancient remains. On Tuesday morning the Guardian, escorted by 60 horsemen and 40 foot, set out for Jordan and the Mountain in the Wilderness where Christ fasted, which is his usual custom in Passion-week. Our travellers were of this party, as those places can be viewed only at that time; but were obliged to give seven crowns (forty-two shillings) each to the Lieutenant. All the fryars and pilgrims were mounted on mules, "save only pedestrial" Lithgow, and two mules were loaden with their provisions. Leaving Bethphage and Bethany on their left, they had pleasant travelling for seven miles, but then entered a barren and desert country, where they saw neither house nor village, its only inhabitants being wild beasts and naked Arabs. Seven miles before they arrived at Sodom and Gomorrha, so deep were the sands, that the mules were unable to carry their riders through; so that they all dismounted, wrestling and wading above their middles, and sometimes falling in over their heads, with great danger of perishing, though the robustness of Lithgow's body carried him through on his feet, often relieving also some of those fryars and pilgrims who were almost choaked and overwhelmed with sand, "but not for lack of wine." And even in the midst of "this turmoyling paine," (the night being dark) they were surrounded and attacked by some Arabs with "a storm of arrows," from some little hard hills, of which, knowing the ground, they took the advantage; yet such was the courage of the soldiers (though several were wounded), that they prevailed nothing. In all his travels Lithgow says he "was never so sore fatigated, nor more fearefully indangered," than he was that night.

A little after midnight, those savages leaving them, they coasted the lake of Sodom, now called the Dead Sea, and marched along it above nine miles, before they came to Jordan. This lake smokes continually, as Solomon reports of it, *Wisd.* x. 7; but this smoke our author supposes to be only the exhalation of Jordan, which falls into it; the one being pure, the other filthy, the two contrary natures cannot agree. He also supposes it to be the purgatory of Papists; for they say, *Limbus Patrum* is near, or in the second room, to hell, which he thinks must needs be Sodom; for, though it be not hell itself, yet he was persuaded it is a second hell, having (as some report) no bottom. Though the fresh running stream of Jordan always falls into this bounded sea, yet that the lake itself never diminishes nor increases, but constantly stands at one fulness, nor has any visible outlet, there being not even a brook nor strand, much less a river, for 300 miles (that being the distance of the Red Sea), is one of the greatest wonders of the world. Wherefore (he says) "it must needs either exhale to the clouds, or otherwise runne downe to hell." It neither breeds nor "reserves" any kind of fishes; and if any be carried to it by the swelling of Jordan, they instantly die. And though Josephus mentions the "apples of Sodom," "fair without, and rotten within," yet now there are neither trees nor bushes within three miles of it. Others also have reported, that nothing of any reasonable weight will sink into it; but our traveller, of his own experience, affirms the contrary; "for it beareth (he says) nothing at all; yea, not the weight of a feather, nor the pile of withered grasse, but it will sinke therein."

On Wednesday morning early, passing by the ruins of what (they were told) was John the Baptist's house, when he baptized there, about an arrow's shot from Jordan, on the bank-side, they dismounted, undressed, and went into the river to wash and refresh themselves, their soldiers lying at a little distance, as their safe-guards. Here, the Guardian said, Christ was baptized by St. John; and, on the bank-side lay a quadrangular stone, on which were engraved Greek, Latin, and Hebrew letters, testifying the same thing. "The rivers Tibris and Jordan" (our author says) "are not much different in quantity and colour (both being muddy), and not unlike each other in their

their courses; for Jordan falleth in the old Gomorrha, and Tibris runneth through the new Sodome." To view this famous stream, naked as he was from swimming, he climbed to the top of a turpentine tree, which grew within the limited flood, and cut down a fair hunting rod, three yards long, wondrous strait, and of a yellowish colour, which afterwards, with great pains, he brought to England, and presented to King James I. But while he was chusing it, sequestered from the sight of the company by the broad leaves of that solitary tree, the fryars and soldiers removed, and marched towards Jericho; but, within two furlongs of Jordan, they were beset and attacked by the former nocturnal enemies. Lithgow, hearing the discharge of the harquebuss, was greatly surprised, and, looking out, found his companions were gone, and, at a little distance, saw them combating in the plain. Not knowing whether to go or to stay, or what to do, he leaped down from the tree, and leaving his Turkish cloaths lying on the ground, he took only the rod in his hand, and the sash which he wore on his head, and ran stark naked above a quarter of a mile, amongst thistles and sharp-pointed grass, which pitifully bepricked his feet. When he approached his company, one of the soldiers ran at him with his half-pike, and struck at him three times, being determined to kill him for staying behind; but his horse being at full speed, Lithgow saved himself, first by falling down, next by running in amongst the thickest of the pilgrims, and being espied, naked as he was, by the Guardian, he instantly pulled off his grey gown, and threw it to him for a covering. By which means, as he observes, he "was cloathed (in the space of an houre) three manner of wayes: first, like a Turke; secondly, like a wild Arabian; and, thirdly, like a grey fryar; which was a barbarous, a savage, and a religious habit."

At last the Captain entering into a parley with the Arabs, allayed their fury, by promises of an acknowledgment to be sent them from Jerusalem. The travellers then marched on to Jericho, where they went to the house of Zaccheus (who sat on a tree to see our Saviour), of which the walls (Lithgow says) were then standing, the roof only being demolished. The village then consisted only of nine houses, inhabited by a kind of Arabs.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban,

IN Vol. XLIV, pp. 252, 314, and 406, I have read with pleasure Mr. T. Row's ingenious explanations of many terms, whose derivation length of time has rendered obscure; but I was rather disappointed in not finding among them the etymology of B—fiddle, a word that is far from being obsolete, however arduous may be the task of investigating the origin of it. The learned author of the Commentary on the Laws of England has clearly shewn (b. 1, c. 9, 8vo edit. p. 346), that another word, to which the same monosyllable is now usually prefixed, has suffered an alteration by the common people; for that "bound-bailiff" was the original term: and, possibly, this may have been the case in the word before mentioned, though I am not deeply enough versed in antiquarian lore to discover the source of the corruption.—Mr. Paul Gemlege formerly transmitted to the public, through the channel of your Magazine, a curious disquisition on the favourite word and thing "bumper," as also a second upon the terms "crowder" and "crowdero;" and, as the instrument which is the subject of this letter is undoubtedly a species of the crowdero, I am solicitous to know his sentiments upon it: but I have observed, with concern, that he has for some time ceased to be one of your correspondents.—Could he, upon this topic, be induced to resume his pen, he would oblige and entertain many of your readers, and particularly his old friend,

Antiquus.

Mr. Urban,

DR. Johnson, who has merited so highly of the public by an edition of Shakespeare, which does equal honour to his abilities as a critic and as a commentator, has, I think, notwithstanding his general accuracy, been inadvertently betrayed into some trivial errors.

In that beautiful soliloquy in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii. sc. 7, Protheus, when balancing between his declining love of Julia, his former mistress, and his new passion for Silvia, very pertinently observes, concerning the *latter*,

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reason's light.

Here Dr. Johnson remarks, "*This is evidently a slip of attention; for he had seen her in the last scene, and in high terms offered her his service.*" This is, indeed,

indeed, *a slip of attention*, but it is a slip of the *editor*, not of the *poet*. Protheus uses the word *picture figuratively*; he means to say, that he "*had yet beheld*" her exterior form only, the mere person, or *portraiture*, as it were, of Silvia: for, from the preceding scene, in which he had first been introduced to her by Valentine, it appears, that he had yet had nothing more than a *transient view* of her. That view, however, transient as it was, had "*dazzled his reason's light*," had kindled in his breast such a flame as was likely to destroy in it every sentiment of honour towards his mistress and his friend. This sense receives further illustration from the lines immediately following:

But when I look on her perfections,
There is no reason but I shall be blind.

The graces of her mind, those *perfections* which the warm imagination of the lover instantly conceives, and delineates to himself in the most striking colours, are here strongly contrasted to the charms of her person. Her "*picture*," the beams of her beauty alone, "*hath dazzled his reason's light*;" what will not then a thorough view of the *whole woman*, in the full blaze of all her "*perfections*," effect? There is no reason but he shall be blind.

In act i. sc. 5, of *Antony and Cleopatra*, Octavius Cæsar sums up Antony's character to Lepidus in these words:

——— You shall there find a man,
Who is th' abstract of all faults that all men follow.

To this Lepidus replies,

——— I must not think
They're evils enough to darken all his goodness.
His faults in him seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness———

On which Dr. Johnson has the following remark: "If by *spots* are meant *stars*, as night has no other fiery spots, the comparison is forced and harsh; stars having been always supposed to beautify the night: nor do I comprehend what there is in the counterpart of this simile which answers to *night's blackness*."—The comparison is neither *forced* nor *harsh*, if the proper point of likeness in it be attended to. It is the practice of the best poets, and particularly of Homer, to single out *any one property* in a subject which bears a resemblance to the thing intended to be illustrated by it, and from thence to form a simile. Thus, Ajax is somewhere in the Iliad compared to an *ass* *, merely on account of his *obstinate perseverance* amidst the blows with which he was belaboured. The beautiful appearance which the heavens, "powdered with stars," present, was, in the passage before us, foreign to Shakespeare's purpose. His design is to intimate, that the amiableness of Antony's natural disposition, his many social and military virtues, served to render his *faults* the more conspicuous. He illustrates this by an apposite allusion, which, when it is viewed in the light he intended it to be viewed in, most accurately exemplifies his meaning. *His faults in him*, i. e. in a mind naturally endowed with so many good qualities, *seem as the spots of heaven, more fiery by night's blackness*; i. e. seem more conspicuous by means of those very qualities, as the stars appear brighter from the darkness of the night. The "*goodness*" of Antony's nature, therefore, which is mentioned in the line preceding the simile, and which, agreeably to Shakespeare's elliptical way of writing, is here sufficiently implied, is *the counterpart of the simile which answers to night's blackness*; and to me it appears to answer to it with the strictest propriety.

Caerhaes, Cornwall,
Aug. 5. Q.

The Outlines of a Plan for conciliating the Political Interests of Great Britain *and her* North American *Colonies*, &c.

Supposed to be written by Sir R——t H——rr——s.

IT is proposed,

I. That the present board of trade be converted into a *Supreme Council of Colonies and Commerce*.

II. That a certain limited deputation be sent to that council from the House of Peers, the same from the House of Commons, and the same from his Majesty's Privy Council.

III. That these deputations be chosen by ballot, at the opening of every new parliament, or as often as any of the members shall die or resign.

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* Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὄνος παρ' ἄμαξαν ὑπ' ἀγκοίνῃσι δίησαι
παιδὸς
Νωθής, ὃς δὲ πολλὰ περὶ ῥοπάλ' ἀμφὶς ἐάγῃ, &c.

IV. That

IV. That there be chosen by ballot, by the Assemblies in N. America and the W. I. islands, a certain number of members to represent them in this supreme council.

V. That the number of members to represent, be proportioned as near as can be to the number of inhabitants represented, as well in England as elsewhere.

VI. That all the members of this supreme council be restrained from accepting places or pensions from the Crown; but may be empowered to receive salaries from their respective countries.

VII. That the representatives of the colonies, &c. be chosen for life, but liable to be removed on proof of receiving either place or pension. Thus all former objections to American representation will be obviated.

VIII. That the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of London, and the other *ex officio* members of the present Board of Trade, be also members of this council.

IX. That this council do meet in London for the dispatch of business, and continue to sit, or be prorogued, in the same manner as the Houses of Parliament.

X. That this council be empowered to repeal, alter, or amend all laws relative to trade and plantations, of what kind soever; but liable to the controul of Parliament, and finally to that of the King.

XI. That all law-suits in the colonies be referred, in the last resort, to this supreme council.

XII. That the laws already enacted by the British parliament relative to America be enforced with vigour, until otherwise ordered by the proposed supreme council.

XIII. That, for this purpose, a fleet be ordered to block up every American port, till they pay obedience to the laws.

XIV. That the damages sustained by the E. I. company, and others, be levied at those places where the teas were destroyed.

Should this plan be approved, it might be proper,

1. To procure, at the next general election, a more equal representation throughout Great Britain.

2. To establish an equal land-tax.

3. To regulate the provision for the clergy, by abolishing tythes, and paying their stipends in money.

4. To prevent churchmen from enjoying more than one living, and to make the livings more equal—none to exceed 1000l. a year, nor any to be less than 200l.

5. Church-lands, as the incumbents die, to be applied to the payment of the national debt.

6. To limit the size of farms.

7. To alter and amend the marriage-act.

8. To abolish such taxes on the necessaries of life as affect the poor, that they may not be tempted to emigrate by not being able to live at home.

9. To suppress smuggling, by the only effectual means of doing it,—that of taking away the temptation—If, therefore, only small duties are paid on importation of goods, no drawbacks at exportation can be expected, and then the revenue will no longer be grossly defrauded in this matter.

10. To lay open the East India trade at the expiration of the present charter. The company to be indemnified for its forts, settlements, &c.

11. To make a new coinage both of gold and silver, and to subject our coin to such a duty as other nations do theirs, for obvious reasons.

12. To reduce the legal interest on *real* security to 4 per cent. leaving it to vary on *personal* security from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum, according to circumstances.

13. To limit the credit for goods bought to a certain number of months, on the penalty of paying the highest legal personal interest for any retarded payment.

14. Placemen to serve for half the present annual emoluments, until the national debt be brought under fifty millions.

The author hopes it will sufficiently appear from this plan, that he is no party man—that he has no place or pension—and that, if he has any selfish views, they can only be such as are strongly connected with the public good.

He thinks it almost needless to add, that he has not communicated his plan to any ministerial or antiministerial man, nor to any person connected with the people of North America or the West Indies. He commits it entirely to the public at large; happy, if his poor endeavours can in any way cement the necessary connection between the character of a good citizen and that of a loyal subject.

47. The

47. *The Correspondents, an Original Novel; in a Series of Letters.* Becket. 12mo. pp. 264. 3s.

THESE *Correspondents*, though no names, or even initials, are mentioned, every reader of discernment will soon discover to be a noble Historian lately deceased, and the fair widow of Col. P—, now Lady L——, being afterwards married to his Lordship's son. That these Letters, however, are warranted originals, is not affirmed, nor would we willingly believe, as there are some incidents interspersed, particularly "a *moon-light* scene," a critical dangerous *tête à tête*, into which the known prudence and discretion (for these, and these only, seem questionable) of Lord L—— would not, we think, have been betrayed, even in his youngest days; add to this, that "travelling in *stage-coaches*," &c. does not well accord with the fortune of which Mrs. P—— we have heard was possessed: and, besides, we cannot forget that this is the same bookseller who ushered into the world those famous Erse fragments, whose authenticity is no less suspicious. At the same time, it must be allowed, that many of these Epistles display such marks of genius and sensibility as are by no means unworthy of the distinguished name to which they are imputed; and that those of the Lady also are so sensible and sentimental, so moral and entertaining, that it seems unaccountable that a writer who possesses such powers of pleasing should chuse to exhibit them in disguise; a disguise, too, which might easily, and, we think, should, be torn off by a public disavowal from the living Lady, or the executors of the deceased Lord; and till that happens, so artful is the veil, that, notwithstanding the internal evidence above-mentioned, many (with the *Monthly Reviewers*) will be unable or unwilling to detect the imposture†. Some particulars of the story may be collected from the following.

To ?. [*bim.*]

"Having nothing at present worth communicating to my noble friend, I shall only desire he will not credit an idle report, and then submit to his perusal

A FABLE.

"Once upon a time a poor widowed linnet (who unfortunately lost her mate in the barbarous *shooting season* ‡, and who was not inclined to seek another) found great difficulty in keeping the possession of her own solitary nest. She had, moreover, the ill fortune to be entangled unawares in a *net* §, which proved mostly fatal to birds of her size; for the smaller ones often crept through the meshes, while those of superior size and strength could break the net, and escape. In this distress she applied to an eagle, that dwelt in the *forest* adjacent, by whom she was slightly known. This generous bird readily gave his assistance towards extricating her from the *net*, and afterwards continued to shew her great countenance and favour. Being unused to the conversation of linnets, he thought her rather more clever than the generality of that species, and even imagined that she might prove an agreeable acquaintance.

"Every one that knows any thing of natural history, knows that birds, like the human race, have many different degrees or classes of rank and precedence. The eagle, regardless of this, continued to visit the linnet, and, in process of time, desirous of more *frequent interviews*, became urgent with her to remove into his neighbourhood, among the birds of distinction, alleging that she was extremely *well qualified* to figure in a higher sphere. The linnet knew better, but at length, with infinite reluctance, she yielded to over-persuasion, and, forsaking her peaceful thicket, was introduced by the eagle to the beau monde of the feathered creation.

"The novelty of the scene engaged a little attention at first; but soon, too soon, the grand mistake became visible. The linnet *was not qualified*. She could not sing like the blackbird, she could not display the rich plumage of the goldfinch, she could not converse with the deep-learned falcon, nor join in the music of the nightingale.

"A thousand beaks were now opened against her, a thousand reasons given

† Since writing the above, the following article has appeared in the St. James's Chronicle: "The executors of the late Lord Lyttelton empower us to inform the public, that the Letters published under the title of *The Correspondents* were not written by, nor have the least reference to, the late Lord, or any part of his family." To the truth of the latter part of this paragraph we can by no means assent, though we believe, and are glad to be assured of, the former.

‡ Col. P—, we have heard, was killed in the East-Indies.

§ *Law*, probably.

for

for her sudden attempt at *politeness*, and all equally unfavourable. She could see the eagle, 'tis true, every day, but that was no comfort, for every day brought new proofs that she was no companion for *him*. He wished her a hundred times at that distance, in which alone her merit appeared conspicuous; but the removal was not without its difficulties. The birds whose society she had left were now equally prejudiced against her, and she had neither spirit nor interest to make new friends. Alas, for the poor linnet! disregarded by one party, disowned by the other, she expired with mere shame and vexation; acquitting her benefactor, and condemning only her own folly."

To *. [*her.*]

"I am delighted with your Fable: there is a singular, a very *striking* ingenuity in the construction of it; but, like other pieces of *ancient* writing, (for you know birds have not spoke for some ages) it is liable to divers readings, at the pleasure of different critics. I could propose two emendations, one respecting the *eagle* as you call it, but which, according to *Le Pere* and *La Mere*, never classed so high*, and in fine was but a *blackbird*: and if you consult that venerable and decisive critic Father *Time*, you will find him give a different *catastrophe* to the fable; making the *blackbird* to die first, and to reproach the linnet with *not having accepted his proposal*, and rendered more happy that short time which his advanced age would allow him to expect in the forest of life. I shall not, however, attempt to influence *your* judgment by these remarks. Continue to read your fable just as you please.

"But it will not be amiss to assure you, that I desire not a more frequent intercourse *merely* through selfishness. I am vain enough to imagine that I could occasionally add to *your* satisfaction; for you have often very politely expressed pleasure in my company, and seemed amused by the anecdotes which my acquaintance with former times enabled me to communicate. But I will not urge this matter farther, nor ever desire you to do any thing irreconcileable with your own judgment. Adieu."

* Meaning, we presume, that his Father and Mother were *Commoners*.

From the similarity of their style alone, many would conclude these writers to be one and the same; and of this the lady seems conscious, and, like Yorick's Eliza, endeavours to account for it.

Some very pathetic and too just allusions to his Lordship's former felicity with his *Lucy*, and unhappiness with his ———, if invented, shew great knowledge of the supposed feelings of that most amiable, but in those respects pitiable peer. We cannot resist the temptation of adding a short but beautiful specimen of the lady's poetry; and for another, an admirable though unfinished piece, the subject *Shakespear's Jubilee*, in which she has placed him in a new point of view, hope to find a place in our poetical article.

SONNET *occasioned by her Correspondent's desiring her opinion and criticism of a certain manuscript.*

"THE polish'd labour of his heav'n-taught mind
See the fam'd Atticus to Mira send,
And bid her freely censure or commend
What his creative genius has design'd!
And though unskill'd in science' mazy writ,
She all unequal to the task be found;
And though the work be with perfection crown'd,
By wisdom, learning, elegance, and wit;
Yet not in vain he makes the gen'rous loan,
And not in vain the pleasing task requires,
Which gives her honour, lessens not his own,
And her wrapt breast with gratitude inspires.
So potent Phœbus bids the queen of night
Shine in the borrow'd beams of his reflected light."

48. STERNE's *Letters to his Friends, on various Occasions. To which is added, his History of a Watch-Coat*†. *with explanatory Notes.* Kearsly. 12mo. *pp.* 176. 2s.

OF these Shandean Letters, whose authenticity no one will question, the 2d is from Dr. Eustace in America, with the present of a walking-stick; and the 13th and last, which (*agminis instar*) is almost as long as all the rest, has been published before. One of the shortest will answer our purpose.

† A whimsical account of an ecclesiastical negociation at York, in which the late Dr. Topham (afterwards Master of the Faculties), Archbishop Hutton, and Dean Fountain, were the principal parties concerned.

LET,

LETTER VIII.

To **********.

"I have not been a furlong from Shandy-Hall since I wrote to you last—but why is my pen so perverse? I have been to *****, and my errand was of so peculiar a nature, that I must give you an account of it.—You will scarce believe me, when I tell you, it was to out-juggle a juggling attorney; to put craft, and all its power, to defiance; and to obtain justice from one who has a heart foul enough to take advantage of the mistakes of honest simplicity, and who has raised a considerable fortune by artifice and injustice. However, I gained my point!—It was a star and garter to me!—The matter was as follows:—

"A poor man, the father of my Vestal*, having, by the sweat of his brow, during a course of many laborious years, saved a small sum of money, applied to this scribe to put it out to use for him: this was done, and a bond given for the money.—The honest man, having no place in his cottage which he thought sufficiently secure, put it in a hole in the thatch, which had served instead of a strong box to keep his money.—In this situation the bond remained till the time of receiving his interest drew nigh—But, alas! the rain, which had done no mischief to his gold, had found out his paper-security, and had rotted it to pieces! It would be a difficult matter to paint the distress of the old countryman upon this discovery: he came to me weeping, and begging my advice and assistance!—It cut me to the heart!

"Frame to yourself a picture of a man upwards of sixty years of age—who, having with much penury, and more toil, with the addition of a small legacy, scraped together about fourscore pounds, to support him in the infirmities of old age, and to be a little portion for his child when he should be dead and gone—lost his little hoard at once; and, to aggravate his misfortune, through his own neglect and incaution.—"If I was young, Sir, (said he) my affliction would have been light—and I might have obtained it again!—but I have lost my comfort when I most wanted it!—My staff is taken from me when I cannot go alone; and I have nothing to expect in future life, but the unwilling charity of a parish-officer."—Never, in my whole life, did I wish to be rich with so good a grace as at this time!—What a luxury it would have been to me, to have said to this afflicted fellow-creature,—"There is thy money—go thy ways—and be at peace!"—But, alas! the Shandy family were never much encumbered with money; and I (the poorest of them all) could only assist him with good counsel.—But I did not stop here.—I went myself with him to *******, where, by persuasion, threats, and some art, which (by the bye) in such a cause, and with such an opponent, was very justifiable,—I sent my poor client back to his home, with his comfort and his bond restored to him.—Bravo!—Bravo!—

"If a man has a right to be proud of any thing,—it is of a good action, done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.——Adieu!—Adieu!—

LAWRENCE STERNE."

A suspicion which had prevailed of our author's having an intention of making Bp. Warburton Tristram's tutor, in the continuation of his work, occasions some compliments to that learned prelate in one of these letters, in which such a design is absolutely disclaimed.

* Another writer would have said "my maid-servant."

49. *A Sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Feb.* 17, 1775. *By* Shute, *Lord Bishop of* Landaff. 1s. Harrison.

HIS Lordship's text is, *Psal.* ii. 8. *Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession*; in discoursing on which he offers several very rational arguments to "justify the partial, imperfect promulgation of a religion evidently calculated for the advantage of all, and therefore to be proposed to the acceptance of all; and to invalidate the objections urged against it:" shewing, 1. that the gospel has ever been in a progressive state, and that though miracles, at first necessary, were soon withdrawn, the gospel had then, and still has, an innate power, an availing efficacy of its own, adapted to render it successful; and that, 2. the gospel did accordingly advance and extend its influence among various nations merely by its own intrinsic worth. 3. His Lordship remarks that the methods pursued in the original promulging of Christianity are still the

the most fit and efficacious to be employed in the propagation of it, and in consequence proposes to our missionaries a diligent imitation of the apostles in their manner of propounding the faith, in their methods of recommending it, and in their particular mode of argumentation. In this part of his discourse the Bishop very properly laments a constitutional defect, heavily felt, under which our Protestant missionaries have too long laboured, in not being favoured with the local assistance of an able superior and guide, who might direct their studies, regulate their labours, and properly instruct them in particular emergencies. Among the objects of the Society's most attentive regard we are glad to find his Lordship mentions "the wretched Africans, who, torn from their country, from all the charities of life, by a traffic as inhuman in the mode of carrying it on, as it is unjustifiable in its principle, are condemned to perpetual bondage;" and rejoice to hear, that there is reason to apprehend, that remonstrances made from hence to their masters, aided by the example which the Society has set in the management of its own plantation*, and strengthened by the more powerful considerations of interest and good policy, have procured for them in general a milder treatment than they formerly experienced.

From these (and other) views of the improving state of religion in our colonies, the Bishop thinks we have sufficient grounds to believe that the prophecies relative to the universality of Christ's kingdom will all be fulfilled at their appointed period, and are also sufficiently encouraged to proceed with alacrity, and to contribute our part to their more perfect accomplishment.

50. *Speech of* Edmund Burke, *Esq; on moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies*, March 22, 1775. Dodsley.

AS these resolutions were rejected, and have since appeared in all the public papers, we think it needless to repeat them. One or two passages, however, in this speech are too remarkable to be omitted. "The commerce of your colonies (says the orator) is out of all proportion beyond the numbers of the people. This ground of their commerce has, indeed, been trod some years ago, and with great ability, by a distinguished person* at your bar. This gentleman, after thirty-six years—it is so long since he appeared at the same place to plead for the commerce of Great Britain—has come again before you to plead the same cause, without any other effect of time, than that to the fire of imagination and extent of erudition, which, even then, marked him as one of the first literary characters of his age, he has added a consummate knowledge in the commercial interest of his country, formed by a long course of enlightened and discriminating experience." Mr. Burke then takes a comparative view of the export state of England to its colonies as it stood in the year 1704, and as it stood in the year 1772; and also of the export trade of this country to its colonies alone, as it stood in 1772, compared with the whole trade of England to all parts of the world (America included) in 1704, by which it appears that the exports to the colonies from 570,000l. have grown to six millions, and that the trade with them alone is now within less than 500,000l. of being equal to what England carried on at the beginning of this century with the whole world. He then proceeds as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I cannot prevail on myself to hurry over this great consideration. It is good for us to be here. We stand where we have an immense view of what is, and what is past. Clouds, indeed, and darkness rest upon the future. Let us, however, before we descend from the noble eminence, reflect that this growth of our national prosperity has happened within the short period of the life of man. It has happened within sixty-eight years. There are those alive whose memory might touch the extremities. For instance, my Lord Bathurst might remember all the stages of the progress. He was, in 1704, of an age at least to be made to comprehend such things. He was then old enough *acta parentum jam legere, et quæ sit poterit cognoscere virtus.*—Suppose, Sir, that the angel of this auspicious youth, foreseeing the many virtues, which made him one of the most amiable, as he is one of the most fortunate men of his age, had opened to him in vision, that, when, in the fourth generation, the third prince

* Codrington College, &c. in Barbadoes, of which the last year's revenue was 831l. 13s. 2d.

* Mr. Glover.

of the House of Brunswick had sat twelve years on the throne of that nation, which (by the happy issue of moderate and healing counsels) was to be made Great Britain, he should see his son, Lord Chancellor of England, turn back the current of hereditary dignity to its fountain, and raise him to a higher rank of peerage, whilst he enriched the family with a new one.—If, amidst these bright and happy scenes of domestic honour and prosperity, that angel should have drawn up the curtain, and unfolded the rising glories of his country, and, whilst he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the genius should point out to him *a little* speck, scarce visible in the mass of national interest, a small seminal principle, rather than a formed body, and should tell him,—"Young man, there is America, which, at this day, serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men, and uncouth manners; yet shall, before you taste of death, shew itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world. Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by succession of civilizing conquest and civilizing settlements in a series of seventeen hundred years, you shall see as much added to her by America in the course of a single life!" If this state of his country had been foretold to him, would it not require all the sanguine credulity of youth, and all the fervid glow of enthusiasm, to make him believe it?—Fortunate man! he has lived to see it. Fortunate indeed, if he lives to see nothing that shall bury the prospect, and cloud the setting of his days."

A noble apostrophe this! Mr. Burke may fail to convince, but he never fails to charm.

51. *A Description of the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of France; with an Historical Account of the Institution of that august Ceremony in France, and in other Kingdoms of Europe. By M. Menin, Counsellor to the Parliament of Metz.* Hooper.

THIS is a republication of a work first published in 1722, just after the coronation of Lewis XV. of which ceremony an exact relation is annexed. The following account of it is given in the *Approbation*, by the Abbot Richard, Censor Royal: "M. Menin has perfectly answered the idea given by his title: the whole work is distributed in great order; he has advanced nothing which he has not proved by the authority of the best authors, whom he quotes. It is not the bare description of the ceremonies of a coronation, but a curious account of their rise and progress. His enquiries are full of profound learning; we view in them the date and settlement of Christianity in each of the kingdoms of Europe," &c.

Clovis, the first Christian King of France, when he was converted to the Christian faith, was baptized, anointed, and inaugurated King by the hands of St. Remy, Archbishop of Rheims, in the church so named at Rheims, on the night of Christmas Eve, A. D. 496, with all imaginable pomp: all which we can easily believe: but, when we are told, that "heaven, in favour of this conversion, gave him visible marks of its protection for him, his successors, and the kingdom, by the present which he made him of the *holy vial*, miraculously brought from heaven by a dove, in sight of all the assistants, and set upon the altar, &c." we must beg leave to be unbelievers, and if this be heresy, are so incorrigible as to glory in it. At the same time, we cannot think, that, in these enlightened days, many of the catholics, or French themselves, can seriously swallow so absurd a legend.

Two good mezzotintos of the present King and Queen of France are prefixed.

52. *The Beauties of* HOMER. *Selected from the* Iliad. *By* William Holwell, *B. D. F.A.S Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. 8vo. pp.* 274. 4s. Rivington.

OF the plan of this work the author himself gives the best account in an *Advertisement to the Reader*. "It is principally, if not wholly, designed for those who are not already well read in Homer; and who would be glad to have their memories refreshed with the most remarkable passages, and his principal *beauties* comprised in a pocket volume. Such, I flatter myself, may be tempted to recur more frequently to the perusal of their favourite passages, by having them in this manner collected together (out of the body of the poem), and contained within such a compass as will not only make them more

more portable, but, with the advantage of an *index*, present any celebrated *speech, description*, &c. which they may wish to find, immediately to their view. This, I think, may tend to render the acquaintance of many with this incomparable poet more familiar, which, indeed, was the original intention of this work. To preserve as much as possible the *relative beauties* of these *extracts*, very concise *introductions* are prefixed to each; sufficient, I apprehend, to recall to the reader's mind the several intermediate connecting parts."

53. *Considerations on the Means of preventing fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin. Written at* Geneva *in* 1773. *by Lord Viscount* Mahon, *F.R.S. 4to. pp.* 17. 1s. Shropshire.

IT is always with a peculiar pleasure that we see noblemen enter the lists as authors, especially on subjects that are generally interesting to society, and, in a pecuniary and commercial view, no one can be more so than the present. After briefly discussing the two modes of false coinage, 1. that of making the coin too light, or, 2. of bad alloy; and the four methods of diminishing its weight, viz. clipping, milling, rubbing, and sweating it; his Lordship proposes a new way of making the coin, and then shews in what manner that would tend to prevent its weight being diminished: 1. He proposes raising a flat circle in relief round the outside of the letters, with the inner edge indented nearly the whole breadth, and its outer edge either just within the edge of the coin, or exactly coinciding with it. This would effectually prevent "clipping," as that could not be put in practice without cutting this circle. The coin should also be much better milled, which would likewise prevent its being clipped. 2. The indented circle above mentioned would prevent the edge of the coin being "milled away," as the fraud would thereby be immediately discovered; and by this same raised circle the wear of the image, inscription, and other parts in relief, which are all contained in the circumference of this circle, would also be prevented. 3. Lord Mahon proposes that the coin should have but very little relief, like some of the coin of Lewis XIV. of France, which would prevent its being "rubbed, filed, or worn almost flat on each side;" for even if the whole relief was to be taken off, the gain would be so very inconsiderable, that no one would ever dream of attempting to procure it this way. 4. His Lordship recommends many fine strokes of low relief on the field (or flat part) of the coin, as among the letters, some single hairs of the head, the strings of the harp, the legs of the lions and horse, &c. and also some very fine hollows in the parts in relief, *e. g.* in the ear, among the locks and hair, &c. but of very small depth; and these, as he clearly shews by a diagram, would render the pernicious practice of diminishing the coin, by "sweating," or corroding it by *aqua regia*, impossible without its being very easily perceived. He would also have the coin made thicker, and of a less size, as the gain got by sweating would be thereby diminished, and the date of the year not in relief, but stampt in and sunk under the field of the coin.

The noble writer concludes with recommending one or two laws that might be proper to be made concerning the coin; and thinks that "the present very troublesome Chinese fashion of weighing each piece of gold, ought, if possible, to be entirely avoided."

54. *The History of* Great Britain. *By* James Macpherson. 2 *vols. 4to.* 21. 2s. Strahan.

OF this history we shall leave the reader to form his own judgment, when we have said, that the writer endeavours to varnish the misconduct of James II. decries the measures which led to the Revolution, and has inserted, as a fact, the strange and incredible story of Lord Churchill's assassination-plot, tho' he himself seems unwilling to give it credit. Such is the force of prejudice and party!

55. *A Voyage to the Island of* Mauritius *(or Isle of* France), *the Isle of* Bourbon, *the Cape of* Good Hope, &c. *With Observations and Reflections upon Nature and Mankind By a* French *Officer. Translated from the* French *by* J. Parish. 8*vo.* 6*s.* Griffin.

SOME extracts from this very sensible and humane work, which were inserted in our April Mag. p. 166-8, before it appeared in English, have sufficiently apprised our readers of its merit. To them, therefore, we must refer them, observing only that the translation is correct and faithful.

LIST

LIST *of the* PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

* ** *The names in Italic are added, after the Members returned, to shew the Opposition and Poll.*

* Privy Counsellors.

SPEAKER, * Right Hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON.

Abingdon, Berks.

John Mayor, Esq; High Sheriff 146
Nat. Bayly, Esq; 116
Election declared void, but Mr. Mayor's shrievalty being at that time expired; he was again returned

Agmondesham, Bucks.

Wm. Drake, Esq; of Amersham Mount
Wm. Drake, jun. Esq; his son

St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

Sir Richard Sutton, Bt. Recorder, Counsel to the Board of Ordn. of Moulsey, Surry
John Radcliffe. Esq; of Hitchin, Hertf.

Aldborough, Suffolk.

Thb. Fonnereau, Esq; of Ipswich
Rich. Combe, Esq; of Earns-hill, Somers.

Aldborough, Yorkshire.

Charles Wilkinson, Esq;
Abel Smith, Esq; Banker in Nottingham

Andover, Hants.

Sir Jn. Griffin Griffin, a Lieut-Gen. Col. of 1st Tr. of H. Gr. Guards, Recorder of Saffron Walden, Audley-end, Essex 13
Benj. Lethieullier, Esq; of Bellmont, Middx. 18
——— *Pollen, Esq;* 7

Anglesey.

Ld. Visc. Bulkeley, of Baron-hill, Anglesea

Appleby, Westmorland.

Phil. Honeywood, Esq; Markes-hall, Essex, Col. of the 4th regt. of horse, Gov. of Hull, and a Lieut. Gen.
Geo. Johnstone, Esq; a capt. in the r. navy

Arundel, Sussex.

Tho. Brand, Esq; of Hoo, Herts
Geo. Lewis Newnham, Esq; New-Timber-Place, Sussex, one of the King's counsel

Ashburton, Devon.

Cha. Boone, Esq; of Barkingball, Suffolk, a proprietor of Crawley's iron forges
Rob. Palk Esq; Greenwich, Kent, late Gov. of Madras

Aylesbury. Bucks.

Anth. Bacon, Esq; Woodford Row, Essex, merchant in London 222
Jn Aubrey, Esq; Llantrithyd, Glamorg. son of Sir Thomas, LL. D. 215
John Durand, Esq; 187
Cha. Lowndes, Esq; 146

Banbury, Oxfordshire.

** Rt. Hon. Fred. Ld. North, Bushy-Park, Middx. eldest son to the E. of Guildford, first ld. of treas. chanc. of exch. ld lieut. and cust. rot. of Som. chanc. of univ. of Oxf. rec. of Glocc. and Taunton, master of trin. h. pres. of found. hosp. and asylum, gov. of chart. h. K. G.

Barnstaple, Devon.

John Cleveland, Esq; Tapley, near Biddeford, accountant of the sixpenny receiv. office, and a director of Greenwich hosp. 206
W. Devaynes, Esq; one of the directors of the E. Ind. comp. 167
Dennis Rolle, Esq; 189
Petition deferred.

Bath, Somersetshire.

John Smith, Esq; of Combhay, near Bath 20
Able Moysey, jun. Esq, barrister at law 18
Sir John Sebright 10

Beaumaris, Anglesea.

Sir Hugh Williams, Bt. Castellior, Anglesea, a lieut-col. in the army

Bedfordshire.

Rt. Hon. John E. of Upper Ossory, Ampthill-Park, Bedfordshire, ld-lieut. of Bedfordshire, and keeper of Rockingham forest 1078
Rob. Henley Ongley, Esq; Old Warden, Bedfordshire 986
Hon. Tho. Hampden 715

Bedford Town.

Sir Wm. Wake, Bart. of Courteen-hall, Northamptonshire 527
Rbt. Sparrow, Esq; 517
S. Whitbread, Esq; 449
John Howard Esq; 402
Petition decided in favour of Sir W. Wake and Mr. Whitbread.

Bedwin, Wilts.

Paul Methuen, Esq; of Corsham, Wilts
The Earl of Courtown, vacated in 1774, and in his room was elected
Rt. Hon. James (Cecil) Visc. Cranbourn, only son of the Earl of Salisbury, ld-lieut. of Hertfordsh. in the room of the Earl of Courtown, who vacated in 1774.

Beeralston, Devon.

Sir Fran. Hen. Drake, Bart. Buckland, Devonsh. clerk of board of green cloth, and keeper of Dartmore forest
Hon. Geo. Hobart, Blyborough, Lincolnsh. brother to the Earl of Buckinghamshire

Berkshire.

John Elwes, Esq; of Marcham, Berks
Christopher Griffith, Esq; of Padworth, Berks

Berwick, Northumberland.

Hon. John Vaughan, brother to Ld. Lisburne, col. of the 46th regt. of foot, 338
Jacob Wilkinson, Esq; 452
Alex. Campbell, Esq; 147

Beverley, Yorkshire.

Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Ormsby-Thornton, Yorksh. 719
Geo. Forster Tuffnel, Esq; of Hockslow, Lincolnsh. 540
Sir Cha. Thompson, Bart. 428

Bewdley, Worcestershire.

William Henry Lyttelton, Esq;

Bishops-Castle, Shropshire.

Geo. Clive, Esq; cousin to the late Ld Clive, a banker in London
Henry Strachey, Esq; of Sutton-Court, near Bristol

Blechingley, Surry.

Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. of Marden, near Godstone, Surry
Fred. Standert, Esq; Greenwich, Kent, a merchant in London

Bodmyn, Cornwall.

Geo. Hunt, Esq; of Lanhidrock, Cornw. 27
Ja. Laroche, Esq; of Over, Gloucestershire 25
Henry Dagge, Esq; 8

Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

Cha. Mellish, Esq; S. A. S. recorder of Newark, and alderman of Boroughbridge —made his election for Pontefract, and in his room is elected
William Philips, Esq;
Anthony Eyre, Esq; of Grove, Notting.

Bossiney, Cornwall.

Rt. Hon. John (Stuart) Lord Mountstuart, of Laymer, Herts, eldest son of the E. of Bute, ld-lieut. of Glamorganshire, and auditor of the imprest in reversion

Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, eldest son of Ld. Irnham, adj-gen. of his majesty's forces in Ireland, and lieu-col. of 1st reg. of ho se

Boston. Lincolnshire.

Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Bertie, of Chislehurst, Kent, uncle to the D. of Ancaster, ld. of the king's bedchamber, lt-gen. of his majesty's forces, col. of the royal Eng. fusileers, and governor of Duncannon, in Ireland

Cha. Amcotts, LL.D. of Kettlethorpe, Nottinghamshire, col. of the royal northern battalion of Lincolnshire militia, and alderman of Lincoln

Brackley, Northamptonshire.

William Egerton, Esq; cousin to the Duke of Bridgewater, yeoman clerk of the jewel office, and lieut-col. of the 2d tr. of horseguards

Tim. Caswall, Esq; of Saccomb Park, Herts, deputy to the paymaster-general of the forces

Bramber, Sussex.

Tho. Thoroton, Esq; of Screveton, near Nottingham

Sir Hen. Gough, of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

Brecon County.

Charles Morgan, Esq; of Treago, Herefordsh. lieut. of Brecon county

Brecon Town.

Cha. Van, Esq; of Llanwern, Brecon county

Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Rt. Hon. George (Pigot) Lord Pigot of the kingdom of Ireland, Pateshall, Staffordsh.

Tho. Whitmore, Esq; of Slaughter, Gloc.

Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

Hon Anne Poulett, brother to Earl Poulett

Benj Allen, Esq; of Bridgewater

Bridport, Dorset.

Tho. Coventry, esq. Strand on the Green, Middlesex, sub-gov of the S S Company 121

Hon Luc. Ferd. Cary, only son to Lord Vise Falkland of Scotland, a major in the army, on half pay 78

Samb. Freeman, Esq; 70

Bristol City

Hen Cruger, jun. esq. mercht in Bristol 3565

Edm Burke, Esq; of Gregories, Bucks, agent to New York 2707

Matth Brickdale, Esq; 2456

Lord Clare 283

Petition decided in favour of Messrs Cruger and Burke

Buckinghamshire

Rt Hon Ralph (Verney) Earl Verney, of Ireland, F R S, Ramsgate, Kent

George Grenville. Esq; nephew and heir to Earl Temple, and a teller of the exchequer for life

Buckingham Town

James Grenville, jun, Esq; nephew to Earl Temple

Rd Grenville, Esq; nephew to Earl Temple, a capt in Coldstr reg of foot-gds, with rank of lieut-col in the army

Callington, Cornwall

John Dyke Acland, Esq; eldest son to Sir Tho Acland, bt. of Pixton, near Taunton, Somersetshire

William Skryne, Esq;

Calne, Wilts

John Dunning, Esq; of Putney-heath, Surry, barrister at law, and recorder of Bristol

* Right Hon Isaac Barré

Cambridgeshire

Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart, of Madingley-Hall, Cambridgeshire

Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart, LL D, of Leeson-Heath, Kent

Cambridge University

Rd Crostes, Esq; of Saxham, Suffolk

Most Hon Cha (Manners) Marq of Granby, of Chevley, near Newmarket, grandson and heir to the Duke of Rutland

Cambridge Town

Hon Cha Sloane Cadogan, of Caversham, Berks, only son to Lord Cadogan, master worker of the mint, and col of the Cambridgeshire militia 89

Soame Jenyns, Esq; of Ballisham-Hall, Cambridge, one of the lords commissioners for trade, &c. 92

Tho Plumer Byde, Esq; 63

Sam Meeke, Esq; 60

Camelford, Cornwall

John Amyand, Esq; brother to Sir George Cornewall, Bart, a merchant in London

Francis Herne, Esq; of Harrow, Middlesex

Canterbury City

Rd Milles, Esq; North Elmham, Norf 856

Sir Wm Mayne, Bt, of Gatton Park, Surry 761

Sir W Lynch 438

Sir Philip Hales 177

Cardiff Town

Herbert Mackworth, of Knoll, Glamorgansh, lt-col of Glamorgansh militia

Cardiganshire

Rt Hon Wilmot (Vaughan) Vise Lisburne of Ireland, of Crosswood, Cardiganshire, ld-lieut of Cardiganshire, and a lord of admiralty

Cardigan Town

Sir Robert Smith, Bart 1488

Tho Johnes, jun 980

Petition deferred

Carlisle City

Fletcher Norton, Esq; third son of Sir Fletcher Norton, barrister at law 319

Vacated in 1775, and in his room was elected

Walter Stanhope, Esq; of Horsforth, York

Anth Storer, Esq; 310

Geo Musgrave, Esq; 153

Wm Milburne, Esq; 133

Carmarthenshire

*Rt Hon Geo Rice, of Newton Castle, Carmarthenshire, son-in-law to Earl Talbot, treas of his Majesty's chamber, lieut. custrot. and col of the militia of Carmarth

Carmarthen Town

John Adams, Esq; barrister at law

Carnarvonshire

Tho Ash. Smith, Esq; of Vaenol, in this county 202

Sir Tho Wynn, Bart 116

Petition deferred

Carnarvon Town

Glyn Wynn, Esq; of Glynllyvon, Carnarv, next brother to Sir Tho Wynn, Bart

Castle-

Castle-Rising, Norfolk

Alex Wedderburne, Esq; solic gen, who was likewise elected for Oakhampton, Devon, for which borough he now sits, and in his room is elected

Hon Cha Finch, 2d son of the E. of Aylesford

Robert Mackreth, Esq;

Cheshire

Sam Egerton, Esq; of Tatton-Park, Ches

John Crewe, Esq; of Crewe-hall, Cheshire

Chester City

Hon Tho Grosvenor, of Wimbledon, Surry, only brother to Ld Grosvenor

Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq; FRS, of Latham-hall, Lancashire

Chichester City

Hon Wm Keppel, uncle to the Earl of Albemarle, a lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the 14th regt of foot

Rt Hon Tho Conolly, of Stratton-hall, Staffordshire, brother in-law to the Duke of Richmond, and one of the privy council in Ireland

Chippenham, Wilts

Sir Edw Bayntun, Bart, of Spy-Park, Wilts, surv-gen of the duchy of Cornwall

Sam Marsh, Esq; a Blackwell-hall factor in London

Christchurch, Hampshire

James Harris, Esq; of Salisbury, FRS, sec and compt to the Queen, and a trustee of the British museum

Hon Tho Villiers Hyde, eldest son of Ld Hyde

Cirencester, Gloucestershire

James Whitshed, Esq; of Hampton-Court, Middx, son-in-law to Earl Bathurst 414

Sam Blackwell, Esq; of Williamstrip, Gloucestershire, lt col com of the northern battalion of Gloue militia 381

Escourt Crefswell, Esq; 171

Clitheroe, Lancashire

Ashleton Curzon, Esq. of Penn, Bucks, br to Lord Scarsdale, and vice-president of the asylum

Tho Lister, Esq; LL D, of Gisburn-Park, Yorkshire

Cockermouth, Cumberland

Geo Johnstone, Esq; a capt in the royal navy—made his election for Appleby

Fletcher Norton, Esq; third son of Sir Fletcher, a barrister at law—made his election for Carlisle

James Adair, Esq;

Ralph Gowland. Esq;

Colchester, Essex

Cha Gray, Esq; of Colchester, recorder of Ipswich, F R S

Isaac Martin Rebow, Esq; col of the eastern battalion of Essex militia

Corff castle. Dorset

John Bond, Esq; of Grange, Dorsetshire, recorder of Poole, Dorchester, & Wareham

John Jenkinson, Esq; brother to the Right Hon. Cha Jenkinson, gent usher and daily waiter to the Queen

Cornwall County

Sir John Molesworth, Bart, of Pencarrow, of this county 1050

Sir Wm Lemon, Bart, of Carclew, in this county, nephew to the Ld Chancellor, a banker in London 1099

John Butler, Esq; 960

Hum Mackworth Praed, Esq; 890

Coventry, Warwickshire

Edw Roe Yeo. Esq; 1571

Walter Waring, Esq; 1111

——— *Green, Esq;* 827

Cricklade, Wilts

Arn Nesbitt, Esq; merchant in London 138

Wm Earle, Esq; 152

Hugh M'Culloch, Esq; 69

John Dewar, Esq; 4

Wm Earle since dead, and a double return made on the vacancy

Sam Peach, Esq; 15

John Dewar, Esq; 26

This declared a void election, and

Sam Peach, Esq; returned again

John Dewar, Esq;

Sam Petrie, Esq;

Petition deferred

Cumberland

Sir James Lowther, Bt. of Laleham, Middlesex, son-in-law to the Earl of Bute, lieut and cust rot of Cumb and Westmorl. col of Cumberland militia, and alderman of Carlisle 976

Henry Fletcher, Esq; of Clea, Cumberland, a director of the East India company 876

Sir Jos Pennington 365

Dartmouth, Devon

* Rt Hon Rd (Howe) Ld Visc Howe of Ireland, of Langar, Notting. rear admiral of the white

Rd Hopkins, Esq; of Oving, Bucks, one of the clerks of the board of green cloth

Denbighshire.

Sir Wat Williams Wynne, Bt. of Llanvorda, Salop

Denbigh Town

Rd Myddelton, Esq; lieut. cust rot. and col of Denbighsh militia, and record of Denb.

Derbyshire.

* Rt Hon Ld Geo Cavendish, of Twickenham-Park, Middx. first uncle to the D. of Devonshire, lieut and cust rot of this county

Godfrey Bagnell Clarke, Esq; since dead, and elected in his room

Hon Nat Curzon

Derby Town

Rt Hon Ld Fred Cavendish, 2d uncle to the Duke of Devonshire, a lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the 34th regiment of foot

Wenman Coke, Esq; made his election for Norfolk, and elected in his room

John Gisborne, Esq;

Dan Parker Coke, Esq;

Petition deferred

Devizes, Wilts

Charles Garth, Esq; recorder of this bor, and agent for South Carolina

Ja Sutton, Esq; of New Park, near Devizes

Devonshire

Sir Rd Warwick Bampfylde, Bt. of Poltimore, near Exeter, lieut-col of the 4th battalion of Devon militia

John Parker, Esq; of Saltram, Devon, nephew to Earl Poulett, and col of the 4th battalion of Devon militia

Dorsetshire.

Humph Sturt, Esq; LLD. of Horton, Dorset

Geo Pitt, jun. esq. of Stratfield-Sea, Hants, son of the late member

Dorchester

Dorchester, Dorset

John Damer. Esq; brother to Ld Milton

Wm Ewer, Esq; of Richmond, Surry, merchant and treas of the Levant company

Anth Chapman, Esq;

Petition determined in favour of Messrs Damer and Ewer

Dover, Kent

John Henniker, esq; of Newton-hall, Essex, kn-in-law to Sir John Major, Bt. merch. and director of the London assurance 590

John Trevannion, esq; mercht in Lond 704

Downton, Wilts

Tho Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Yorksh. br-in-law to the Earl of Carlisle, and col in the Yorkshire militia 22

Tho Dummer, esq; of Cranbury, Hants 32

John Cooper, esq; 11

Sir Philip Hales 10

Petition determined in favour of Sir Philip Hales and Mr Cooper

Droitwich, Worcester

Tho Foley, jun. esq; eldest son to the member for Herefordshire

Andr Foley, esq; third son to the member for Herefordshire

Dunwich, Suffolk

Gerard Wm Van Neck. esq; of Heveningham, Suffolk, son of Sir Joshua, mercht in London

Miles Barne, esq; of Sotterly-hall, Suffolk

Durham County

Sir Tho Clavering, Bart. of Axwell-Park, in this county

Sir John Eden, Bart. of Windlestone, in same county

Durham City

John Lambton, esq; of Harraton-hall, near Durham, a lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the 68th regt of foot 328

Jn Tempest, esq; of Sherborn, near Durh. 369

Capt Milbanke 248

Eastloe, Cornwall

John Buller, esq; one of the lds of the adm. compt. of the mint, auditor of the duchy of Cornwall, and recorder of Eastloe

Sir Cha Whitworth, kt. who has since vacated his seat, and in his room has been elect.

Wm Graves, esq; mast in chanc. who having likewise vacated his seat, in his room has been elected

Tho Rumbold, esq; a director of the East India company

St. Edmonsbury, Suffolk

Rt Hon Aug John Hervey, called to the H. of Peers as earl of Bristol, and elected in his room

General Conway

Sir Cha Davers, Bart. of Rushbrook, Suffolk

Essex

J Luther, esq; of Myleis, near Ongar. Essex 2266

Jn Conyers, esq; of Copped-hall, Essex 2155

Ld Walsham 1013

Petition deferred

Evesham, Worcestershire

Sir Jn Rushout, bt. of Harrow, Middlesex,

Henry Seymour, esq; of Norton, near Evesham, br-in-law to earl Cowper

Visc Milsirgtown

C Durant, esq;

Exeter

John Rolle Walter, esq; of Stevenstone

Cha Warwick Bampfylde, esq; son to Sir Rd Warwick Bampfylde, Bart

Eye, Suffolk

Rd Burton Phillipson, esq; lt-col of the 1st regt of dragoons

Hon John St John, brother to Lord Visc Bolingbroke

Flintshire

Sir Roger Mostyn, bt. of Mostyn, Flintshire, lieut of the county, and col of the militia

Flint Town

Sir John Glynn, LLD. of Hawarden-castle, Flintsh. a capt in the militia

Fowey, Cornwall

Philip Rashleigh, esq; of Menabilly

Molyneux Shuldham, esq; rear-adm. of the white

Gatton, Surry

Sir Wm Mayne, bt } who were likewise e-
Robert Scott, esq; } lected, the former for Canterbury, and the latter for Wooton-Basset, and in their rooms have been elect.

Rbt Mayne, esq; br to Sir Wm. and a banker in Westminster

Wm Adam, esq;

St. Germains, Cornwall

Edw Eliot, of Port Elliot, esq; a commiss. of trade and plant. and receiv-gen of the duchy of Cornwall

Ben L'Anglois, esq; LLD. clk of the deliveries in the office of ordnance

Glamorganshire

Hon Geo Venables Vernon, of Mewick-Park, Sussex, eldest son to Ld Vernon

Gloucestershire

Edw Southwell, esq; of King's Weston, near Bristol

Sir Wm Guise, bt. of Rencomb, Gloucest.

Gloucester City

Cha Barrow, esq; LLD. of High-Grove, barrister at law

Geo Aug Selwyn, esq; of Matson, paymast. of the board of works, surv of the meltings, and clk of the irons in the mint

Grampound, Cornwall

Rt Hon Sir Joseph Yorke, KB. next br to the E. of Hardwick, ambass extr to the states-gen. lieut-gen of his Majesty's forces, and col of the royal Irish regt of drag.

Rd Aldworth Neville, esq; of Billingsbear, Berks

Grantham, Lincoln

Rt Hon Ld Geo Sutton, of Kelham, Notting. son to the duke of Rutland

Sir Brownlow Cust, bt. LLD. of Belton, near Grantham

Great Grimsby, Lincoln

Jos Mellish, esq; of Bush-hill, Middx. merchant in London, and vice president of the London hospital

Evelyn Anderson, esq; br. to the member for Lincolnshire, and a cornet in the K's regt of light drag.

East Grinstead, Sussex

Rt Hon Ld Geo Sackville Germaine, of Stoneland Lodge, Sussex, uncle to the d. of Dorset, and clk of the counc. in Ireland

Rt Hon John Irwin, commander in chief of the forces, gov of Londonderry and Culmore, and a privy counsellor, all in Ireland, a lieut-gen. and col of the 37th regt of foot

Guildford,

Guildford, Surry

* Rt Hon Sir Fletch Norton, kt of Grantley, Yorkshire, LLD. ch-just in eyre of his Majesty's forests south of Trent, and recorder of Guildford

Geo Onslow, of Oakham. near Guildford, cousin to Ld Onslow, and out-ranger of Windsor forest

Hampshire

Sir Sim Stuart, br. chamberl of exch for life

Sir Hen Paulet St John, kt. of Dogmersfield, Hants

Harwich, Essex

Edw Harvey, esq; adj-gen of the forces, a lieut-gen. col of the 3d regt of horse, and gov of Portsmouth

Jn Robinson, esq; LLD. secr to the treas. and col of militia

Haslemere, Surry

Tho More Molyneux, esq; second major to the 3d regt of foot-gds, with rank of col in the army 61

Sir Merrick Burrel, bt. a director of Greenwich hospital 61

Wm Burke, esq; 40

Hen Kelly, esq; 40

Petition decided in favour of the sitting members

Hastings, Sussex

Rt. Hon Henry (Temple) Visc Palmerston of Ireland, LLD. and ld-commiss of adm.

* Rt Hon Cha Jenkinson, LLD. clerk of the pells in Ireland

Haverford West, Pembroke

Wm Edwardes, esq; of Johnston

Helston, Cornwall [double return

Most Hon Fra Godolphin (Osborn) marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son to the d. of Leeds

Francis Owen, esq;

Francis Cokayne Cust, esq; uncle to Sir Brownlow, King's counsel

Philip Yorke, esq.

Decided in favour of Messrs Cust and Yorke

Herefordshire

Tho Foley, esq; recorder of Droitwich 2490

Sir Geo Cornewall, bt. of Moccas court 1971

Rt Hon Tho Harley 1631

Hereford City

John Scudamore, esq; of Kent-Church

Sir Rd Symonds, bt. of Meend

Hertfordshire

Wm Plumer, esq; of Blakeware, son-in-law to Visc. Falkland 2558

Tho Halsey, esq; of Gr Gaddesden 1540

Lord Grimstone 1085

Hertford Town

John Calvert, esq; of Aldbury

Paul Fielde, esq; recorder of Hertford, and a judge in the sheriff's court for the city of London

Heydon, York

* Rt Hon Sir Cha Saunders, KB. adm of the blue, lieut-gen of marines, and elder br of Trinity

Bailby Thomson, esq; of Esterike, near York

Heytesbury, Wilts

Wm A'Court Athe, esq; lieut-gen of the forces, and col of the 11th regt of foot

Hon Wm Gordon, of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, br to the earl of Aberdeen, a groom of the bed-chamber, a lieut-col in the army

Higham Ferrers, Northampton

Fred Montagu, esq; of Papplewick, Nottingh.

Hindon, Wilts

Rd Smith, esq; late a commander in India, with rank of col in the army in the Indies only 269

Tho Brand Hollis, esq; 261

James Calthorpe 63

Rich Beckford 38

Declared a void election, and no new writ ordered to be issued

Honiton, Devon

Sir Geo Yonge, bt. of Foot's-Cray-Place, Kent 499

Lawr Cox, esq; of Woolcombhall, Dorset 595

John Baring, esq; 164

Petition withdrawn

Horsham, Sussex

* Rt Hon Jer Dyson, of Stoke, Surry, cofferer to his Majesty's household

James Wallace, esq; King's counsel, attorn gen and serj of Durham and Lancaster

Huntingdonshire

Rt. Hon Peter (Ludlow) earl Ludlow in Ireland, of Gr. Stoughton

* Rt Hon John (Montagu) Visc Hinchinbroke, eld son to earl Sandwich, son-in-law to the duke of Bolton, and vice-chamberl of his Majesty's household

Huntingdon Town

Hon Wm Aug Montagu, sec son to e. Sandw

Geo Wombwell, esq; merchant in London

Hythe, Kent

Sir Cha Farnaby, bt. of Keppington, Kent

Wm Evelyn, esq; of St Clair, Kent, capt of Sangate Castle

Ilchester, Somerset

Peter Cust, esq; uncle to Sir Brownlow, merchant, and a director of Greenwich hosp.

Wm Innes, esq;

Rd Brown, esq;

Inigo Wm Jones, esq;

Petition deferred

Ipswich, Suffolk

Tho Staunton, esq; of Sibton-hall, Suff. 207

Wm Wollaston, esq; col of the militia 357

Ld Orwell 160

St Ives, Cornwall

Adam Drummond, esq; of Castle-Drummond, Perthsh. br-in-law to d. of Bolton

Wm Praed, esq; of Trevetho, recorder of St. Ives

Sam Stephens, esq;

On petition being heard, Mr. Praed declared not duly elected, and in his room has been elected

Sir Tho Wynn

Kent

Hon Cha Marsham, LLD. eldest son to Ld Romney, vice-president of the society for encouragement of arts, &c.

Tho Knight, jun. esq; of Godmersham, Kent

King's Lynn, Norfolk

Hon Tho Walpole, br to Ld Walpole, mercht in London

Crisp Molineux, esq; of Ilford, Essex, a vice-president of Westm Lying-in hospital

Kingston upon Hull, York

Rt Hon Ld Robt Manners, half-br to d of Rutland, a gen of the forces, col of the 3d regt of drag gds, and lt gov of Hull 1056

Dev

Dav Hartley, esq; of Sodbury, Gloc. 640
Hon Tho Shirley 576
Petition withdrawn

Knaresborough, York

Hon Rbt Boyle Walsingham, br to earl Shannon, a capt in the navy
Sir Anth Tho Abdy, bt. King's counsel, since dead, and in his room has been elected
Ld George Aug Hen Cavendish, 2d br to the Duke of Devonshire

Lancashire

Rt Hon Edw (Smith Stanley) Ld Stanley, grandson and heir to the earl of Derby, and br-in-law to the duke of Hamilton
Sir Tho Egerton, bt. of Heaton, Lanc.

Lancaster Town

Rt Hon Ld Rd Cavendish, next br to the duke of Devonshire
Sir Geo Warren, KB. of Poynton, Cheshire

Launceston, Cornwall

* Rt Hon Humph Morice, ld-warden of the stannerier, and steward of the duchy of Cornwall 17
John Buller, esq; of King's Nympton, Devonsh. nephew to the member for East Looe 12
Rich Bull, esq; 8
John Arscott, esq; 1

Leicestershire

Sir John Palmer, bt. of Carlton, Northamp.
Hon Tho Noel, eldest son to Ld Visc Wentworth, being called to the H. of Peers on the death of his father soon after the election, occasioned a vacancy, and in his room was elected
J P Hungerford 2698
W Pochin, esq; 2578

Leicester Town

Hon Booth Grey, br to earl of Stamford
John Darker, esq; treas. to St Barth hosp.

Leominster, Herefordshire

* Rt Hon John (Bateman) Visc Bateman of Ireld. master of the buck-hounds, ld-lt. and cust-rot of Herefordshire
Tho Hill, esq; of Hill-Court. Salop

Lostwithiel, Cornwall

Sam Salt, esq; dep-gov. of S S. company
Edw Gibbon, esq; of Burriton, Hants

Lostwithiel, Cornwall

Rt Hon Arsh (Hill) Visc Fairford, eldest son of the earl of Hillsborough
Cha Brett, esq; of Greenwich, Kent

Lewes, Sussex

Sir Tho Miller, bt. of Throyle, Hants
Tho Hay, esq; of Glyndbourn, Sussex
Hen Trevor
Tho Kemp

Lime Regis, Dorset

Hen Fane, esq; gr uncle to earl of Westmor.
Hon Hen Fane, uncle to earl of Westmorl. and jury of King's private roads, &c.

Lincolnshire

Rt Hon Ld Brownlow Bertie, br to the duke of Ancaster
Cha Anderson Pelham, esq; of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire

Lincoln City

Rt Hon Geo Aug (Lumley Saunderson) Visc Lumley, eldest son to earl Scarborough 575
Rbt Vyner, jun. esq; of Harrington, Lincs. 522
Rbt Scrope, esq; 238
Humph Sibthorpe, esq; 225

Litchfield City

George Anson, esq; nephew to the late Ld Anson
Tho Gilbert, esq; comptr. of the King's wardrobe

Liverpool, Lancashire

* Rt Hon Sir Wm Meredith, bt. comptr. of the King's household
Rd Pennant, esq; of Winnington, Cheshire

LONDON

J Sawbridge, esq; alderm & lt-col of militia 3456
Geo Hayley, esq; mercht and alderm 3390
Rd Oliver, esq, mercht and alderm 3354
Fred Bull, esq; alderm 3096
Wm Baker, esq; 2802
Brass Crosby, esq; 1913
Jn Roberts, esq; 1358

Ludlow, Salop

Edw Clive, esq; now Ld Clive
Rt Hon Geo (Mason) Visc Villiers, eldest son of the Countess of Grandison in Ireld

Luggershall, Wilts

Rt Hon Penistone (Lamb) Ld Melburne of Ireland
Rt Hon Ld Geo Gordon, 2d br to the duke of Gordon, a lieut in the navy

Lymington, Hants

Sir Harry Burrard, bt. gov of Calshot Castle
Edw Morant, esq;

Maidstone, Kent

Sir Hor Mann, of Bowen-Place, Canterb. 541
Rt Hon Heneage (Finch) Ld Guernsey, LLD. eld son to the earl of Aylesford 458
Rbt Gregory, esq; 226

Malden, Essex

Hon Rd Savage Nassau, br to earl Rochford, a clerk of the board of green cloth
Ja Strutt, esq;

Ld Waltham

Petition deferred

Malmesbury, Wilts

Hon Cha Ja Fox, uncle to Ld Holland, receiver of S. Wales
Wm Strahan, esq; joint printer to his Maj.

Malton, York

Savile Finch, of Thurlbury, esq;
Edm Burke, esq; made his election for Bristol, and in his room was elected
Wm Weddell, esq;

Marlborough, Wilts

Sir Ja Long Tylney, bt. of Draycot, Wilts
Hon Ja Brudenell, next br to the d. of Montagu, master of the robes, and keeper of his Majesty's privy purse

Marlow, Bucks

Wm Clayton, esq; brother-in-law to earl Pomfret 151
Sir John Borlase Warren, bt. of Little Marlow 190
Wm Dickenson, esq; 76

St Maw's, Cornwall

Rt Hon Rbt (Nugent) Visc Clare of Ireld. vice-treas of Ireland
Hugh Boscawen, esq; son of Ld Visc Falmouth

St Michael, Cornwall

John Stephenson, esq; of Brentford-Butts, Middlesex
Ja Stawen, esq; made his election for Surry, and in his room is elected
Hon Tho Howard

Merionethsh.

Merionethshire

Evan Lloyd Vaughan, esq; of Corsygedol, Merionethshire

H Ar Corbett, esq;

Midhurst, Sussex

Herb Macworth, esq; likewise elected for Cardiff, as was

Clem Tudway, for Wells; for which places they fit, and

In their room have been elected

Hon Hen Seymour Conway

Jn Ord, esq;

Middlesex

Rt Hon Jn Wilkes, Ld Mayor of London

Jn Glynn, esq; serjeant at law, and recorder of London and Exeter

Milbourne-Port, Somerset

[a double return

Hon Temple Luttrell, 2d son to Ld Irnham	87	59
Cha Wolseley, esq; eldest son to Sir Wm Wolseley, bt		
Edw Walter, esq; of Bury-hill, Surry	37	61
If Haw Browne, esq; LLD. FRS.		

Decided in favour of the Hon Tempel Luttrell and C. Wolseley, esq;

Minehead, Somerset

Hen Fownes Luttrel, esq; since vacated, and in his room is elected

Tho Pownall, esq;

Jn Fownes Luttrell esq; son to Henry

Monmouthshire

Jn Hanbury, esq; of Pontypool

Jn Morgan, esq; of Brickendonbury, near Hertford

Monmouth Town

Sir Jn Stepney, bt. of Llanelly, Caermarth.

Morpeth, Northumberland

Peter Delme, esq; br in-law to the earl of Carlisle 150

Francis Eyre, esq; 162

Hon Mr. Byron 140

Cha Bigge, esq; 132

Petition decided in favour of Mess. Delme and Byron

Montgomeryshire

Wm Mostyn Owen, esq; of Bryngwyn 700

Watk Williams, esq; 624

Montgomery Town

Whitshed Keene, esq; br-in-law to earl Dartmouth, a ld commiss of trade, and sec to the ld chamberl of his Majesty's househ.

Newark, Nottinghamshire

Hen Clinton, esq; a maj-gen. col of the 12th regt of foot, and groom of the bed-chamber to the duke of Gloucester 436

Geo Sutton, esq; eld son to Ld G Sutton 595

H Sibthorpe, esq; 217

Newcastle under Line, Stafford

Rt Hon Geo (Waldegrave) Visc Chewton, eld son of earl Waldegrave, a lieut in the 3d regt of ft gds. with rank of capt of ft in the army

Sir Geo Hay, kt. LLD. judge of the high court of adm. dean of the arches, & judge of the prerog court of Canterbury

Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland

Sir Walt Blacket, bt. of Wallington 1452

Sir Matth White Ridley, bt. of Blakedon 1411

Hon Con J Phipps 795

Tho Delaval, esq; 677

Newport, Cornwall

Rt Hon Humph Morice, made his election for Launceston, and in his room is elect.

John Frederick, esq;

Rd Bull, esq; of Chipping-Ongar, Essex

Newport, Hants

Hans Sloane, esq; dep cofferer to his Majesty, and a trustee of the British museum

Sir Rd Worsley, bt. of Pilewell, Hants

Newton, Lancashire

Anth Ja Keck, esq; of Haughton-Grange

Rbt Vernon Atherton Gwillym, esq; of Atherton-hall

Newton, Hants

Sir Jn Barrington, bt. of Swainstone

Harcourt Powell, esq; of Richmond, Surry, since vacated, and in his room is elected

Charles Ambler, esq; solicitor-gen. to the Queen

Norfolk

Sir Edw Astley, bt. of Melton-Constable

Wenman Coke, esq; surv of woods in the duchy of Lancaster

Northallerton, York

Dan Lascelles, esq; of Goldsbrough, br to the member for the county

Henry Pierse, esq;

Northamptonshire

Lucey Knightley, esq. son-in-law to Sir Ja Dashwood

Tho Powys, esq; near Oundle, Northampt.

Northampton Town

Hon Wilbraham Tollemache, of Calveley-hall, next br to the earl of Dysart 785

Sir Geo Robinson, bt. of Cranford 691

Sir James Langham 267

Northumberland

Rt Hon Ld Algern Percy, 2d son to the duke of Northumberland 1235

Sir Wm Middleton, bt. of Belsay-Castle, Northumberland 1099

Sir J Hussey Delaval 1083

Tho Fenwick, esq; 762

Norwich City

Sir Harb Harbord, bt. of Gunton, Norfolk

Edw Bacon, esq; recorder of Norwich

Nottinghamshire

Rt Hon Hen (Fienes Pelham Clinton) Earl of Lincoln, eld son to the D. of Newcast.

Hon Tho Willoughby (since succeeded to the peerage by the death of his br ld Middleton) and in his room is elected

Ld Edw Cha Bentinck

Nottingham Town

Sir Cha Sedley, bt. of Nuthall 1116

Hon Wm Howe, br to Ld Visc Howe, maj-gen of the forces, col of the 23d regt of ft. and lt-gov of the isle of Wight 972

Ld Edw C Bentinck 928

Oakhampton, Devon

Rd Vernon, esq; br-in-law to earl Gower, and clerk of the board of green cloth

Alex Wedderburn, esq; of Mitcham, Surry, solic general

Orford, Suffolk

Rt Hon Fran (Seymour Conway) Ld Visc Beauchamp, eld son of earl Hertford, ld commiss of treas. col of mil. and privy counsellor in Ireland

Hon Rbt Seymour Conway, 3d [illegible] earl of Hertford, maj to the [illegible]

Oxfordshire

* Rt Hon Ld Cha Spencer, LLD. next br to the duke of Marlborough, ld-commiss of adm. and verdurer of Whichwood forest
Rt Hon Philip (Wenman) Ld Vile Wenman of Ireland, LLD.

Oxford City

Rt Hon Ld Rbt Spencer, 2d br to the duke of Marlborough, and ld-commiss of trade
Hon Peregrine Bertie, br to the earl of Abingdon, and capt in the navy

Oxford University

Sir Rog Newdigate, bt. LLD. of Harefield. Midx
Fran Page, esq, LLD of Middle-Aston.

Pembrokeshire

Hugh Owen, esq; of Landshippen

Pembroke Town

Hugh Owen, esq; of Pembroke

Peryn, Cornwall

Sir Gen Osborn, bt. nephew to the late earl of Halifax, a groom of his Majesty's bedchamber, and capt in 3d regt of ft-gds, with rank of lieut col in the army
Wm Chaytor, esq; of Spenithorne

Peterborough City

Matth Wyldbore, esq; of Peterborough 219
Rd Benyon, esq; of Gidea-hall, Essex 259
Ja Phipps, esq; 212
Petition deferred

Petersfield, Hants

Wm Joliffe, esq; a ld commiss of trade
Sir Abr Hume, bt. high sheriff of Herts

Hon John Lottrell

Petition deferred

Plymouth, Devon

* Rt Hon Wm Wildman (Barrington) Visc Barrington of Ireld. sec at war, FRS.
Sir Cha Hardy, kt. adm of the blue, master and a director of Greenwich hospital

Plympton, Devon

Sir Rd Phillips, bt. of Picton Castle, Pembr
Paul Henry Ourry, a capt in the navy, since vacated, and in his room is elected
John Durand, esq.

Pontefract, York

Burgage votes
* Rt Hon Sir Jn Goodricke, bt. of Bramham-Park 130
Cha Mellish, esq; SAS. recorder of Newark, and alderm of Boroughbridge 130
Inhabitant householders
C J Fox, esq; 252
J Shore, esq; 252
Petition decided in favour of Sir J. Goodricke and Mr Mellish

Poole, Dorset

Joshua Mauger, esq; of Poole, eld br of the Trinity-house 55
Sir Eyre Coote, KB. col of the 37th regt of foot 59
Hon Cha Ja Fox 5
J. Williams, esq; 2
Petition decided in favour of Mr Mauger and Sir Eyre Coote

Portsmouth, Hants

* Rt Hon Sir Edw Hawke, KB. vice-adm of G Britain, adm of the fleet, and elder br of the Trinity house 65
Peter Taylor, esq of Pushcook-Park 37
J Ironmonger, esq; 30

Preston, Lancashire

Sir Hen Hoghton, bt. of Hoghton-Tower, Lancashire
Jn Burgoyne, esq. son-in-law to the earl of Derby, maj-gen of the forces, col of the 16th regt of drag. and gov of Fort William in Scotland

Queenborough, Kent

Sir C Frederick, KB FRS. br-in-law to Ld Visc Falmouth, surv-gen of the ordn. & comptgen of the laboratory at Woolwich
Sir Walt Rawlinson, kt. alderm of London, and pref of Bridewell and Bethlem hosp.

Radnorshire.

Chase Price, esq. of Knighton 439
Tha Johnes, esq. 300

New Radnor

Jn Lewis, esq. of Harpton, Radnorshire, barrister at law
Edw Lewis, esq.
Petition decided in favour of Edw Lewis, esq.

Reading, Berks

Jn Dodd, esq. lt-col of the militia 327
Fran Annesley, esq. trustee of Brit. Mus. 300
Jn Walter, esq. 251

East Retford, Nottingham

Sir Cecil Wray, bt. of Summer-Castle
Rt Hon Ld Tho Pelham Clinton, 2d son to the duke of Newcastle, made his election for Westminster, and in his room is elect.
Hon Wm Hanger

Richmond, York

* Rt Hon Sir Lawr Dundas, bt. vice-adm. of Shetland
Tho Dundas, esq. only son to Sir Lawr. made his election for Stirlingshire, and in his room is elected
Cha Dundas, esq.

Ripon York

Wm Aislable, esq. auditor of the imprest for life, and principal register of the consistory court of the abp of York
Cha Allanson, esq. son-in-law to Mr Aislabie

Rochester Kent

Geo Finch Hatton, esq. cousin to the earl of Winchelsea 293
Rbt Gregory, esq. of Valence, Kent 349
Sir Tho Pye 252

New Romney, Kent

Sir Edw Dering, bt. of Surrenden, Kent
Rd Jackson, esq; King's counsel, and counsel to the board of trade, &c.

Rutlandshire

Tho Noel, esq. uncle to the earl of Gainsborough
Geo Bridges Brudenell, esq. cousin to the d. of Montague, and clerk of the board of green cloth,

Rye, Sussex

Rose Fuller, esq. of Rosehill, Sussex
Middleton Onslow, esq. of Drungewick, since vacated, and in his room is elected
Tho Onslow, esq.

Ryegate, Surry

Hon Jn Yorke, br to the earl of Hardwicke, clerk of the crown in chancery, and patentee for commiss of bankruptcy
Sir Cha Cocks, bt. clerk of the ordnance

Salop, or Shropshire

Cha Baldwyn, esq. LLD. of Kenlett, Worc.
Noel Hill, esq. of Tern, near Shrewsbury

Saltash, Cornwall

Grey Cooper, esq. secr to the treas. and King's counsel in the duchy of Lancaster

Tho

Tho Bradshaw, esq. since dead, and in his room is elected
Sir Cha Whitworth, kt. of Town-Malling, Kent

Sandwich, Kent

Phil Stephens, esq. secr to the adm. and to the charity for sea-officers widows
Wm Hey, esq.

New Sarum, Wilts

Rt Hon Jacob Pleydell (Bouverie) Visc Folkstone, eldest son to the earl of Radnor
Wm Hussey, esq. of New Sarum

Old Sarum, Wilts

Tho Pitt, esq; recorder of Oakhampton
Pinckney Wilkinson, esq. of Burnham, Norf.

Scarborough, Yorkshire

Rt Hon Geo (Carpenter) Earl of Tyrconnel of Ireland
Sir Hugh Palliser, bt. one of the lords of the admiralty, a rear-admiral, gov of Scarborough castle, and elder br of the Trinity house

Seaford, Sussex

Rt Hon Wm Hall (Gage) Visc Gage of Ireland, paymaster of his Majesty's pensions, and F R S 28
Geo Medley, esq; 28

Inhabitants at large.

Stephen Sayre, esq; 53
John Chetwood, esq; 53

Petition deferred.

Shaftesbury, Dorset

Francis Sykes, esq; 284
Thomas Rumbold, esq; 248
H W Mortimer, esq; 112

Petition decided in favour of Mr. Mortimer, against both the sitting members, and no new writ ordered to issue

Shoreham, Sussex

Rt Hon Sir John Shelley, bt. treas of the King's houshold, Keeper of the records in the Tower, and clerk of the pipe in the exchequer 320
Cha Goring, esq; br to Sir Henry Goring, bt. 377
——— *Aldridge, esq;* 245
Jn Butler, esq; 199

Petition deferred

Shrewsbury, Salop

Rt Hon Rbt (Clive) Ld Clive, since dead, and in his room is elected
John Corbet, esq;
Charleton Leighton, esq; of Loton, near this borough
Wm Pulteney, esq;

Petition decided in favour of Wm Pulteney, esq;

Somersetshire

Rd Hippisley Coxe, esq;
Edward Phelips, esq;

Southampton Town

Rt Hon Hans Stanley, gov of the Isle of Wight 356
John Fleming, esq; 303
Ld Cha Montagu 68

Petition deferred

Southwark Borough

Henry Thrale, esq; LL D 1026
Nath. Polhill, esq; 1235
Wm Lee, esq; 742
Sir Abr Hume, bt. 457

Staffordshire

Sir Wm Bagot, bt.
Sir John Wrottesley, bt. LL D. br-in-law to the Duke of Grafton, a capt in the 1st regt of foot-gds. with the rank of lt-col in the army

Stafford Town

Hugo Meynell, esq; master of the stag hounds
Rd Whitworth, esq;

Stamford, Lincolnshire

Sir Geo Howard, K.B. LL D. a lieut gen of his Majesty's forces, col of the Queen's regt of dragoons, and gov of Chelsea hosp.
Henry Cecil, esq; nephew to the Earl of Exeter

Steyning, Sussex

Tho Edw Freeman, esq; LL D. one of the gentlemen of the King's privy chamber
Filmer Honywood, esq; son of Sir John Honywood, bt.

Stockbridge, Hampshire

Rt Hon Simon (Luttrell) Ld Irnham of the kingdom of Ireland 38
Hon John Luttrell, 3d son to Ld Irnham, a capt in the navy 83
J F Widmore, esq; 51
——— *Crowe, esq;* 29

Petition deferred

Sudbury, Suffolk

Tho Fonnereau, esq; 382
Philip Champion Crespigny, esq; his Majesty's proctor 182
Sir Pat Blake, bt. 455
Sir Walden Hanmer, bt. 455

Petition decided in favour of Sir P. Blake and Sir W. Hanmer

Suffolk

Sir Charles Bunbury, bt.
Rowland Holt, esq; of Redgrave, in this county

Surry

Sir Francis Vincent, bt. 2017
James Scawen, esq; nephew to the Ld Chancellor 1656
Sir J Mawbey, bt. 1300

Sir Fr Vincent since dead, and in his room is elected

Sir J. Mawbey, bt.
Wm Norton, esq;
Sir Francis Vincent, bt.

Sussex

Rt Hon Ld Geo Hen Lenox, only br to the Duke of Richmond, a maj-gen and col of a regt of foot 3383
Sir Tho Spencer Wilson, bt. aid-de-camp to the King, and capt in the guards, with rank of col in the army 1967
Sir James Peachy, bt. 1355

Thetford, Suffolk

Edw Thurlow, esq; attorn-gen 286
Tho De Grey, jun. esq; son to the Ld Ch J Justice, a groom of the bed chamber, and comptr of the first fruits 291
Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq; 518

Tiverton, Devon

Rt Hon Rd Rigby, paymaster-general, master of the rolls in Ireland, and deputy ranger of Phœnix Park
Hon Richard Fitzpatrick, brother to the Earl of Upper Ossory, lieut in the first regiment of foot guards, with rank as capt in the army

Taunton,

Taunton, Somersetshire

Nath Webb, esq; of this borough 269
Hon Ed Stratford, eld. son of Ld Baltinglass 254
Alex Popham, esq; 202
John Halliday, esq; 201
Petition decided in favour of Messrs Popham and Halliday

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

Sir Wm Codrington, bt. of Dodington, in this county, lieut-col of the militia
Joseph Martin, esq; a banker in London, one of the directors of the million bank, and a vice-president of the British lying-in hospital

Thetford, Norfolk

Cha Fitzroy Scudamore, esq; dep. ranger of Whittlebury-forest, and curitor of the court of chancery in Ireland
Hon Cha Fitzroy, br to the Duke of Grafton, a maj gen. col of a regt of dragoons, and vice-chamberlain to the Queen

Thirsk, Yorkshire

Sir Tho Frankland, bt. adm of the white
Tho Frankland, esq; his son

Tiverton, Devon

Nath Ryder, esq; son to the late Ch Justice, and son-in-law to the Bp of London
Sir Jn Duntze, bt. of this borough

Totnes, Devon

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, bt. 64
James Amyatt, esq; 36
Peter Burrell, esq; 32
Petition deferred

Tregony, Cornwall

Hon Geo Lane Parker, br to the Earl of Macclesfield, a major-gen. and col of a regt of foot
Alex Leith, esq;

Truro, Cornwall

Bamber Gascoyne, esq; one of the lords-commissioners for trade, &c. and steward of the borough-court of Southwark
Geo. Boscawen, jun. esq; nephew to Ld Falmouth, a capt in the horse grenadiers

Wallingford, Berks

John Cator, esq,
Sir Rbt Barker, knt. late a commander in India

Wareham, Dorset

Rt Hon. Wm Gerard Hamilton, chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor, both in Ireland
Christopher D'Oyley, esq;

Warwickshire

Tho Geo Skipwith, esq; eldest son to Sir Francis Skipwith, bt. 2954
Sir Charles Holte, bt. of Aston, in this county 1245
John Mordaunt, esq; 1788

Warwick Town

Hon Cha Francis Greville, next br to the Earl of Warwick, one of the lds-commissioners for trade, &c.
Hon Rbt Fulke Greville, 2d br to the Earl of Warwick

Wells City

Clement Tudway, esq; of this city, a barrister at law
Rbt Child, esq; a banker in London

Wendover, Bucks

Joseph Bullock, esq; since vacated his seat
John Adams, esq; made his election for Carmarthen
In room of Mr. Bullock is elected
Tho Dummer, esq; and,
in room of Mr. Adams,
Henry Drummond, esq;

Wenlock, Salop

Sir Henry Bridgeman, bt.
George Forester, esq.

Weobley, Herefordshire

* Rt Hon Sir Wm Lynch, K.B. envoy-extr to the King of Sardinia
John St. Leger Douglas, esq.

Westbury, Wilts

Nath Bayly, esq. of Stanwell, Middlesex
Hon Tho Francis Wenman, br to Ld Visc Wenman

Westloe, Cornwall

William James, esq.
Charles Ogilvie, esq. since vacated his seat; and in his room is elected
Thomas Rumbold, esq.

Westminster City

Rt Hon Hugh (Percy) Earl Percy, eldest son to the Duke of Northumberland, major-general of his Majesty's forces in North America only, col of the 5th regt of foot, and of the western battalion of Middlesex militia 4994
Rt Hon Ld Tho Pelham Clinton, 2d son to the Duke of Newcastle, a capt in the foot guards, with rank of lieut-col in the army 4744
Lord Mountmorres 2531
Lord Mahon 2342
Humph Cotes, esq; 140
Petition decided in favour of Ld Percy and Clinton

Westmorland

Sir James Lowther, bt. son-in-law to the Earl of Bute, lieut. and cust. rot. of the counties of Cumberland & Westmorland, col of the Cumberland militia, and an alderman of the city of Carlisle 2102
Sir Michael Le Fleming, bt. 2063
Tho Fenwick, esq; 853
Petition deferred

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis

* Right Hon Welbore Ellis, F.R.S. LL.D. br-in-law to Hans Stanley, one of the joint vice-treas of Ireland
Wm Chafin Grove, esq. LL.D.
John Putling, esq.
John Tucker, esq. of this borough, paymaster of marines

Whitchurch, Hampshire

Rt Hon Geo (Brodrick) Visc Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland
* Rt Hon Tho Townshend, jun. cousin to Visc Townshend

Wigan, Lancashire

George Byng, esq. cousin to Ld Visc Torrington
Beaumont Hotham, esq. since created by being made a baron of exchequer, and in his room is elected
John Morton, esq.

Wilton, Wilts

Henry Herbert, esq. LL.D. cousin to the Earl of Pembroke
Hon Nicholas Herbert, uncle to the Earl of Pembroke, since dead, and in his room has been elected
—— Herbert, esq.

Wiltshire

Wiltshire

Cha Penruddocke, esq;

Ambrose Goddard, esq.

Winchelsea, Sussex

Cha Wolfran Cornwall, esq; one of the lds commiss of the treasury

Arnold Nesbit, esq; a merchant in London, made his election for Cricklade, and in his room is elected

Wm Nedham, esq.

Winchester City

Henry Penton, esq; letter-carrier to his Majesty, and recorder of this city, since appointed a ld of admiralty, and re-elected

Lovel Stanhope, esq; of this city

Windsor, Berks

Hon Aug Keppell, uncle to the Earl of Albemarle, vice-adm of the blue, and an elder br of the Trinity house

Hon Jn Montagu, only son of Ld Beaulieu

Woodstock, Oxfordshire

Wm Eden, esq, one of the under secretaries of state for the northern department, and auditor and one of the directors of Greenwich hospital

John Skynner, esq; a Welch judge, one of his Majesty's counsel, and attorn-gen in the duchy court of Lancaster

Worcestershire

Edw Foley, 2d son to the member for Herefordshire

Rt Hon Wm Dowdeswell, since dead, and in his room is elected

Wm Lygon, esq;

Worcester City

Tho Bates Rous, esq; one of the directors of the East India company 981

John Walsh, esq; 893

Sir Wat Lewes 738

Edw Beardcroft, esq; 318

Petition deferred

Wootton-Basset, Wilts

Hon Hen St John, br to Ld Visc Bolingbroke, a groom of the bed chamber, and lieut-col of the 67th regt of foot

Rbt Scott, esq; Blackheath, Kent

Chipping-Wycomb, Bucks

Rbt Waller, esq.

Hon Tho Fitzmaurice, br to the Earl of Shelburne

Yarmouth, Norfolk

Cha Townshend, esq. LL D. cousin to Visc Townshend, one of the lds of treas 310

Hon Rd Walpole, br to Ld Walpole, a banker in London 310

Sir Cha Saunders, K B 216

Wm Beckford, esq. 218

Yarmouth, Hampshire

Jervoise Clarke, esq. one of the gentlemen of the King's privy chamber

Edw Meux Worsley, esq. since vacated, and in his room is elected

James Worsley, esq.

Yorkshire

Sir Geo Savile, bt. F R S. br-in-law to the E. of Scarborough, col of Yorksh. militia

Edwin Lascelles, esq.

York City

Rt Hon Ld John Cavendish, 3d uncle to the Duke of Devonshire 806

Cha Turner, esq 830

Martin Bladen Hawke, esq. 646

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire.

Alexander Garden, of Troup, esq;

Airshire.

Sir Adam Ferguson, of Kilkerran, bt

David Kennedy, esq;

St. Andrews, Forfar, Cupar, Perth, and Dundee

George Dempster, esq; secretary to the order of the Thistle for life, of Dunnichen, North-Britain

Annan, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, Dumfries, and Kircudbright.

William Douglas, jun. of Kilhead, esq;

Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Pittenweem, and Kilrenny.

Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, esq; son of the late member, a lieutenant in the dragoon guards

Argyleshire.

Adam Livingstone, esq;

Banffshire

Rt Hon James (Duff) Earl of Fife, in the kingdom of Ireland

Berwickshire

James Pringle, jun. esq; eldest son of Sir Rob Pringle, bt. master of the works in Scotland

Brechin, Aberbrothick, Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverbervie

Hon Thomas Lyon, of Hall Green, Scotland, br to the Earl of Strathmore

Bute and Caithnessshire

Hon James Stuart, of Aston, near Stevenage, Hertfordshire, second son to the Earl of Bute

Clackmannan and Kinross Counties

Ralph Abercrombie, esq; lieut-col to the 3d regiment of horse

James Francis Erskine, esq;

Petition decided in favour of the sitting member

Cromartyshire.

Hon Cosmo Gordon of Cluny, second brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, capt-lieut in the foot guards, with rank of lieut-col in the army

Wm Pulteney, esq;

Petition deferred.

Dumbartonshire

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bt. of Duntreath, North-Britain

George Keith Elphinstone, esq;

Petition deferred.

Dumfermline, Culross, Stirling, and Queensferry

Archibald Campbell, esq; ranks as lieut-col of his Majesty's forces in the East-Indies only

Sir Alex. Gilmour, bt.

Petition deferred.

Dumfriesshire

Robert Laurie, jun. esq; of Maxwelltown, major of dragoons

Dunbar, Lauder, North Berwick, Haddington, and Jedburgh

Hon John Maitland, second brother to the Earl of Lauderdale, clerk of the Pipe in the court of exchequer in Scotland, and a captain in the marines

Sir Alex. Gilmour, bt.

Petition decided in favour of the sitting member

Edinburghshire

Hen Dundas, esq; lord-advocate for Scotland

Sir Alex. Gilmour, bt.

Edinburgh, City of

* Rt Hon Sir Laurence Dundas, of Kerse, bt. vice-admiral of Shetland and the Orkneys 23

James Stoddard, esq; 6

James Francis Erskine, esq; 3

Petition deferred.

Elginshire

Hon Arthur Duff, of Ortown, brother to the Earl of Fife

Elgin, Callen, Kintore, Banff and Inverary

Staats Long Morris, esq; father in-law to the Duke of Gordon, has the rank of brigadier-gen in the East-Indies only

Thomas Lockhart, esq;

Fifeshire

John Scott, of Balcomie, esq; a major gen and col of a regiment of foot

Forfarshire

Rt Hon William (Maule) Earl of Panmure, in the kingdom of Ireland, a general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the royal North British dragoons

Fortrose, Forres, Inverness, and Nairn.

Hector Munro, of Novar, Esq; a lieut-col in the army

Haddingtonshire

Sir George Suttie, bt. of Balgown

Invernesshire

Hon Simon Fraser, of Lovat, a major-gen. of his Majesty's forces

Kincardineshire.

Rt Hon Lord Adam Gordon, uncle to the Duke of Gordon, a major-gen and col of a regiment of foot

Kinghorn, Dysart, Kircaldy, and Bruntisland

John Johnstone, of Donavan, esq;

James Townshend Oswald, esq;

Petition deferred.

Kircudbright Stewarty.

William Stewart, of Castle Stewart, esq;

Lanerkshire

Andrew Stewart, esq;

Dan. Campbell, esq;

Petition decided in favour of the sitting member

Linlithgowshire

Sir Will. Augustus Cunynghame, of Milcraig, bt. nephew to the Earl of Eglintoun

Orkney and Zetlandshire

Thomas Dundas, jun. esq; of Fingask, nephew to Sir Laurence

Rt Hon James Montgomery, since vacated, being appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in his room is elected

Adam Hay, esq;

Peebleshire

Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk

Sir James Cockburn, of Langtown, bt.

Jas Dundas, esq; Petition deferred.

Perthshire

Hon James Murray, uncle to the Duke of Athol, capt in the foot guards, with rank of lieut-col

Renfrewshire

John Craufurd, jun. esq; chamberl. of Fife

Ross-shire

* Rt Hon James Stuart Mackenzie, only brother to the Earl of Bute, lord keeper of the privy seal in Scotland

Rothesay, Inverary, Ayr, Irvine, and Campbelltown

Rt Hon Sir George Macartney, KB. son in-law to the Earl of Bute, a privy counsellor, constable of Toome for life, and custos rotulorum of the county of Antrim, all in the kingdom of Ireland

Roxburghshire.

* Rt Hon Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, bart. treasurer of the navy, keeper of the signet in Scotland for life, and a commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland

Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Glasgow & Renfrew

* Rt Hon Lord Frederick Campbell, next brother to the Duke of Argyl, lord register of Scotland

Selkirkshire

John Pringle of Haining, esq;

Stirlingshire

Thomas Dundas, of Cattlecary, esq; only son to Sir Laurence Dundas, bt.

Sutherlandshire

Hon James Wemyss, of Wemyss, son of the late Earl of Wemyss, a lieut in the navy

Tain, Wick, Dingwall, Kirkwall, & Dornoch

James Grant, esq; lieut-col of a regiment of foot, with rank of a colonel in the army

Sir Ad Ferguson, bt. Petition deferred

Wigtonshire

Hon Keith Stewart, of Glasserton, brother to the Earl of Galloway, a capt in the navy

Wigtown, Whitehorn, New Galloway, and Stranraver

Wm Norton, esq; eldest son of the Speaker, and minister to the Swiss Cantons

H. W. Dashwood, esq;

Petition decided in Mr Dashwood's favour

ERRATUM.—Bedloe, read John Rogers, esq; not Thomas Rumbold, esq;

OFFICERS *of the House of* COMMONS.

John Hatsell, esq; Clerk of the House of Commons

John Ley, esq; clerk assistant

Geo White, esq; clerk of committee of privileges, and clerk of the select committees for trying elections

John Rosier, esq; clerk of the fees

Hardinge Stracey, esq; } Clerks without doors attending committees

George White, esq; } Clerks without doors attending committees

Edward Barwell, esq; } Clerks without doors attending committees

Robert Gunnell, esq; } Clerks without doors attending committees

Hardinge Stracey, esq; } Clerks of the ingrossments

Mr David Jones } Clerks of the ingrossments

Mr John Speed, clerk of the journals and papers

Nich. Bensoy, esq; serjeant at arms

John Clementson, esq; dep serjeant at arms

The rev. Arth. Onslow, chaplain

John Knowles, esq; sec. } to the speaker

Mr Dunn, train bearer } to the speaker

John Whiston, Ben White, &c. printers of the votes

Mr Henry Hughs, printer of the journals

Mr S H Babb, delivers the votes to members

Mr J Pearson, Mr G Barwell, door-keepers

Mr John Bellamy, house-keeper

Mr William Whitham, Mr Cha Williams, Mr Thomas Williams, Mr Guy Wood, messengers

Mr Thomas Baker, lower door-keeper

Mr. URBAN,

AS the shipwrights of some of his Majesty's dock-yards have thought proper to appeal to the public, and to complain of grievances, and as you have misrepresented the facts in your Magazine for July, p. 325, it seems highly proper to state their case with truth and impartiality, and to leave the public to judge whether their conduct has been such as deserves approbation, or their grievances of a nature to require redress.

About four years ago the shipwrights of the several dock-yards petitioned the King, the Parliament, and the Admiralty and Navy-boards, for an increase of their wages; but their request was not complied with, as it was thought their pay was sufficient, and much more than artificers in any other laborious work receive for the maintenance of their families: by artificers, I mean joiners, carpenters, smiths, and other classes of workmen employed in the dock yards: and there is no plea for an increase of wages on account of the dearness of provisions, that every other branch of the naval service has not in common with the shipwrights.

To give them, however, some encouragement, it was thought advisable to try an experiment of paying them according to their earnings, in the same manner as the shipwrights are paid in the merchants yards: and, accordingly, such as chose it, were allowed to work task-work in the King's yards; when, after a trial of a very few weeks, it appeared, that in some of the yards they had earned 4s. 5d. and in none less than 3s. 8d. a day, which is no inconsiderable rise upon their common pay of 2s. 1d. per day. However, this increase of pay, with an increase of work, was what the shipwrights by no means approved: it seems they wanted more pay and less work; and to get at their end, they did not apply in a direct, in a decent, orderly way to their superiors for redress, but formed committees, and retired into the fields, where their leaders harangued them, and persuaded them to come to a resolution to leave the King's service, unless their grievances were redressed, and particularly task-work, which they termed an unheard-of monster, (though many of them had been bred up to it in the merchants yards,) was abolished.

As task-work had been meant as a benefit to the shipwrights, and was never intended to be forced upon them, contrary to their inclinations, the Navy-board readily acquiesced, and wherever it was desired by the people it was laid aside, and the men ordered to be employed, as they had formerly been, at so much per day. It now appears that task-work was only a nominal grievance, for they still continue to absent themselves from their duty, and have bound themselves by oaths not to return, unless their daily pay is increased to two shillings and sixpence. This illegal combination stands now upon the single ground of a set of men agreeing together, when they think their country has an immediate occasion for their service, to demand additional wages, and committing every sort of outrage to carry their point. At Woolwich, when some of the people had repented of their error, and twenty-one of them had returned to their work, the others rose in a body, and beat and abused them in a most shocking manner, insomuch that a guard was obliged to be sent from town to quell the riot.

At Plymouth they had the cruelty to run a pole under the legs of some of the people who had returned to their duty, and after hoisting them up on their shoulders, conveyed them, in that painful state, through the streets.

This is the real and exact account of the present disposition of the shipwrights in the King's yards; and yet they have the assurance to appeal to the public, as persons labouring under unredressed grievances, and as deserving the compassion of all mankind; and having nothing real to urge, they still make task-work their stalking-horse, though they know that at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich, it was laid aside on their first representation, and continued solely at Deptford, at the request of the men themselves; and at Sheerness with their consent, only till a particular work they had in hand was compleated.

This state of the case, Mr. Urban, will, I am well assured, not be controverted; and if it is not, I do not think the shipwrights will gain much credit by their present behaviour, or appear to deserve any favour from their injured country. I am, yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

P. S. The daily pay of a shipwright is two shillings and a penny; besides which

which they have their chips, which are worth four pence a-day; and in the ſummer months they work extra, which at one tide is ſeven-pence half-penny a day: they are in conſtant pay and employment, winter and ſummer, and may remain in the yards as long as they live, and, as is very well known, do remain there long after they are paſt their work.

THE following letters will afford amuſement. It has been uſual with Mr. Foote, during the ſuſpenſion of the Theatres Royal, to entertain the lovers of the drama with ſome new pieces (chiefly of humour) at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. But unluckily, this year's performance, called *A Trip to Calais*, met with a check from the Lord Chamberlain, who refuſed to licence it. In hopes, however, of ſoftening the rigour of his Lordſhip's ſentence, Mr. Foote wrote to him as follows:

"MY Lord, I did intend troubling your Lordſhip with an earlier addreſs, but the day after I received your prohibitory mandate, I had the honour of a viſit from Lord Mountſtuart, to whoſe interpoſition I find I am indebted for your firſt commands, relative to *The Trip to Calais*, by Mr. Chetwynd, and your final rejection of it by Col. Keen.

"Lord Mountſtuart has, I preſume, told your Lordſhip, that he read with me thoſe ſcenes to which your Lordſhip objected; that he found them collected from general nature, and applicable to none but thoſe who, thro' conſciouſneſs, were compelled to a ſelf application: to ſuch minds, my Lord, the Whole Duty of Man, next to the ſacred writings, is the ſevereſt ſatire that ever was wrote; and to the ſame mark if comedy directs not her aim, her arrows are ſhot in the air; for by what touches no man, no man will be mended. Lord Mountſtuart deſired that I would ſuffer him to take the play with him, and let him leave it with the Ducheſs of Kingſton: he had my conſent, my Lord, and at the ſame time an aſſurance, that I was willing to make any alteration that her Grace would ſuggeſt. Her Grace ſaw the play, and, in conſequence, I ſaw her Grace; with the reſult of that interview, I ſhall not, at this time, trouble your Lordſhip. It may, perhaps, be neceſſary to obſerve, that her Grace could not diſcern, which your Lordſhip, I dare ſay, will readily believe, a ſingle trait in the character of Lady Kitty Crocodile, that reſembled herſelf.

"After this repreſentation, your Lordſhip will, I doubt not, permit me to enjoy the fruits of my labour; nor, will you think it reaſonable, becauſe a capricious individual has taken it into her head, that I have pinned her ruffles awry, that I ſhould be puniſhed by a poniard ſtuck deep in my heart: your Lordſhip has too much candour and juſtice to be the inſtrument of ſo violent and ill-directed a blow.

"Your Lordſhip's determination is not only of the greateſt importance to me now, but muſt inevitably decide my fate for the future; as, after this defeat, it will be impoſſible for me to muſter up courage enough to face folly again. Between the muſe and the magiſtrate there is a natural confederacy; what the laſt cannot puniſh, the firſt often corrects: but when ſhe finds herſelf not only deſerted by her antient ally, but ſees him armed in the defence of her foe, ſhe has nothing left but a ſpeedy retreat. Adieu then, my Lord, to the ſtage. *Valeat res ludicra*; to which I hope I may with juſtice add, *Plaudite*, as, during my continuance in the ſervice of the public, I never profited by flattering their paſſions, or falling in with their humours, as, upon all occaſions, I have exerted my little powers, (as, indeed, I thought it my duty) in expoſing follies, how much ſoever the favourites of the day; and pernicious prejudices, however protected and popular. This, my Lord, has been done, if thoſe may be believed, who have the beſt right to know, ſometimes with ſucceſs; let me add too, that, in doing this, I never loſt my credit with the public, becauſe they knew I proceeded upon principle, that I diſdained being either the echo or the inſtrument of any man, however exalted his ſtation, and that I never received reward or protection from any other hands than their own.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL FOOTE.

About the ſame time, Aug. 23, Mr. Foote wrote as follows, to the Ducheſs of K—g—n.

"MADAM, a member of the Privy Council, and a friend of your Grace's, (he has begged me not to mention his name, but I ſuppoſe your Grace will eaſily gueſs him,) has juſt left me. He has explained to me, what

what I did not conceive, that the publication of the ſcenes in the "Trip to Calais," at this juncture, with the dedication and preface, might be of infinite ill conſequence to your affairs.

"I really, Madam, wiſh you no ill, and ſhould be ſorry to do you an injury.

"I therefore give up to that conſideration what neither your Grace's offers, nor the threats of your agents, could obtain; the ſcenes ſhall not be publiſhed, nor ſhall any thing appear at my theatre, or from me, that can hurt you; provided the attacks made on me in the newſpapers do not make it neceſſary for me to act in defence of myſelf.

"Your Grace will therefore ſee the neceſſity of giving proper directions.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

North-End, Aug. 13. SAM. FOOTE."

This letter produced the following ſpirited anſwer, by a ſervant.

"*To Mr.* FOOTE.

"SIR, I was at dinner when I received your ill-judged letter. As there is little conſideration required, I ſhall ſacrifice a moment to anſwer it.

"A member of your privy council can never hope to be of a lady's cabinet.

"I know too well what is due to my own dignity, to enter into a compromiſe with an extortionable aſſaſſin of private reputation. If I before abhorred you for your ſlander, I now deſpiſe you for your conceſſions; it is a proof of the illiberality of your ſatire, when you can publiſh or ſuppreſs it as beſt ſuits the needy conveyance of your purſe. You firſt had the cowardly baſeneſs to draw the ſword, and, if I ſheath it until I make you crouch like the ſubſervient vaſſal as you are, then is there not ſpirit in an injured woman, nor meanneſs in a ſlanderous buffoon.

"To a man my ſex alone would have ſcreened me from attack—but I am writing to the deſcendant of a merry-andrew, and proſtitute the term of manhood by applying it to Mr. Foote.

"Cloathed in my innocence as in a coat of mail, I am proof againſt an hoſt of foes, and, conſcious of never having intentionally offended a ſingle individual, I doubt not but a brave and generous public will protect me from the malevolence of a theatrical aſſaſſin. You ſhall have cauſe to remember, that, though I would have given liberally for the relief of your neceſſities, I ſcorn to be bullied into a purchaſe of your ſilence.

"There is ſomething, however, in your pity at which my nature revolts. To make me an offer of pity at once betrays your inſolence and your vanity. I will keep the pity you ſend until the morning before you are turned off, when I will return it by a Cupid with a box of lipſalve, and a choir of choiriſters ſhall chaunt a ſtave to your requiem. E. KINGSTON."

Kingſton houſe, Aug. 13.

P. S. You would have received this ſooner, but the ſervant has been a long time writing it.

To this letter Mr. Foote replied:

"*To the D—— of K——.*

"MADAM, though I have neither time nor inclination to anſwer the illiberal attacks of your agents, yet a public correſpondence with your Grace is too great an honour for me to decline. I can't help thinking but it would have been prudent in your Grace to have anſwered my letter before dinner, or at leaſt poſtponed it to the cool hour of the morning; you would then have found, that I have voluntarily granted that requeſt which you had endeavoured, by ſo many different ways, to obtain.

"Lord Mountſtuart, for whoſe amiable qualities I have the higheſt reſpect, and whoſe name your agents firſt very unneceſſarily produced to the public, muſt recollect, when I had the honour to meet him at Kingſton houſe, by your Grace's appointment, that, inſtead of begging relief from your charity, I rejected your ſplendid offers to ſuppreſs the *Trip to Calais** with the contempt they deſerved. Indeed, Madam, the humanity of my royal and benevolent Maſter, and the public protection, have placed me much above the reach of your bounty.

"But why, Madam, put on your coat of mail againſt me? I have no hoſtile intentions. Folly, not vice, is the game I purſue. In thoſe ſcenes which you ſo unaccountably apply to your-

* To invalidate this fact the Rev. Mr. John Forſter has made an affidavit before Sir John Fielding, importing, that, after ſome converſation with Mr. Foote on the impropriety of publiſhing the piece in queſtion, Mr. Foote ſaid, *that, unleſs the Ducheſs of K—g—n would give him* 2000*l. he would publiſh the* TRIP TO CALAIS, *with a preface and dedication to her Grace.*

yourself, you must observe, that there is not the slightest hint at the little incidents of your life. I am happy, Madam, however, to hear that your robe of innocence is in such perfect repair; I was afraid it might have been a little the worse for the wearing: may it hold out, to keep you warm the next winter!

"The progenitors your Grace has done me the honour to give me, are, I presume, merely metaphorical persons, and to be considered as the authors of my muse, and not of my manhood: a merry-andrew and a prostitute are no bad poetical parents, especially for a writer of plays; the first to give the humour and mirth, the last to furnish the graces and powers of attraction.

"If you mean that I really owe my birth to that pleasant connection, your Grace is grossly deceived. My father was, in truth, a very useful magistrate, and respectable country gentleman, as the whole county of Cornwall will tell you; my mother, the daughter of Sir Edward Goodere, Bart. who represented the county of Hereford: her fortune was large, and her morals irreproachable, till your Grace condescended to stain them; she was upwards of fourscore years old when she died, and, what will surprise your Grace, was never married but once in her life. I am obliged to your Grace for your intended present on the day, as you politely express it, when I am to be turned off.—But where will your Grace get the Cupid to bring the lip salve?--That family, I am afraid, has long quitted your service.

"Pray, madam, is not J——n the name of your female confidential secretary? and is she not generally clothed in black petticoats made out of your weeds?

"I fancy your Grace took the hint when you last resided at Rome; you heard there, I suppose, of a certain Joan, who was once elected a Pope, and, in humble imitation, have converted a pious parson into a chambermaid. The scheme is new in this country, and has, doubtless, its particular pleasures. That you may never want the *benefit of the clergy*, in every emergence, is the sincere wish of your Grace's most devoted humble servant,

SAMUEL FOOTE."

Mr. URBAN,

IN confirmation of Dr. *Macbride*'s letter on the rivivifcence of *snails* (see the *Mag. Feb.* 1775, p. 81), I shall here transcribe an extract from a letter of an ingenious and curious lady, of undoubted veracity, whom yet I am not at liberty to name, as relative to the same subject. She observes, in March following your publication,

"There is, in the last *Magazine*, an account of the reviving of some snails, which had lain in a Mr. *Simon*'s cabinet fifteen years. Is it not a most extraordinary story? And yet I am not faithless in that point, as many a reader probably is; for I once saw a very remarkable property in snails, which gave me such uneasiness as fixed the remembrance strongly in my mind to this minute, though it happened many years ago.

"I was at *Wrotham*, at Mr. *Haddock*'s, in *Kent*, and was making a little shell-work tower, to stand on a cabinet, in a long gallery. After having repaired two small amber temples to grace the corners, I was desirous of having some odd pretty ornament in front; and sea-shells running short before I had finished, I recollected the having seen some pretty little snails on the chalk-hills there; and we all went one evening to pick up some, and found variety of forms, and colours, and sizes. We returned home weary enough, and longed for tea, though it was late; and a large boiler was brought in, as we were a round company. I was contriving how to kill the snails in the easiest and most merciful manner, when a wag said, *Stick them on alive*, at which I shuddered, and called him *Brute!* At length I got a large *China* bason, and putting an handful or two of snails into it, I filled it up with boiling water, and, though my heart recoiled at the deed, yet my eagerness to finish my work next morning conquered my compassion. To make sure of giving my snails the *coup de grace*, I poured off the first water, and then filled the bowl again with more out of the hot boiling kettle. I carried the bason into a summer-house in the garden, where I loved to go to work early in a morning, before my friends were stirring, and the next morning I arose sooner than common, and went to the summer-house: but how great was my surprise! to find my poor snails crawling about, some on the edge of the bason, some tumbling over, some on the table, and one or two actually eating the paste that was to stick them on. I was perfectly shocked, and burst into tears, and, picking up every snail carefully, carried

tied them into a field beyond the garden, where I make no doubt but they perfectly recovered their two scaldings in boiling water.

"I had an abundance of empty shells of the same kinds, but they had not the beauty of those which had snails in them. However, I used those only which I could apply without cruelty and compunction.

"This I thought then a very surprising event; but Mr. *Simon*'s snails, I must confess, are far superior to mine."

So far my fair and observing correspondent. All the observations I shall make upon the fact here related, of which I have not the least doubt in respect of its truth, are, first, that snails inclosed in their shells receive no injury or bruises in their organs or limbs, but are entirely perfect in all their parts. 2dly, That their torpidity whilst in their quiescent state in a cabinet, or chalky hill, must be owing to a want of moisture, and that a liquid of some sort seems to be necessary to give them motion. And, 3dly, That, tho' it may not be improper to examine the extent of vitality in other small animals, yet little can be inferred or argued from snails to them, on account of the foregoing observations. The wasp, on the contrary, when seemingly drowned, and when quite senseless and motionless, will be brought to life, as I have often seen, by being laid for a short time in the sun. I am, &c.

T. ROW.

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A petition intended to have been presented to the high court of judicature, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, relative to a case heretofore published, and entitled, "An appeal to the public relative to a cause lately determined in the court of chancery." 8vo 1s Bew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An essay on public happiness, investigating the state of human nature under each of its particular appearances, through the several periods of history, to the present times. 2 vols 8vo 12s Cadel.

Miscellaneous dissertations on rural subjects. 8vo 5s Robinson.

A short and easy introduction to heraldry, by Hugh Clark, and Thomas Wormull, engravers. 8vo 2s Shropshire.

Observations on the prevailing abuses in the British army, arising from the corruption of civil government. 1s 6d Davies.

A treatise upon the extraction of the chrystalline lens. By George Borthwick. Murray.

A book of schemes. By C. Varlo, Esq; 3s Bew.

On a Gentleman's complaining to a Lady that he could not eat Meat, owing to the Looseness of his Teeth.

YOU told me, Sir, your teeth were loose,
And soon would be unfit for use;
And, if I rightly recollect,
My answer was to this effect:
That Nature meant they should be so,
As I imagin'd you must know:
For what our stomachs cannot bear
Ought never to be placed there;
As, even in youth, physicians own,
That *meat unchew'd* is worse than none;
So *meat unchew'd* will never do
With such old gentlemen as you.
"What! not eat meat!" you made reply,
"Why, Madam, I should starve and die;
"For what besides, I should be glad
"To know, is daily to be had?
"Or, if it could, what can men eat
"So wholesome, or so good as meat?"
Of many things, good Sir, I say,
As you shall hear another day,
When I for you a list will make
Of proper food for you to take,
And better much for you to eat
Than gamey or fowl, or other meat.

* * * * *

So now, that I may keep my word,
I send you what to-day's occurr'd.

* * * *

First, then, use milk, which you may boil,
And eat for dinner for a while;
Then, for a change, new milk quite cold,
With bread that's neither new nor old;
Sometimes a pudding, made of flour
And water, not boil'd half an hour—
—I see you look so very sad,
That you some seasoning may add;
Or, if you please, some sugar take,
Tho' that may make your loose teeth ach.
When tir'd, as you may be, of these,
I give you leave to eat some peas,
With greens, and ev'ry wholesome root
The gard'ner's art can furnish out.
Plain soups, or boil'd, or stew'd, I hold
Not much amiss for young or old;
But such as *aldermen* would chuse,
'Twere death for aged men to use.
Eggs, for a meal, may sometimes please,
But sparingly regale on these:
And, would you follow my advice,
Of nothing eat so much as rice;
For, tho' by doctors, wondrous wise!
'Tis held unfriendly to the eyes,
Yet many doubt their Wisdom's skill,
And you have nought to fear of ill;
For, being you cannot hope to see—
(At least it so appears to me):
Then you eat rice, and never mind,
Tho' one year sooner you go blind:
Your wife and little ones, no doubt,
Will gladly lead you all about;
Or, if they should, perchance, refuse,
You then a dog and string may use.

"If nothing more I am to have,
"You soon will send me to my grave."
Have patience, Sir, and give me leave
To take a little time to breathe.

* * * * *

Now then, I say, that I could wish
That twice a week you'd eat of fish;
As fish is held nutritious food,
And so by Catholics allow'd.
Yet one thing more—and then you will
Of eatables have had your fill—
And that is, Fruit of ev'ry sort
That with your pocket will comport,
From apples John, to apples Pine,
And the rich product of the vine.
With cherries red, and cherries black,
And strawberries, a num'rous pack;
With nect'rines, apricots, and peaches,
And what besides within your reach is,
Excepting nuts, for nuts won't do
With such an aged man as you.
Thus you'll have food enough, I think,
So now let me prescribe you drink.
As I, good Sir, have little doubt,
But you have bile, or cramp, or gout,
So I, who life in study past,
Unus'd to circulate the glass,
No sort of wine can recommend
To any one I call my friend;
Nor beer, nor ale; for these, I'm sure
No *gentleman* can *now* endure:
But rum or brandy, well diluted
With water that is *soft* reputed;
And, to repel the gout's attack,
Take now and then a little 'rack.
With proper regimen, and these,
You may, I think, rub on with ease,
Till you have tir'd the friends about ye',
And they are glad at heart to rout ye',
Then not to plague o' them or you,
Oblige them with a *Last Adieu*.

My list for you thus at an end,
Excuse the freedom of a friend,
In recommending what I love,
And what, by use, you'd soon approve:
But, if you never mean to try,
Then you must be to blame, not I.
If pains approach, and death draws nigh,
For't nothing will avail the Muse
The powers of poetry to use,
If obstinate, as old, you prove,
And slight the dictates of her love;
Then make the most of what is writ,
For here is *quantum sufficit*.

Invitation to SHAKESPEARE'S JUBILEE.

By Mrs. ———. *Unfinished.*

From the Correspondents. (*See p.* 371.)

DAUGHTERS of Britannia's Isle,
Of every age, and each degree,
Leave your native plains a while,
And haste to Shakespeare's Jubilee.

O! gather every beauteous flower,
And roses fair with laurel twine,
And rob each fragrant myrtle bower,
To deck the poet's hallow'd shrine.

And let no gentle voice be mute
In the full chorus of his praise,

And

And let the sweetly-sounding lute
  Your soft harmonious concert raise.

But first, arrang'd in decent throng,
  Repose on Avon's verdant side,
(How oft, to hear the poet's song,
  Has Avon stopp'd his chrystal tide!)

Repose, and listen to my lays;
  Trembling, I seize the vocal shell,
And, in *peculiar* strains of praise,
  Your Shakespeare's merits aim to tell.

Let heroes sing his warlike pow'rs,
  Let kings his regal talents own,
Let poets, patriots, lovers ———
— — — — —

Far diff'rent theme ———
  I sing the man, of taste refin'd,
Whom wise unerring Nature made
  The judge, the friend of *woman-kind*.

O! master of the female heart,
  To whom its every spring was known,
What rapt'rous joy didst thou impart
  To those who once possess'd thine own!

How blest her lot! how envy'd now!
  Who clasp'd in thee a darling heir,
Or shar'd thy tender-plighted vow,
  Or claim'd thy fond paternal care!

Ye virgins, pluck the freshest bays,
  Ye matrons, deck his honour'd bier,
Ye mothers, teach your sons his praise,
  Ye widows, drop the silent tear.

Now spread th' immortal volumes wide,
  And mark — — —
— — — — — —
— — — — — —

No female guilt deforms the scene,
  No female plots of terror rise,
Save where he shews the murth'rous queen,
  Stain'd with ambition's *manly* vice.

E'en while he acts *th' historian*'s part
  He smooths unnat'ral Regan's brow,
And softens Cleopatra's art,
  And faithless Cressid's broken vow.

Nor partial fact — — —
— — — — — —
— — — — — —
  Behold the lovely train appear.

With innocence Miranda charms,
  With virgin honour Isabel,
The filial heart Cordelia warms,
  And Portia's praise let *Wisdom* tell.

Bright shines the hymeneal flame
  When Imogen's distress is past,
And vindicated Hero's fame,
  And Helen's patience, crown'd at last.

Thus, diff'rent states are mov'd by turns;
  E'en aged hearts for Cath'rine glow;
And when distracted Constance mourns,
  Maternal bosoms throb with woe.

But where, O Muse! can strains be found,
  T' express each virtue, charm, and grace,
With which benignant Shakespeare crown'd
  The female mind, the female face?

Let me restrain my grateful tongue,
  And the exhausted subject quit;
Let Celia's truth remain unsung,
  And Rosalinda's sprightly wit.

More tragic scenes I now relate,
  And tears of soft compassion crave;
O! pity Desdemona's fate!
  O! weep on poor Ophelia's grave!

And check not yet the tender tear,
  Nor yet the rising grief restrain;
O'er hapless Juliet's early bier
  Still let it flow, nor flow in vain.

When virtuous sorrow prompts the sigh,
  And swells the gen'rous feeling heart,
She adds to every glist'ning eye
  A charm beyond the reach of art.

* * * * * *

Cætera desunt.

HORACE, *Book* III. *Ode* 6. *imitated.*

Delicta majorum immeritus lues, &c.

BElieve me, nothing shall remove,
  Degen'rate Briton! what thou'rt doom'd
Unless returning piety [to prove;
Avert the anger of th' incensed sky;
And, until then, shalt thou atone
Thy father's crimes with suff'rings of thine own.

Remember, unto none is giv'n
To rule, but in subordinance to heav'n;
Hence be thy views conducted still
In due obedience to th' Eternal's will;
For innocence he still will guard,
Nor long the vengeance due to vice retard.

Then dread just Heavn's vindictive hand,
For, see, already, thro' thy daring land,
Oppression darts its sick'ning ray,
And rank Corruption stalks at broad noon-day:
And Oh! what discontents arise
In thy unsettled murm'ring colonies.

Our shameful and degen'rate times,
Reviving old, and adding novel crimes,
First from the bed of Hymen drove
Endearing constancy, and mutual love;
From which corrupted fount arose
Unnumber'd ills, and complicated woes.

The virgin, as her years arise,
And growing beauty, points her conq'ring eyes,
Delights to learn the modes of France,
To wheel lascivious in the wanton dance;
Till, love a-part, and full in Nature's spite,
In Hymen's chains she binds some batter'd knight.

Then soon she seeks a younger race
Of gay adult'rers, to supply the place
Of her good man, and, in his sight,
Makes the first overtures of loose delight;
Nor heeds for whom her passion burns,
Fondling valets and garter'd peers by turns:

Such sires as these could never own
The youth who spread fair Albion's high renown,

And

Who forc'd th' insulting Gaul to yield,
In Cressy's and in Poictier's glorious field;
And broke the pride of haughty Spain,
When her Armada sunk beneath the main.

But a well chosen hardy band
Of rustic soldiers, skill'd to till the land,
Taught by their fathers in the field
Their scythes in peace, and swords in war to wield;
And their stern mothers to obey,
Through the long labours of the sultry day.

Until, at last, the friendly sun
Stole to the deep, and bade their work be done;
Then round the homely board they met,
Refreshing nature with the frugal treat;
While hunger was their sauce alone,
And luxury, and all its poisonous arts unknown.—

What shall not Time at length impair?
A race of parents, more corrupted far
Than were their sires, have brought us forth,
(Foes to all virtue and all real worth)
To leave behind us, when we die,
Perhaps, a still more vicious progeny.

W. B.

Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris.

By a Lad of Twelve Years of Age.

BE grateful to your friends—is Nature's voice;
Mourn when they mourn, be glad when they rejoice.
No fame, no honour can the wretch attend,
Who proves ungrateful to a gen'rous friend.
See winding streams into old Ocean glide,
And still repay the favours he supply'd.
The stork relieves his parent's helpless age,
And cooling fruits the planter's thirst assuage.
Does favour'd man alone break Nature's tie,
And to his friend all gratitude deny?—
Americans! be wise, due tribute bring,
As grateful subjects, to a gracious King.

July 25, 1775.

To the Memory of Lieut. BARD, *in the Light Infantry Company of the 35th Regiment, who was killed in the Attack on the* American *Entrenchments, near* Boston.

Addressed to the Captain of that Company.

WHY unlamented should the valiant bleed,
Tho' not with wealth nor tinsel'd honours crown'd,
Who, by brave acts, seek glory's deathless meed,
Whose life was blameless, and whose fall renown'd?

Oh *Bard!* deserving of a happier fate,
Upon thy birth no star auspicious shone;
Full were thy days of woe, tho' short thy date,
And still Misfortune claim'd thee for her son.

Britain with empty praise alone repaid
Thy well-prov'd valour; oft thy blood was shed
In her defence—yet, ever undismay'd,
You trod the rugged path where glory led,
With his bold friend, the vallant band before,
(Like two twin lions from the mountain's height)
He rush'd undaunted to the battle's roar,
And urg'd the num'rous foe to shameful flight.

What could he more? he fell,—with fame adorn'd,
He nobly fell, while, weeping by his side,
Bright Victory the dear-bought conquest mourn'd,
As thus, with fault'ring voice, he faintly cried—

"Praise crown the warriors by whose side I fought,
And the brave youth who o'er them holds command;
Tell him I acted as a soldier ought,
Nor sham'd the glory of his valiant band."

Then, when inform'd the hostile troops were fled,
With strength renew'd, he made this short reply:
"Thanks to kind Heaven, I have not vainly bled;
Since my friends conquer, I with pleasure die!"

Thus, like the fearless Theban, he expir'd;
A fate bewail'd, yet envied by the brave.
The muse, with tender sympathy inspir'd,
Thus pours her sorrows o'er his silent grave.

Nor you, ye warriors, shall unprais'd remain—
Reduc'd to five, in sullen rage they stand;
Each gen'rous leader wounded sore, or slain,
The oldest soldier led the slender band *.

In one close line, while every furrow'd brow
With vengeance lour'd, they eagerly pursu'd,
With level'd thunder, the affrighted foe,
And grim Destruction mark'd their course in blood.

O thou! from whom, disdaining abject fear,
Each glowing bosom caught congenial flame,
Who still survi'st, to me for ever dear,
Thy loss I dread, yet triumph in thy fame.

Perish the thought! nor let me thus profane
Thy well-earn'd praise with one ill-omen'd sigh!
All mean distrust is sacred honour's bane,
The brave may fall—their actions never die.

R. H.

PRESENT TRANQUILITY.

An Extempore Reflection.

I.

STILL as the night,
And grave as ev'ning bow'r,
No storms affright,
And no wolves devour.

II.

Here calm I sit
Beneath each pensive load,
Content to muse
With conscience and her God!

* These circumstances really happened.—See part of a letter in confirmation of the fact, p. 397.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the AMERICAN COLONISTS, since the passing the Boston Port-Bill. Continued from p. 346.

SINCE the publication of the Gazette-account of the battle at Bunker's Hill, the provincial account of that battle has appeared in the American papers, particularly in the New-York Gazette. There it is said, the Provincials were only in number 1500, and the Regulars 2000; that the Provincials had orders not to fire till the Regulars were within fifteen rod of them; and that then, on a general discharge, the Regulars fell surprisingly; that the action continued hot for two hours, when the Regulars on the right fell into confusion, and were pursued by the Connecticut troops, who, in the critical moment of triumph, were ordered to fall back, to make way for fresh troops that had not yet been in action; that these orders being mistaken for a retreat, the Provincials gave way, and were followed in their turn by the Regulars; that this being observed by the Provincials on the left, who likewise had the advantage, they also thought fit to retreat, for fear of being surrounded; that the retreat of the Provincials was general and precipitate; and that, as they had several narrow causeways to pass, where they were exposed to the cannon of the ships, and the artillery erected on floating batteries, they suffered considerably in their passage; that they were pursued to Winter's Hill by the Regulars; but that there, being reinforced with fresh troops, they renewed the fight, and, in their turn, became victorious, driving the Regulars before them till they were under cover of their artillery: that the loss of the Provincials was from 40 to 70 killed, and about 140 wounded; while that of the Regulars is exaggerated to between 400 and 500 killed, and more than that number wounded. Of the Provincials no officer of note was killed, except a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hampshire regiment, and Dr. Warren. Of the officers killed on the side of the Regulars they make no mention.—This is the substance of the Provincials account, impartially stated. But there are other accounts of this action, which, from the internal evidence of their authenticity, deserve credit. Among others, there is a letter from an officer on board one of his Majesty's ships, that had an active part in the engagement, in which the writer, though he may enlarge in making the number of the Provincials 5000 at the beginning of the action, yet certainly was well informed of what happened in the conduct of it. "The rebels," says he, "opposed our troops with firmness, and, in less than 15 minutes, there was the hottest fire that any of our soldiers ever saw, kept up by 5000 rebels and 2000 of our troops; they fell very fast on both sides. *All the grenadiers, except five, were cut off in storming the battery,*" &c. This circumstance being particularly remarked by the author of the Verses to the Memory of Lieut. Bard, who fell on this occasion (see p. 396), we could not help pointing it out to our readers, not only as a memorable instance of English valour, but as a fact in the recital of which there is no exaggeration, as the two accounts mutually serve to confirm each other. What history can produce a parallel instance of the intrepidity of a body of men, who could persevere in advancing, after all their officers were slain, till only *five* of their number were left alive, and those led on by the oldest soldier?

The transactions of the American Congress, though conducted with the greatest secrecy, begin to be disclosed. We now discover, that the seizing of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, which was given out as the rash attempt of a few private desperadoes, was a preconcerted measure; that a friendly address to the Canadians preceded the execution; and that, by securing those passes, the intent was, to prevent the Indians from falling suddenly upon the back-settlements, and to check Gen. Carleton in his progress, should he attempt an irruption on that side with any considerable number of Canadian troops. In the letter written by order of the Congress on this occasion, after apologizing for the hostile invasion of their forts, "We," say they, "for our parts, are determined to live free, or not at all. ***** We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common liberty; and there is reason to believe, that, should we join in imploring the attention of our Sovereign to the unmerited and unparalleled oppressions of his American subjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious ministry any longer to riot in the ruin of the rights of mankind."

With this view the Congress have once more petitioned the throne, and Mr. Penn, brother to Gov. Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, has undertaken the arduous task of mediation.

At the same time that they forwarded their petition to the King, they sent the following address to their fellow-subjects in Britain, in which the title is no less remarkable than the matter:

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, *by their* DELEGATES *in* CONGRESS, *to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen, and Brethren,

"BY these, and by every other appellation that may designate the ties which bind us to each other, we entreat your serious attention to this our second attempt to prevent their dissolution. Remembrance of former friendships, pride in the glorious atchievements of our common ancestors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preserved our mutual connection

tion. But when that friendship is violated by the grossest injuries, when the pride of ancestry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise allied than as tyrants and slaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour or our freedom, can we hesitate about the choice? Let the spirit of Britons determine.

"In a former address we asserted our rights, and stated the injuries we had then received. We hoped that the mention of our wrongs would have roused that honest indignation which has slept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire. But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the ministry has been constantly exercised in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

"After the most valuable right of legislation was infringed, when the powers assumed by your Parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the safety of our persons, and the preservation of our liberties; after being in many instances divested of those laws which were transmitted to us by our common ancestors, and subjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auspices of Roman tyrants; after annulling those charters which encouraged our predecessors to brave death and danger in every shape, on unknown seas, in deserts unexplored, amidst barbarous and inhospitable nations! when, without the form of trial, without a public accusation, whole Colonies were condemned; their trade destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished: when soldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans by offers of impunity; when new modes of trial were instituted for the ruin of the accused, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; when a despotic government was established in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries: but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late measures of the British ministry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of these Colonies to slavery and ruin.

"To confirm this assertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America since our last address; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies, and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our destruction. Many of your fellow subjects, whose situation deprived them of other support, drew their maintenance from the sea; but the deprivation of our liberty being insufficient to satisfy the resentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were superadded, and a British Parliament, who, in better times, were the protectors of the absence, and the patrons of humanity, have, without distinction of age or sex, robbed thousands of the food which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustible source, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent Creator.

"Another act of your legislature shuts our ports, and prohibits our trade with any but those states from whom the great law of self-preservation renders it absolutely necessary we should at present withhold our commerce. But this act (whatever may have been its design) we consider rather as injurious to your opulence than our interest. All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations is soon exchanged for your superfluities. Our remittances must then cease with our trade, and our refinements with our affluence. We trust, however, that laws which deprive us of every blessing but a soil that teems with the necessaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them secure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

"We might here observe on the cruelty and inconsistency of those, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, and, by their interposition with foreign powers, to deliver us to the lawless ravages of a merciless soldiery. But happily we are not without resources; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a British ministry should prevail with foreign nations, yet industry, prompted by necessity, will not leave us without the necessary supplies.

"We could wish to go no further—and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold those rigorous acts of oppression which are daily exercised in the town of Boston, did we not hope, that by disclaiming their deeds, and punishing the perpetrators, you would shortly vindicate the honour of the British name, and re-establish the violated laws of justice.

"That once populous, flourishing, and commercial town is now garrisoned by an army sent not to protect but to enslave its inhabitants. The civil government is overturned; and a military despotism erected upon its ruins. Without laws, without right, powers are assumed unknown to the constitution—private property is unjustly invaded—the inhabitants, daily subjected to the licentiousness of the soldiery, are forbid to remove, in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the most solemn compacts—or if, after long and vexatious solicitation, a pass is procured, their effects are detained, and even those who are most favoured have no alternative but poverty or slavery. The distress of many thousand people, wantonly deprived of the necessities of life, is a subject on which we would not wish to enlarge.

"Yet

¶ Yet we cannot but observe, that a British fleet (unjustified even by acts of your legislature) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, seizing our ships, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour permit us to be silent, while British troops sully your glory, by actions which the most inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unnecessary destruction of Charlestown, a large, ancient, and once populous town, just before deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your soldiery.

"If you still retain those sentiments of compassion by which Britons have ever been distinguished—if the humanity which tempered the valour of our common ancestors has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miseries of their descendants.

"To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any secret principle of the constitution, let it be mentioned. Let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it necessarily enslaves the remainder of the empire. If such a principle exists, why for ages has it ceased to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reason be assigned for this conduct? Or must it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And shall the descendants of Britons tamely submit to this?—No, Sirs! we never will: while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors, we never can surrender those glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea-coasts; these are inconsiderable objects; things of no moment to men whose bosoms glow with the ardour of liberty. We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want; the luxury of being free.

"We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion. But will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours, and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they descend to this unworthy task, will their swords retain their edge, their arms their accustomed vigour?—Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the spirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

"Our enemies charge us with sedition: in what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, shew us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally seditious.

"We are accused of aiming at independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, not by our actions. Abused, insulted, and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne; we have applied to your justice for relief; we have retrenched our luxury, and withheld our trade.

"The advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection: when you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate?

"What has been the success of our endeavours? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting either the will or the powers to assist us.

"Even under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a desire of independence? Have we called in the aid of those foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few, and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress, and expel them our towns? or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional strength?

"Let not your enemies and ours persuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear, or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are still dear to us. They are the children of our parents; an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship. When hostilities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults, and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give, nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.

"As we wish not to colour our actions, or disguise our thoughts, we shall, in the simple language of truth, avow the measures we have pursued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future designs.

"When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than fresh injuries, and votes of your legislature calculated to justify every severity; when your fleets and your armies were prepared to wrest from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hostile attempts of General Gage evinced his designs, we levied armies for our security and defence: when the powers vested in the Governor of Canada gave us reason to apprehend danger from that quarter,

quarter, and we had frequent intimations that a cruel and savage enemy was to be let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers, we took such measures as prudence dictated, as necessity will justify; we possessed ourselves of Crown-Point, and Ticonderoga; yet give us leave most solemnly to assure you, that we have not yet lost sight of the object we have ever had in view; a reconciliation with you on constitutional principles, and a restoration of that friendly intercourse, which, to the advantage of both, we still lately maintained.

"The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce. As their fashions and manners are similar to yours, your markets must afford them the conveniencies and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you, and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient only to your interest. You are too reasonable to expect, that, by taxes (in addition to this), we should contribute to your expence; to believe, after diverting the fountain, that the streams can flow with unabated force.

"It has been said, that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary; and we again profess our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation passed before the year 1763, trusting, nevertheless, in the justice and equity of parliament, that such of them as, upon cool and impartial consideration, shall appear to have imposed unnecessary or grievous restrictions, will, at some happier period, be repealed or altered; and we chearfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament as shall be restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America, without their consent.

"It is alleged, that we contribute nothing to the common defence. To this we answer, that the advantages which Great Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But, should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will chearfully contribute such proportion, when constitutionally required.

"It is a fundamental principle of the British constitution, that every man should have, at least, a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the exclusion of our internal police by a British parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently oppressive, working our wrong, without yielding any possible advantage to you.

"A plan of accommodation (as it has been absurdly called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection but that which arises from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are sacked, while daily instances of injustice and oppression disturb the slowest operations of reason?

"If this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy situation? If it holds forth nothing, why was it proposed? unless, indeed, to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to listen to any terms of accommodation. But, what is submitted to our consideration? We contend for the disposal of our property. We are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our assemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they must, at the same time, offer, not what your exigencies or ours may require, but so much as shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the desires of a minister, and enable him to provide for favourites and dependants. A recurrence to your own treasury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens. To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow and give up the substance, is adding insult to injury.

"We have, nevertheless, again presented an humble and dutiful petition to our sovereign; and, to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of his subjects in America may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render any accommodation lasting; and we flatter ourselves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, the operation of which we complain of, on the one part, and a dissolution of military and commercial associations on the other.

"Yet, conclude not from this, that we propose to surrender our property into the hands of your ministry, or yet to your parliament with a power [illegible]

terminate in our destruction. The great bulwarks of our constitution we have desired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your ministers, equal foes to British and American freedom, have added to their former oppressions an attempt to reduce us by the sword to a base and abject submission. On the sword, therefore, we are compelled to rely for protection.—Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained up to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy conquest. Of this at least we are assured, that our struggle will be glorious, our success certain; since even in death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

"Let us now ask what advantages are to attend our reduction? The trade of a ruined and desolate country is always inconsiderable; its revenue trifling; the expence of subjecting and retaining it in subjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill-judged pride, or the hope of rendering us subservient to designs on your liberty.

"Soldiers who have sheathed their swords in the bowels of their American brethren will not draw them with more reluctance against you; when too late you may lament the loss of that freedom, which we exhort you, while still in your power, to preserve.

"On the other hand, should you prove unsuccessful; should that connection which we most ardently wish to maintain be dissolved; should your ministers exhaust your treasures, waste the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you weak and defenceless to your natural enemies?

"Since then your liberty must be the price of your victories, your ruin of your defeat, what blind fatality can urge you to a pursuit destructive of all that Britons hold dear.

"If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages subsisted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your side for the extension of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your consideration; if justice and humanity have lost their influence on your hearts; still motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the measures now pursued; your wealth, your honour, your liberty, are at stake.

"Notwithstanding the distress to which we are reduced, we sometimes forget our own afflictions to anticipate and sympathise in yours. We grieve that rash and inconsiderate councils should precipitate the destruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages; and call God to witness, that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and sacrifice every thing but liberty, to redeem you from ruin.

"A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; ere this reaches you, it may probably have burst upon us: let us then (before the remembrance of former kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations which are ever grateful in our ears: let us entreat Heaven to avert our ruin, and the destruction that threatens our friends, brethren, and countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested by

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775."

Notwithstanding the congressional address to the inhabitants of Canada, the English and French merchants at Montreal, in separate addresses, unanimously request his Excellency, their Governor, to embody the militia of Quebec, and to appoint such officers for the protection of his Majesty's subjects in that province as to his Excellency should seem expedient. In conformity to these addresses, Gov. Carleton has since issued a proclamation, not only ordering all the militia of the province to be raised, but establishing martial law till such time as the public peace and tranquillity shall be restored.

Among other transactions, the Congress have appointed George Washington, Esq; of Virginia, Generalissimo of the American forces.—When Oliver Cromwell was declared Generalissimo of the Parliament army, in K. Charles I.'s time, he soon made himself master of the Government. And when the Prince of Orange was set at the head of the Confederacy in the Netherlands, on the separation of the United Provinces from Spain, he soon assumed the Stadtholdership, which has ever since been continued in his family. To obviate, perhaps, any similar apprehension, the Provincial Congress of New-York have addressed his Excellency, hoping, that whenever the important contest shall be decided by that sonnest wish of every American soul, an accommodation with the mother-country, he will chearfully resign the sacred trust, and resume the character of their worthiest citizen. To this address the General returned a full and satisfactory answer.

The Provincial Congress at South-Carolina lately addressed his Excellency Lord Wm. Campbell, their new Governor; in which address, after reciting the grievances of the American subjects, they account for the origin of the Continental Congress, and for that of their own existence. "These things, they say, we "have thought it our duty to declare, "that your Excellency, and, through "you, our august Sovereign, our fellow-"subjects,

"subjects, and the whole world, may "clearly understand, that our taking "up arms is the result of dire necessity, and in compliance with the first "law of nature." They conclude with intreating his Excellency to make a favourable report of the state of the colony to his Majesty," &c.

To which his Excellency gave for answer, That he knew of no representatives of the people except those constitutionally convened in General Assembly, and should make no representations to his Majesty but what should be strictly consistent with truth.

The Congress likewise with great solemnity appointed the 20th of July as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout the united Colonies, which has since been most religiously observed.

On the 14th of June, his Honour Nicholas Cooke, Esq; Deputy Governor of Rhode-Island, sent a letter to Capt. Wallace, commander of his Majesty's ship Rose, in which, among other spirited expressions, are the following: In consequence of an act passed by the General Assembly this day [June 14], I demand of you the reason of your conduct towards the inhabitants of this colony, in stopping and retaining their vessels; and I also demand of you, that you immediately restore the two packets belonging to some inhabitants of the town of Providence, and all other vessels belonging to the inhabitants of this colony which you have taken and unjustly detain, &c.

To which letter Capt. Wallace sent as spirited a note, that, not knowing the writer, but supposing him to act in behalf of some body of people, previous to his returning an answer, he desired to know, whether he, the letter-writer, and the people in whose behalf he wrote, were or were not in open rebellion to their lawful Sovereign, and the acts of the British legislature?

The Provincial Congress of South-Carolina have resolved to have no dealings with the inhabitants of Pool, they having shewn themselves inimical to America.

The General Congress have voted the two acts passed in the first session of the present Parliament, commonly called the restraining acts, unconstitutional, oppressive, and cruel.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

July 26.

THE parliament, which stood prorogued to the 27th inst. was this day further prorogued to Thursday, the 14th of September next.

A grant passed the great seal of Ireland, constituting Sir John Blaquiere, K. B. collector of the customs of Arklow, in that kingdom, a patent place of great profit.

Henry Flood, Esq; late an able speaker in the opposition in the Irish parliament, is appointed pay-master of Ireland, 3000l. a-year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Duchess, and their children, arrived at Calais, and received a polite invitation to dine with Mons. le Marquis de Lugeac, at the Hotel d'Angleterre, which they accepted.

A stone coffin was dug up in the gardens of Mr. Lister, of Selby, in Yorkshire, in which was a human body that, on being exposed to the air, moulder'd into dust. Four gold pieces are said to have been found in the coffin, intrinsically worth 20l.

July 27.

Lady Dunmore, with her five children, arrived in town from Virginia. She left Lord Dunmore on board the Fowey man of war.

This day a commission passed the great seal, appointing Marmaduke Arbuthnot, Esq; a commissioner for managing the affairs of the navy in America.

An express arrived at the admiralty with an account of the safe arrival of the Resolution, Capt. Cook, from a three years voyage on discoveries in the South Seas.

Five villains broke into Copped-hall, the seat of John Conyers, Esq; member for Essex, and stole plate, &c. to a very great value. They have since been discovered, and two of them apprehended, condemned, and executed. One had formerly been coachman to Mr. Conyers.

Three actions for battery at Hendon election was this day tried at the assizes at Hertford, and being proved, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1 cent.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

The officers belonging to the 17th, 23th, 28th, 46th, and 55th regiments of foot, received orders for immediately repairing to their respective corps in Ireland, except such as were out on recruiting parties.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Browning, an Auctioneer, in the Old Bailey, which burnt furiously, and consumed goods, &c. to the amount of 500l. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire, as a man was seen descending a fire-ladder, who has not been heard of since.

At the assizes at York, John Trimbolow, a game-keeper, was tried for maliciously shooting at Samuel Hornby, and wounding him in several parts of his body. He was found guilty, and received sentence of death, but has since been reprieved.

Two propositions received from the American Congress, as the basis of a perfect reconciliation, are said to be under consideration:

I. To submit entirely to the crown of the navigation-act, and to such other

commercial regulations as may be thought mutually beneficial. Or;

II. To unite with the parent-state, to pay a proportionable share of taxes as Scotland does, and to enjoy a free trade in like manner and upon the same terms as the other subjects of Great Britain enjoy the same.

It is submitted to the English ministry to make choice on which of these two propositions they will chuse to treat, and likewise to prescribe the mode of treating. If both are rejected, they then pray his Majesty graciously to condescend to propose some constitutional plan as the foundation on which a happy reconciliation may be established.

Wednesday 2.

A commission passed the great seal, appointing Gen. Gage Commander in Chief over all North America, in consequence of which increased power, it is supposed, that the patents of all the other governors will be recalled, and made out afresh.

Thursday 3.

Lambert Reading, the principal in the robbery at Copped-hall, was tried for the same at the assizes at Chelmsford, convicted, and ordered for execution on the Saturday following. The villains had engaged a hackney-coachman to be of their party: and they were discovered by the sagacity of a magistrate, who, observing a hackney-coach pass through Stratford at an unusual hour, with the blinds up, had the presence of mind to take the number; and, when he heard of the robbery at Copped-hall, sent it in a letter to Justice Fielding, whose men, having that clue, soon traced it to the bottom. They found Reading at a house he had just taken in Brick-lane, in bed with a woman who passed for his wife, surrounded with loaded pistols, hangers, picklock keys, dark lanthorns, and, in short, the whole apparatus of a first-rate house-breaker: yet, though there were ten pistols, he had not the heart to make use of one of them. Here they found three sackfuls of plate, containing all that was taken from Copped-hall.

Chapman, the coachman to Mr. Conyers, who directed the attempt, was taken the day Reading was tried, and next day carried to Chelmsford, where he likewise was tried, and, being convicted, received sentence of death.

Friday 4.

Four companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich, and set sail for America.

An address from the General Assembly of Antigua was presented to his Majesty, in which that august body express their gratitude to his Majesty for having sent them a Governor [Sir Ralph Payne], the true representative of his Royal Master; and supplicate the King to render them again happy, by returning him to his government of the Leeward Islands.

Saturday 5.

In the Gazette of this day, such officers on half-pay as are desirous of being again employed, are required to signify the same to the Secretary at War.

A patent is ordered to pass the great seal of Ireland, constituting the Rt. Hon. Ch. Jenkinson, Esq; Clerk of the Pells in that kingdom.

At Worcester assizes, Philip Pugh was tried and convicted for the murder of his own child, an infant, the issue of an unlawful commerce with a girl, whom the parish-officers afterwards forced him to marry—a cruel custom, which is certainly productive of much misery, by adding discontent to poverty.

At Lincoln, William Parmery was tried, condemned, and executed, for the murder of his own mother (see p. 299). All that he would confess was, that his spite against his mother was because she corrected him when he was a little boy.

A special commission passed the great seal for the trial of Capt. Roche for the murder of Capt. Ferguson at the Cape.

Monday 7.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle displayed a magnificent Regatta at Oatlands, at which were present his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Amelia.

The assizes ended at Dorchester, when no less than six actions were tried for bribery at the last Shaftesbury election, upon every one of which verdicts were obtained, and the defendants fined according to the statute, one 1500l. another 1000l. and four others 500l. each.

Tuesday 8.

An attempt was made by the water-bailiff to seize some unlawful nets, near Strand on the Green; but the fishermen rose in a body, in defence, as they said, of their property. A second attempt has since been made, but with very little better success than the first.

Hand-bills were posted up at Newcastle upon Tine, for taking up transports for Stade, to carry Hanoverians to Gibralter, &c.

Wednesday 9.

The Sardinian ambassador, charged to demand the Princess Clotilda of France in marriage for the Prince of Piedmont, made his public entry in a most magnificent manner at Paris. A dinner of fifty covers was afterwards given by the King, to which the great officers of state and all the foreign ambassadors were invited. Prince Rarfan of Lorraine did the honours of the table.

Thursday 10.

Several of the shipwrights entered again into the service of Government at Portsmouth.

Lord Abingdon made a present of the cup his Lordship won at the races to the corporation of Oxford. It is highly finished, superbly gilt, and weighs 140 ounces.

The house of John Reinhold Forster, who is just returned with Capt. Cook from the southern hemisphere, was broke open, and robbed of effects to a considerable amount. — Great expectations are formed from the discoveries of this eminent naturalist, who was, perhaps, the most proper person to be employed in that service of any in his Majesty's dominions.

William Wardell was executed at Stephen's Green, Dublin, for robbing the house of Lady Parsons of plate, jewels, &c. to a great amount.

Friday 11.

The Barbadoes packet, from Philadelphia, arrived at Bristol, and brought over a Petition from the General Congress to his Majesty, entrusted to the care of his Excellency Gov. Penn's brother, who is to present the same, if his Majesty will condescend to receive it, which is much doubted.

William Baker, found guilty at the assizes at Northampton of uttering counterfeit bank-notes, was executed at the gallows there.

Sunday 13.

The widow Campion, mistress of the George inn, at Wanstead, was found murdered, with a Cooper at Limehouse lying by her side. This man had for some time courted her, and had nearly gained her consent, but upon some occasion or other a difference had arisen between them that shall extorted from her an absolute denial. However, he called upon her on Saturday, and they continued together till all the company went away, and the family were gone to bed. In the morning they were found together side by side, he lying on her arm with his throat cut, scarce cold, and she stabbed in the neck, quite dead. The coroner's inquest have since sat on the bodies, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder by some person or persons unknown.*

The Prince of Anhalt Dessau, and his Princess, niece to the King of Prussia, arrived at Court, and are now at Bath, her Highness being advised by her physicians to drink the Bath waters for the recovery of her health.

Monday 14.

The combination among the shipwrights at Plymouth finally ended. Many returned to the Government service, and those who remained stubborn set off for London and other places.

Tuesday 15.

Seven officers and 150 private men, all disabled in the first engagement near Boston, arrived in town. The soldiers were ordered to Chelsea.

A considerable seizure of muslin and other goods was made at a coffee house in the city by three officers belonging to the customs, who were afterwards carried before the Lord Mayor, to give an account by what authority they made the seizure in the city without a warrant backed by a city magistrate. They acknowledged their error, pleaded ignorance, and were dismissed.

At Hereford assizes, one Williams, a farmer of considerable property, was found guilty of plundering a wreck on the Glamorganshire coast, and received sentence of death.

Wednesday 16.

Being the birthday of the Bishop of Osnaburgh, who then entered into the 13th year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

Henry M'Allister, Joseph Muggleton, and William Jackling, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. (See p. 349).

General Haldimand, just arrived from America, was introduced to his Majesty, and graciously received; being sent for, as it is said, to give his Majesty true information.

Thursday 17.

A report prevailed, and it is thought not without some foundation, that a cessation of hostilities has been agreed upon between Gen. Gage and the Commander in Chief of the Provincials, till the result of the Petition from the Congress at Philadelphia to his Majesty is known.

An action brought by a shopkeeper at Guildford against Sir Joseph Mawbey, for the sum of 117l. 6s. for ribbons at the last general election, was tried at Guildford assizes. Sir Joseph had paid 30l. into court; and the jury, after hearing the merits, gave a verdict for 29l. only, by which the plaintiff is saddled with costs.

Friday 18.

By a letter from Hanover, in Lloyd's Evening Post of this day, it is asserted, that the Regency of that Electorate had received orders for five regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness to embark at Stade on the first day of September, in order to replace the English regiments at Gibraltar and Port Mahon, who are to be employed in other services.

Orders are issued from the War-Office for all officers and subalterns who are absent on furloes in Great-Britain and Ireland to join their regiments directly.

The shipwrights belonging to his Majesty's yard at Woolwich assembled in a body, and, being satisfied in respect to the terms which the Admiralty Board proposed, went into the yard with *flying colours.*

Saturday 19.

Jane Butterfield was tried at Guildford, on an indictment for murder, in having taken

taken away the life of William Seawen, Esq. by administering poison to him at divers times. The proofs against her were weak and ill-supported, and she was acquitted, to the satisfaction of the Court. Her trial shall be in our next.

Was executed at York, John Williamson, convicted of robbing the Whitby post. He acknowledged the fact, and that about ten years ago he wilfully set a barn on fire, and while the family was employed in extinguishing the flames, robbed the house of 50l.

John Reinhold Forster, Esq. had the honour to be presented to his Majesty at Kew, and was graciously received.

Monday 21.

The shipwrights who absented themselves from Chatham dock, to the number of 249. re-entered in that yard. The old men, and such as had been indulged with servants, were refused; but it is thought upon proper application and submission they will again be received, at the intercession of the principal officers.

Wednesday 23.

This day a Proclamation was issued for suppressing Rebellion and Sedition, purporting, That, whereas many subjects in divers parts of the American Colonies have at length proceeded to open and avowed Rebellion; and whereas there is reason to apprehend that such Rebellion hath been much promoted by the traitorous correspondence, counsels, and comfort, of divers wicked and desperate persons within this realm; to the end, therefore, that none may through ignorance neglect or violate their duty, it is declared, that not only all officers, civil and military, are obliged to exert their utmost endeavours to suppress such Rebellion, and bring the Traitors to justice, but that every subject within this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging, are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of the same, and in disclosing all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against the King, his Crown, and dignity. And all such subjects are charged to transmit to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or other proper officer, due and full information of all persons who shall in any manner be found aiding and abetting the persons now in open arms and Rebellion against Government, &c.

An Order of Council also was this day issued, totally prohibiting the exportation or carrying coast-wise of gun-powder, arms, or ammunition, for three months.

Came on in the morning at Wells assize, an action brought against the Returning Officer at the late General Election for Taunton, which lasted till four the next morning. The jury, which was special, withdrew for about an hour, and then delivered a verdict at the Judge's lodging, in favour of the defendant.

Friday 25.

The harvest in Flanders is entirely ended, and proves to be more plentiful than any, that has been known for many years past. Throughout the Venetian state also crops are said to be so abundant as to suffice for the consumption of four years.

A Dutch man of war put to sea this morning from Portsmouth harbour, out of which many thousand stand of arms, and several tons of gun-powder, had previously been taken by order of Government.

Saturday 26.

The parliament of Ireland is prorogued to the 20th of October, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Tuesday 29.

This day the Lord-Mayor of London made an order to sell the price of bread half an assize, or one penny in a peck-loaf, to take place on Thursday, Aug. 31, when the peck-loaf, weighing 17 lb. 6 oz. will be sold for two shillings and fourpence three-farthings.

General Harvey went to General Cornwallis's seat near Hatfield, and returned to town to dinner, after which he waited on his Majesty at Kew.

A messenger was sent to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, at Euston-hall, in Suffolk, requiring his attendance in town, and another to Lord Weymouth, who arrived at his house in Arlington street this morning. This has given rise to a report of some change in the Ministry, and the latter is talked off to go to Ireland, and Lord Harcourt to fill an important post at home.

This day the heralds and proper officers read the Proclamation for suppressing Rebellion and Sedition, in Palace-Yard, Westminster, at Temple-Bar, and at the Royal-Exchange. There was only a Sheriff's officer and the Common Crier attended in the City on the occasion.

Wednesday 30.

This morning the Rt. Hon. the Lord-Chancellor came to town, being sent for, as did also Lord North, the Earls of Sandwich, Suffolk, Rochford, Dartmouth, and Gower.

Dispatches from Lord Dartmouth's office were sent this evening by express to Portsmouth, where a ship is ready to sail immediately to carry them to General Gage.

Thursday 31.

A Council will be held to-morrow, when the further prorogation of the Parliament will be settled. We hear they will *certainly* meet some time in October, for the dispatch of business.

The King's Messengers have received orders to be in constant attendance at the Secretaries of State's Offices, as have those also belonging to the Admiralty.

By an authentic account of the so much talked of Spanish expedition, it appears that

its destination, as was foreseen, was against Algiers, in order to put a period to the piracies of that Regency in the Mediterranean sea; that a *coup de main* was intended, but the wind prevented; that the debarkation of the troops, however, was happily made; but the number of Moors who poured down from all sides upon the first body of Spaniards that landed, before the second could arrive to their support, brought on a general action, in which the Spaniards were obliged to fight under every disadvantage; that notwithstanding this unexpected attack, they maintained their ground for 13 hours together, when, being overcome with fatigue, and overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat on board their ships, with the loss of their provisions, and 600 of their companions slain, and a much greater number wounded, among whom are many principal officers of high rank.—It is reported that the Algerines had the cruelty to murder and burn 600 wounded captives, whom the Spaniards were forced to abandon on their retreat.

A later account says, the Spaniards acknowledge the loss of 27 officers, and 500 soldiers, killed; 190 officers wounded, and 2083 soldiers.

The Provincials have found means to destroy the light-house in Thatcher's island, in Boston road, with a view to decoy by false lights the King's ships to their destruction.

The freshest advices from America bring no favourable account of the disposition of the Colonists to acquiesce in the terms of peace that have been offered them. On the contrary, the flames of war are every where spreading, and preparations are making both in that country and this for a most bloody and ruinous contest — It is in contemplation to employ foreign troops, as some of our own have shewn a dislike to the service.

The prizes of fifteen guineas each for the best compositions in Latin prose, annually given by Richard Crosses, Esq; and the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Granby, Members of Parliament for the University of Cambridge, were this year adjudged to Mr. Sandiford, of Sidney-College, Senior Bachelor; and to Mr. Mathias, of Trinity-College, and Mr. Seale, of Christ-College, Middle Bachelors.

By a letter from Lymington, dated Aug. 28, we are informed that the Acteon man of war, and a transport, with stores for America, are on shore on the Shingles; they have great assistance, and, as the weather is moderate, it is hoped they will be got off the next tide.

The paragraph in the papers, mentioning a vessel to have been stopped in Bristol Channel, bound to America, with 30,000 arms, is not true.

BIRTHS.

LADY of the Portuguese Ambassador, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Philip Lamb, Bt. of a son

Aug. 24. Lady of Francis Sykes, Esq. of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

REV. Mr Woodbridge, son of Sir [illegible] mine, to Miss Nourse, of Wood-Eaton, Norfolk

James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan, LL.D. to the relict of John Swinburn, Esq; of Coxhow, Northumberland

Rev Mr Randall, of New Bedford, to Miss Fox, of Windsor

Rev Hugh Wynne Jones, LLD, in Snowdonland, to Miss Grace Williams, of Treyworth, in Anglesea, with [illegible]

July, 25. Rob Gorges Dobyns Esq, of Bromsborrow-place, Gloucestershire, to Miss Honeywood, of Malling-Abbey, Kent

27. Wm Clarke, esq; of Pall-Mall, to Mrs Evans, of Mount-Row, Lambeth

Aug. 4. Cha Pigot, Esq; to Miss Cope, sister to Sir Cha Cope, Bt.

8. Rev Mr Jeffs, fellow of St John's college, Oxford, to Miss Parish

17. Other Windsor, merchant in Lime-street, to Miss de Yough, of Union-court, Broad-street

19. Rev Mr Barnard, fellow of Eton college, to Miss Frances Clarke

22. Alex Hutton, Esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Coosens, of Lambeth

Tho Meade, Esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Mary Danberry, of Enfield

DEATHS.

RIght Hon. the Lady Erne, in Dublin

Mary Lunn, one of the people called Quakers. She has left 50l. to the Quakers workhouse, Clerkenwell, 50l. to the Quakers meeting near Gracechurch-street, and 10l. to the poor of Wandsworth meeting

Mrs Toulmin, by pricking a whitlow on her finger, which brought on a mortification

Col M'Dowal, at Harrowgate

Rev Mr John Drake, a dissenting minister, aged 57

Capt Lyon, of the 35th regiment, of the wounds he received on the 17th of June, at Boston

Lieut Graeme, of the same

Mr James Livingston, fire-master to the horse grenadier guards

Col Demetrius James, late of the 4th regiment of foot; a brave old officer, of irreproachable character

Walter Earl, Esq; of Blandford, Dorset

June 12. Lady of Sir Edmund Head, Bt. at Charlestown, South Carolina

July 7. Col Tho Gardner, of Cambridge, in America, of the wounds he received at the battle of Boston

11. Simon Boerum, Esq; one of the delegates

legates to the Continental Congress in America

Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Esq; member for Harristown, in Ireland

Rt Rev Lord the Bishop of Bangor at Holyhead, on her way to Dublin

Thos Gilbert, Esq at Weymouth

Gwynne Tyrwhitt Mainwaring, Esq; at Hereford

24. John Pollen, Esq; late one of the Welch judges

25. Robert Livingston, Esq; of Clarmont, in America, aged 88.

28. Ralph Washington, Esq; only son of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in his 19th year

29. Rev Mr Mustard, R of Missley, Essex, aged 98

30. The youngest son of Lord Montcashel in Ireland

31. T Purfleet, Esq; at Woolwich. He came to age on the 29th, and to the possession of 3000l a year

Aug. 2. Relict of Christopher More, Esq; formerly secretary to the East India company

4. Sir Gregory Page, Bt. aged near 90, He has left the bulk of his immense fortune to Sir Gregory Turner. Bt.

Mr Hinton, the celebrated mezzotinto engraver

5. Relict of Philip Bartholomew, Esq; and mother to Adm Geary's lady

7. Maj-Gen Deane, in Thrift-str. Soho

Sam Hallwood, Esq; at Homerton

Rev. Mr. Bere, V of Houghton, Northamptonshire

8. Robert Lennox, Esq; many years chief at Benkulen

9. Capt Alex Johnston, in the West India trade

10. Col Bolfond, of the marines, at Portsmouth

11. Rev Mr Tho Wynn, of Ipswich, suddenly

Mr Mapother, an Irish gentleman, at Kilburn-wells

Joseph Dickenson, Esq; at Chelsea

Rev. Mr Lewis Lewis, an eminent preacher among the dissenters

12. Rev and learned M. de Missey, preacher at the French chapel, St James's

13. Relict of the Hon Geo Hamilton

14. Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bt. member for Denbighshire

Sam Gardiner, Esq; one of the London Assurance directors

15. James Smythson, lately arrived from New York with his family

Lieut Thompson, of the 32d regiment of foot, at Plymouth

16. Mrs Anna Cobbs, a maiden lady, worth 50,000l. which she has left to her brother, now in the navy

Lady of Tho Dyer, Esq; at Kensington

Josiah Colebrooke, FRS. treasurer to the Antiquarian Society

24. Mr Green, of Mount-street, Southwark, in his 91st year. He had been in 21 battles, and had received 14 wounds in the service of his country

Rt Thornton, Esq; many years an officer in the train of artillery

26. Mr. James Burgh, late master of an academy at Newington green, and author of several political and other works

DISPENSATIONS.

FR Drake, D D. to hold St Mary's V. in Beverly, with Holmchurch annexed—together with Winefield R. in York diocese

Rev Mr Tho Evans, to hold Wolverley V.—together with Severn-Stoke, R. Worcester diocese.—450l. per annum

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV Mr John Cloberry to St Helen's V. Abingdon

Rev Mr Wm Brock, gent. com. of Magd. Hall, Oxford, to Davenham R. Cheshire

Rev Mr Stedman, of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Warmington R. Gloucestersh.

Rev Mr Perney, of Loughborough house, to be one of his Majesty's chaplains to the royal French chapel, St James's, in room of M. de Missey, dec.

Rev Mr. Hancock, of University Coll. Oxford, to the curacies of Longham and Wending, Norfolk

Rev. Mr James Dixon, chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, to Ecclesfield L. near Sheffield.

BANKRUPTS.

WM Carnaby, Little Trinity-lane, wine-merchant

Rd Bond, Nuneaton, Warwickshr. maltster

Geo Griffiths, Wenvil, Somerf. innholder

Margaret Boulton, Barnard-castle, victualler

Rbt Broome, Clement's-lane, carpenter

Jn Bagshaw, Manchester, soap-boiler

Benj. Stables, Tadcaster, grocer

Pollard Haddon, Strand, linen draper

Geo Geatenby, S. Moulton street, carper

Geo Litter, Old Bailey, pocket-book-maker

Alex Marr, St. John's, Westmlnster, baker

W. Holland, Walsall, Staff. money scrivener

Jn Cheatham, Preston, Lancsh. farrier

Geo Atting, Lambeth, gardener

Wm Davis, jun. Pershore, timber merchant

Geo Pears, Borough, mercer

Wm Hake, Honiton, clothier

Jn Eaton, Brandon, Suffolk, draper

Ch. Chadwick, Salford, Lanc. fust. maker

Tho Smith, Wakefield, wine merchant

Wm Crake, Wootton-under-edge, innholder

Tho Penn, Bristol, breeches-maker

Tho Cartwright, Bilston, breeches-maker

Rd Williams, London, haberdasher

Nicholas Beckman & Laurence Charleston, Bishopsgate-street, sugar-refiners

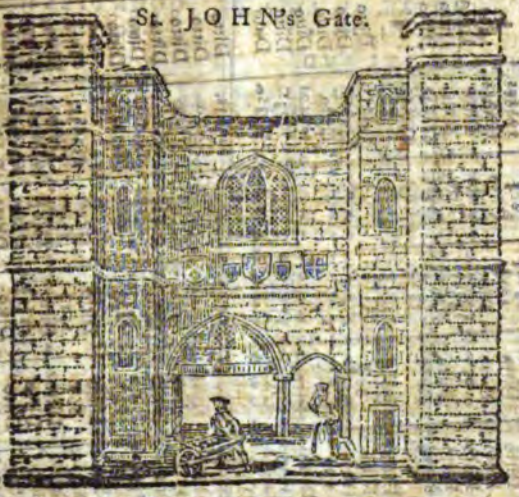
Ed Llewellin, Llantrisent, Glamorg. shopk.

Dav. Davis, Margum, Glamorg. shopkeeper

Aug. 1	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	151¾	Ditto	60a61s.	⅝a1		Ditto
2	141½	Ditto	88½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
3	141⅞a142	Ditto	88½a⅞	Ditto	88½a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	152a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
4	Ditto	Ditto	88½a⅞	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80½a¼	62a64s.	Ditto		Ditto
5	Ditto	91½	Ditto	87½a⅞	88⅞	84⅞a85	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86½a⅞	Ditto	152¾	Ditto	63a65s.	⅞		Ditto
6	Sunday.																
7	141⅞a142	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	95⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	152¾	Ditto	63a65s.	Ditto		Ditto
8	142	91½a¾	Ditto	87⅞a88	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	95¾	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	65a66s.	Ditto		Ditto
9	Ditto	91⅝a¾	88½	87⅞a⅞	88½a¾	84¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	80½	65a64s.	Ditto	12	18
11	142a⅞	91⅝a⅞	88½a¾	87½a88	88½a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a64s.	Ditto		Ditto
12	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a61s.	Ditto		Ditto
13	Sunday.																
14	142½	92	88½a⅞	88½a½	88½a89	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅞a81	62a63s.	Ditto		Ditto
15	Ditto	92⅞	Ditto	88½a½a¾	88¼	Ditto	25½a¾	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅞	87	153	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
16	142½a¾	Ditto	88½a89	88⅞	88⅞	85	25½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
17	142½a¾	92½a⅞	89⅞	88½a⅞	89	Ditto	25½a¾	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅞	Ditto	152¾	Ditto	63s.	Ditto		Ditto
18	142⅞	92½	89⅞	88⅞	89⅞	85½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅞	64a65s.	Ditto	12	17 6a18
19	Ditto	92½a½	Ditto	88¼	89⅞	85⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a¾	Ditto	152¾	Ditto	63a64s.	Ditto		Ditto
20	Sunday.																
21	142⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅞	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	97⅞	87½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto		Ditto
22	Ditto	Ditto	89½a⅞	88½a89	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	86¾	152¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
23	142⅞a143	92½a⅞	89½a⅞	88½a89	89⅞a⅞	85½a⅞	Ditto	97⅞	87½a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅞	62a60a61.	Ditto		Ditto
24	142⅞	92⅞	Ditto	88⅞	89½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	152½a¾	Ditto	60a61s.	Ditto		Ditto
25	Ditto	92⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61a63s.	Ditto		Ditto
26	Ditto	92⅞	Ditto	88⅞	89	85¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	86½a87	Ditto	153¾	Ditto	6[illegible]	Ditto		Ditto
27	Sunday.																
28	142⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88½a¼	88½a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	83¾	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
29	142⅞a⅞	92⅞a⅞	89¼	88½a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	153¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	18

The Gentleman's Magazine

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford 2
Cambridge 1
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1775.

CONTAINING

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With a Half-Sheet Map of Roads, being the 16th in a Series, which, when completed, together with the Plans of Navigations already inſerted, will furniſh Travellers with the only perfect Syſtem of Communication by Land and Water throughout England that has hitherto been exhibited.—Alſo, a Plan of the Redoubt at Bunker's-Hill, near Boſton, carried by the King's Troops on June 17, 1775.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 4, to Sept. 9, 1775.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Bar. s.	Bar. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	4	11	3	5	3	1	2	0	3	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	6
Surry	4	10	3	5	3	4	2	4	4	3
Hertford	4	9	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	10
Bedford	4	11	4	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Cambridge	5	0	3	2	3	1	1	10	2	9
Huntingdon	5	1	0	0	3	2	1	9	3	2
Northampton	6	5	4	9	3	5	2	1	3	1
Rutland	6	1	3	6	2	6	2	1	3	6
Leicester	6	8	0	0	3	5	1	11	3	8
Nottingham	5	4	4	0	3	2	2	0	3	9
Derby	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	7
Stafford	6	7	5	2	0	0	2	1	3	10
Shropshire	6	7	5	3	3	2	1	10	4	1
Hereford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Worcester	6	9	4	8	3	9	2	7	4	3
Warwick	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	10
Gloucester	6	9	0	0	2	9	2	3	4	2
Wiltshire	5	7	4	9	3	0	2	5	4	2
Berks	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	4
Oxford	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	7	3	11
Bucks	5	3	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	8	3	1	3	3	2	4	3	6
Suffolk	5	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
Norfolk	5	8	3	1	2	8	1	10	3	6
Lincoln	5	7	4	0	2	11	2	9	3	5
York	5	6	4	1	3	2	2	0	3	10
Durham	5	0	3	6	0	0	2	0	3	8
Northumberland	5	2	3	8	3	0	1	11	3	8
Cumberland	5	0	3	7	2	11	1	11	3	8
Westmoreland	5	5	4	2	3	2	1	10	0	0
Lancashire	5	10	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	5
Cheshire	6	4	0	0	3	10	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	3	4	2	9	0	0
Somerset	5	10	3	4	0	0	2	2	3	8
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	10	1	2	0	0
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	9	0	0	3	1	1	5	4	1
Hampshire	5	6	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	6
Sussex	4	10	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	4
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	4
WALES.										
North Wales	6	2	4	8	3	2	1	9	4	4
South Wales	5	8	4	9	3	5	1	9	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for OCT. 1774.

1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	SSW	fresh	29 4¼	56	a good deal of thund. & lightn. hard rain, with hail
2	SW	ditto	29 3¼	57	hard showers in the morning, bright afternoon
3	WSW	little	29 9¼	52	an exceeding fine bright day
4	N	ditto	30 1	50	foggy morning, exceeding fine day
5	S	ditto	30 1	52	ditto
6	Ditto		30	53	ditto
7	W	little	30 ¼	55	some flying clouds, but a fine day
8	N	ditto	30 1¼	53	a very fine bright day
9	W	ditto	30 1¼	53	foggy morning, fine bright day
10	Ditto	fresh	30 1	53	many flying clouds, and some rain
11	Ditto	little	30 ¼	52	very bright morning, cloudy afternoon
12	WNW	fresh	30 ¼	53	cloudy morning, fine bright day
13	Ditto	little	30 1¼	53	a fine grey day, very little sun
14	NE	ditto	30 1¼	54	a very fine bright day
15	Ditto		30 1½	49	slight frost in the night, exceeding fine bright day
16	ESE	little	30 1	49	thick fog till nine, exceeding fine bright day
17	SSE	ditto	30	51	thick fog till noon, fine bright afternoon
18	SSW	ditto	30 ¼	51	thick fog till ten, cloudy moist day
19	SW	fresh	30 ½	53	very cloudy day, little or no sun appeared
20	W	little	30 ½	53	thick fog till nine, very fine day
21	Ditto		30 ½	51	ditto, till eleven, fine day after
22	SW	fresh	30	53	a great many black clouds, a little sun at intervals
23	Ditto	little	29 8¼	54	gentle rains all day
24	Ditto		29 7½	54	a very fine bright day
25	WSW	fresh	29 7½	50	slight frost early, a fine day
26	Ditto	little	29 9	46	smart frost early, an exceeding fine bright day
27	N	ditto	30	47	ditto
28	NE	fresh	29 9½	46	ditto, many black clouds, and some rain
29	Ditto		29 8	47	chiefly cloudy, a little rain at times
30	ENE	fresh	29 5¼	46	a very cloudy misling day
31	SSE	ditto	29 4½	48	an exceeding wet day

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 28, 1775, to Sept. 28.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	778	1671	Males	1000	2031
Females	893		Females	1031	

Whereof have died under two years old 310

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

Between		
2 and 5	191	
5 and 10	57	
10 and 20	68	
20 and 30	126	
30 and 40	173	
40 and 50	166	
50 and 60	120	
60 and 70	122	
70 and 80	69	
80 and 90	32	
90 and 100	7	

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1775.

Debate on Lord North's conciliating Motion, continued from p. 357.

MR. *Burke* declared he came to the House, upon the report of a change of measures, with a full resolution of supporting any thing which might lead any way to a conciliation; but that he found the proposition, instead of being at all fitted to produce peace, calculated to increase the disorders and confusions in America; and therefore that he never could consent to it. He readily admitted, with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor-General of Scotland, that the proposition was a contradiction to every thing that parliament had declared: and added, that the mode of argument on the side of administration was the most ridiculous that ever had been advanced. They attempted to prove to one side, that the measure was a concession; and to the other, that it was a strong assertion of authority. To this day they have denied their having any sort of contest about an American revenue. Now they turn short—and, to console our manufacturers, and animate our soldiers, they tell them, for the first time, "the dispute is put on its true footing, and that the grand contest is not for empty honour, but substantial revenue." It was never the complaint of the Americans that the mode of taxation was not left to themselves; but that neither the *quantum* of the grant nor the application was in their free choice. He contended, that it is a far more oppressive mode of taxing than that hitherto used: for here no determinate demand is made. The colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until singly and separately they shall do—what?—until they shall offer to contribute to a service which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot regulate, on a standard which they are so far from being able to ascertain, that parliament, which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held prisoners of war, unless they consent to a ransom, by bidding at an auction against each other, and against themselves, until the King and parliament shall strike down the hammer, and say, "Enough." It is said, indeed, by the minister, that this scheme will disunite the colonies. Tricks in government have sometimes been successful, but never when they are penetrated. The Boston port-bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from succeeding; it was the very first thing that united all the colonies against us, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. He strongly declared against any scheme which began by any mode of extorting revenue. Every benefit, natural or political, must be had in the order of things, and in its proper season. Revenue from a free people must be the consequence of peace, not the condition on which it is to be obtained. If we attempt to invert this order, we shall have neither peace nor revenue. He was, therefore, for the reconsideration, until it could be brought, he said, to some agreement with common sense.

Mr. *Dunning* assured the House, that he had been much alarmed, in the course of the debate, lest the minister should be in the minority; for, though the Noble Lord had been actually five times on his legs, yet all his eloquence seemed thrown away, the known phalanx of ministerial support began to totter, and it appeared to him as if it was going to be, "To your tents, O Israel!" but, in the moment of the Noble Lord's distress, a gentleman of great abilities [Sir G. Elliot] had risen,

sen. and warned the party not to *divide among themselves*. I saw, said Mr. Dunning, the instantaneous good effect of this wholesome admonition; and, though I don't see well, I could discern, from various face, that the minister was safe, and was rescued from the disgrace I had begun to apprehend for him. He then shewed that the new proposition was indeed scandalously contradictory to all the professions of the minister, and therefore justified the opposition of the minister's old friend: but, for his part, he opposed it, not as being conciliatory, which he wished it was, but as being futile and treacherous.

The House divided. For Ld. North's motion 274, against it 88.

February 22.

The Lord Mayor [Mr. *Wilkes*], after a long speech, in which he displayed great knowledge of the constitution, and a thorough acquaintance with parliamentary proceedings, in order to quiet the minds of the people, to restore our violated constitution to its original purity, to vindicate the injured rights of the county of Middlesex in particular, and of all the electors of this kingdom, and that not the least trace of the violence and injustice of the last parliament may disgrace our records, humbly moved, "That the resolution of this House of the 17th of February, 1769, *That John Wilkes, Esq; having been, in this session of parliament, expelled this House*, WAS, *and* IS, *incapable of sitting in the present parliament*, be expunged from the journals of this House, as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom."

Mr. Serjeant *Glynn* seconded the motion. He went into the whole of Mr. Wilkes's case. When he came to the proceedings in parliament, he condemned them in very strong terms; asserted positively, that the resolutions now under consideration were contrary to the law of the land, were destructive of the constitutional rights of the people, were the most violent, unjust, and ill-founded, that ever disgraced this country, or any free assembly. He averred this as a lawyer and a member of that House; and concluded with calling upon the justice of that House to comply with the motion, and rescind those infamous resolutions.

Col. *Onslow*, in answer to the Serjeant, produced precedents to shew, that our ancestors and predecessors held it to be the law of parliament, that expulsion contained incapacity. He replied to the cases of Woollaston and Walpole, which had been quoted by the learned Serjeant. Mr. Woollaston, he said, held an office which rendered him incapable of sitting in parliament; and he lost his seat by it. When Mr. Woollaston parted with his office, the incapacity ceased; he was eligible of course, and had a right to serve in the then parliament, which he did. Mr. Walpole, by means of a spirited set of electors, endeavoured in vain to obtain a seat in that parliament from which he was *expelled*. In that instance the House resolved, "That Robert Walpole, Esq; having been expelled, *was* and *is* incapable of being elected a member to serve in the present parliament." And Mr. Walpole, on his return home, declared, that, after what had happened, the House were a parcel of fools for not taking the second person on the poll. Those gentlemen, he said, who are hostile to the resolution in question, and who argue, with the learned Serjeant, that such resolution is not consonant to the common law of the land, should consult Prynne, a writer of good authority, who, in his observations on the parliamentary writs, says, *that it is no restraint on the liberties of the people, to prevent them from chusing improper persons to represent them*. The ancient writs require the person to be chosen to be *probus, discretus, legalis ad laborandum potens*, or, as the words of the writ now run, *a sober and discreet burgess*. Now, adds the Colonel, can a person be said to be *probus et discretus, sober and discreet*, who was in execution for writing obscene, impious, or traitorous libels? or can he come under the farther description of *legalis ad laborandum potens*, while he was in prison, from whence the privilege of parliament could not release him? If, then, the House of Commons, in declaring that John Wilkes, Esq; having, in this session of parliament, been expelled this House, *was* and *is* incapable of being elected a member to serve in the present parliament, only followed the precedents of former parliaments, and went hand in hand with the writ, which is the common law of the land, will any gentleman call in question or oppose a power of this House, which goes *pari passu* with the common law, to prevent electors from chusing an improper person to represent them? The British empire, the world, was all before the

Middlesex

Middlesex electors. Surely they might have found another person of equal abilities, patriotism, and virtue, with Mr. Wilkes, to represent them! If such a person was not to be found in this island, they might have brought Mr. Otis, Mr. Cushing, or any other patriot, from the other side of the Atlantic. He concluded with imploring the House on all sides to join in a bill to limit the time of expulsion, in order to extinguish this firebrand of faction, which is lighted and held forth from time to time to inflame the minds of the people: such a measure will be truly conciliatory, and God send it may soon happen.

Mr. *Fox* replied to the Lord Mayor, and thought the expulsion a right measure.

Lord *Stanley* said, the Lord Mayor was mistaken in ascribing to the Noble Lord [Lord North] the declaration, If any other candidate had only six votes, he should be member for Middlesex. It was his father, the late Ld. Strange, he said, who made that declaration.

Gen. *Fitzroy* said, the magistrate was likewise mistaken in attributing his expulsion to the Noble Lord [Ld. North]. It was the measure of a Noble Duke, his brother [the Duke of Grafton], who was then minister.

The *Lord Mayor* replied in a spirited manner, and was particularly severe on the insolence (as he termed it) of a Peer's interfering in the elections and privileges of the Commons.

Hon. Capt. *Luttrel* said, that, when his brother, the Colonel, undertook this ministerial job, it was upon the fullest assurance of being returned by a majority of legal votes; that he never meditated the violation of the sacred right of election, but was unfortunately doomed to be the vehicle through which the machinations of a certain faction were to be carried into execution; he therefore wished, that this unconstitutional, this oppressive act, be obliterated from memory, and from record.

Mr. *Van* thought the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion might rest contented that he had obtained his seat, and charged him with being guilty of blasphemy.

The *Lord Mayor* called him to order, and had the resolution read: this occasioned much laughter. The resolution was read, and no such word as blasphemy appearing, he was called upon by the Lord Mayor to retract what he had said; on which he replied, though he had mistaken the precise word, yet impious and profane were pretty nearly the same thing.

Lord *North* quoted a number of precedents in favour of the resolution, and relied particularly on the expulsion of Walpole, and the cases of Malden and Colchester.

Right Hon. *T. Townshend* said, that though the friends of the motion might be now out-numbered, he did not despair to see the day when those infamous proceedings would be expunged, and the authors of them brought to punishment.

Mr. *Wallace* insisted, that, from the uninterrupted usage of parliament for almost two centuries, the House fully possessed the right of expulsion.

Mr. *Attorney-General* said, he was neither in parliament nor in office the time the resolution was passed, but he understood then, and believed still, that the question was decided on the clearest principles of the laws and constitution.

Mr. *Byng* was of the same opinion with his Hon. friend [Mr. Townshend], and did not doubt but the day would arrive sooner than many persons imagined.

Sir *George Savile* took a very extensive view of the question, and argued it on many grounds.

The other gentlemen who spoke were Mr. Gilbert, Gen. Fitzroy, Mr. St. John, &c. against the motion.

Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Richard Grenville, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Mr. Wedderburne, and Mr. Vyner, for it.

The House divided:—Ayes, 171—Noes, 239.

(To be continued.)

An intercepted Letter from Benjamin Harrison, *Esq; one of the Delegates from* Virginia *to the Congress at* Philadelphia, *to General* Washington.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

Dear General,

I Received your very acceptable favour of the 10th instant, by express: your fatigue and various kinds of trouble, I dare say, are great, but they are not more than I expected, knowing the people you have to deal with, by the sample we have here. The congress have taken the two regiments now raising in Connecticut into service, which, with riflemen, and recruits to your regiments, will, I hope, make up the number

number voted by your council of war. I wish, with all my heart, your troops were better, and your stores more compleat; every thing that we can do here to put you in the best posture possible, I think you may depend will be done; I trust you will have a supply, soon, of ammunition; without an accident, you may depend on it. The want of engineers, I fear, is not to be supplied in America: some folks here seemed much displeased at your report on that head; they affirm there are two very good ones with you. A Col. Gridley, I think, is one. I took the liberty to say that they must be mistaken; they were certainly either not in camp, or could not have the skill they were pleased to say they had. This, in my soft way, put a stop to any thing more on the subject. Indeed, my friend, I do not know what to think of some of these men; they seem to be exceeding hearty in the cause, but still wish to keep every thing amongst themselves. Our president is quite of a different cast; noble, disinterested, and generous to a very great degree. The congress have given you the appointment of three brigade majors. Mr. Trumbull has the office you proposed for him: the appointment of the commissary of artillery, ditto of musters, and quarter-master general, are also left to your disposal. Nothing is yet done as to the hospital; but I will bring it on very soon. Your brothers in the delegation have recommended a co-convention, to send some Virginians to the camp, at the expence of our colony, to learn the military art, and I hope you will see them soon.—We have given the commission of first brigadier to Mr. Thomas. As Putnam's commission was delivered, it would, perhaps, have offended the old gentleman, to have superseded him: the other, I hope, will fill all. The congress have, from your account, a high opinion of him, and I dare say will grant any thing in their power that he may hereafter require. Your hint for a remove of the congress to some place nearer to you will come on to-morrow. I think it will not answer your expectations, if we should remove; you shall have the result in the close of this. The military chest, I hope, will be supplied soon; they begin to strike the bills this day, so that I hope some may be forwarded to you next week. What has occasioned the delay in this article I know not, without an imitation of the congress in its slowness is become fashionable. I have had no further account from our country about the governor, except that he is still at York town, with three men of war.—He, Montague, and Fage, went the other day by water to his farm, and were within three or four minutes of being all taken by Captain Meridith, with 70 men from Hanover, who are, with about 150 from other counties, guarding Williamsburg from any attempts that he may make with his boil'd crabs. Meridith says, his intentions were to carry his Lordship to Williamsburg, to put him into the palace, and promise him protection, to convince him and the world that no injury was intended him: however, as he miss'd his stroke, I dare say he will be charged with intending to murder him. We think the season too far advanced to send you any more men from the southward; but it seems to be the general opinion, to send some thousands early in the spring. Should this be the case, if I have the honour of being here, you may depend on my care of Mr. Johnston. We have an imperfect account of an attack on New-York, by some of the Over-Lake Indians: I hope it is not true; indeed, (betwixt you and I,) I give very little credit to any thing from that quarter, and wish I could say I had no reason to be suspicious of those people.—We yesterday received dispatches from Georgia; they have come into the union, and have appointed delegates to the congress: they have even done more; they, with the South Carolinians, armed a vessel, and have taken a ship with 340 barrels of King's powder, which they have divided betwixt them.—As I was in the pleasing task of writing to you, a little noise occasioned me to turn my head round, and who should appear but pretty little Kate, the washer-woman's daughter over the way, clean, trim, and rosy as the morning. I snatched the golden glorious opportunity, and, but for that cursed antidote to love, Sukey, I had fitted her for my General against his return. We were obliged to part, but not till we had contrived to meet again: if she keeps the appointment, I shall relish a week's longer stay.—I give you now and then some of these adventures to amuse you, and unbend your mind from the cares of war.

23.—The debate about our remove was taken up yesterday, and determined in

in the negative. I proposed a committee, but could not carry it. I think the last method would have answered your purpose best, but the gentlemen could not think of parting with the least particle of their power. Pendleton left us yesterday; all Maryland are gone off this day, and we intend to follow them next Sunday, if nothing material happens betwixt this and then. Our going, I expect, will break up the Congress; indeed, I think it is high time there was an end of it, we have been too long together.

Edmond Randolph is here, and has the greatest desire to be with you. He has begged of me to say something in his favour, and that, if you can with propriety, you will keep one of the places now in your gift for him: he is not able to support himself, or he would not ask this of you. You know him as well as I do; he is one of the cleverest young men in America, and, if Mr. Read should leave you, his place of secretary can't be better supplied. He will set off for New-York in a few days, and I beg it as a favour of you to write a line to him, to be left at the Post-office there till called for. This deserving young man was in high repute in Virginia, and he fears his father's conduct may tend to lessen him in the esteem of his countrymen. He has taken this method, without the advice of his friends, to raise him into favour, as he is determined on the the thing. I am sure our good old Speaker will be much obliged for any favour you shew him.—Applications of this sort, I fear, will be too frequent; I shall avoid them as much as possible; but I could not refuse it on this occasion, well knowing that a most valuable young man, and one that I love, without some step of this sort, may, from the misconduct of his parent, be lost to his country, which now stands much in need of men of his abilities. We have a report that Bob M'Kenzie was killed at Bunker's-hill. Is it true? I had a great friendship for him formerly, but can't help saying I shall be glad to hear the news confirmed.

24th.—Nothing new in Congress, or from Virginia, to day; I should therefore have closed this, without saying more, had not an application been made to me to introduce to you Captain Thomas Price, of a company of riflemen, from Maryland. He comes with a high character from thence, and is looked on as most firmly attached to the cause of America. He has a large family, which he has left merely to forward the service. The deputies from that country are gone home. I have seen a letter in his favour to Mr. Flightman, highly commending him; and as he could not, through that channel, get a recommendation, I have been prevailed on to introduce him, which liberty I hope you will excuse.

I am, my dear Sir, yours, &c.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Mr. URBAN,

THE writer in your Magazine, page 365-6, who seems very desirous *quærere nodum in scirpo*, is desired by the *Reviewer of Mr. Strange's pamphlet* to re-peruse that account, and then see whether any conclusion is drawn, or opinion given, but what rests merely on Mr. Strange's own authority. And though neither courting the smile nor fearing the frown of Kings, yet so unconscious is he of being *prejudiced* against them or their Ministers, that, if any thing should appear on the other side, or any of Mr. Strange's facts be controverted, the evidence shall be stated with the same candour and impartiality.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is affirmed by some, that *unity*, or *one*, is, in itself, no *number*, but only the beginning or foundation of numbers; and that *number* is a multitude of units collected together. This definition of *number* being unsatisfactory, I was led to consider what was meant by *number*, the result whereof I beg leave to communicate to you, and, if worthy your notice, please to insert it in your extensive and useful Magazine.

The grand principle or foundation of arithmetic is *unity*, or *one*, which is the first and prime *number*, from whence all others flow, as a stream from its fountain; and, though *unity* is esteemed by some as no *number*, yet, as it is declarative, and answers to the question, How many? as, How many Gods are these? Answer, *One*; it appears that *one* is a *number*.

Besides, that which is no *number* cannot of itself produce numbers; but *unity* doth produce numbers, as 11 are eleven *units*, or ten and one; therefore *one* is a *number*: and, of all the ten characters, the cypher only is without *number*, which is none; for, if ever so many of them be put together (000),

(000), yet in themselves they are nothing.

But it is objected, that *one* doth not multiply nor divide, therefore *one* is no *number*.

In my opinion, this objection, instead of proving *one* to be no *number*, is an argument to prove that *one* is a *number*, and the only *number* in a *proper* sense, besides which there is no other.

I understand, then, by *number*, *one* single individual being, substance, or thing, and is not a part of another, as, a man, a child, an house, a sheep; hence it is not possible that *one* should increase itself, or any quantity of itself, by *multiplication*, or be diminished by *division*; nothing but the aggregate of *number* is capable of doing this.

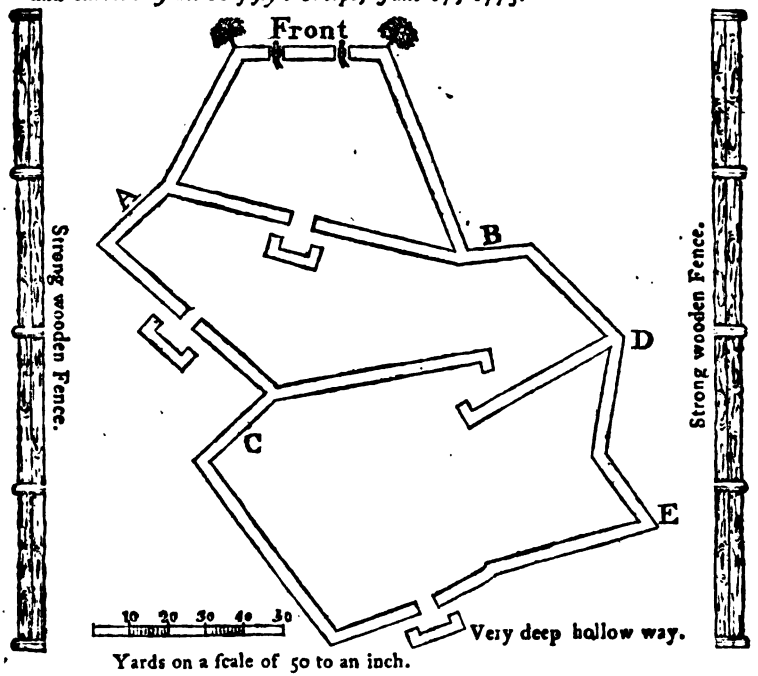
When *number* is used for more than *one*, it means *one* entire quantity, in distinction from, or comparison with, another quantity; or else it moves a question, signifying, How many? with the answer, so many.

It is also reasonable to suppose, that the ancients understood *one* only to be *number*, in the proper sense of the term; for the word signifying *one* is in the singular, but all other nouns of number, called nouns of multitude, are in the plural, not only in Latin, but also in Greek and Hebrew.

These are some of the reasons that have induced me to conclude *unity* to be a *number*, and the only *number*, all others being the aggregate of *number*. If I am wrong, I should be glad to be set right.

Sept. 20, 1775. E.

PLAN *of the Redoubt and Intrenchment on the Heights of* Charles-Town *(commonly called* Bunker's Hill), *opposite* Boston, *in* New-England, *attacked and carried by his Majesty's Troops, June* 17, 1775.



Yards on a scale of 50 to an inch.

THIS Redoubt was well executed. In the only side on which it could be attacked were two pieces of cannon. In the two saliant angles were two trees, with their branches projecting off the parapet, to prevent an entry being made on the angles. The two flanks (A and B) of the intrenchment were well contrived, as the fire from them crossed within twenty yards of the face of the redoubt. The flank C sufficiently secures its face; and the bastion D, with its flanks E and B, is the best defence against such troops as might endeavour to pass or cut down the fence.

*** *Q.'s favour shall be inserted in our next; as shall the Essay on Musical Time. The Imitation of* Gray's *Ode is omitted by mistake; other favours for want of room.*

Mr. URBAN,

WITHOUT attempting to deprive your Correspondent of April 4, of his whimsical amusement in endeavouring to identify *Philo-Ridleius*, and the author of the *Critical Commentary*, &c. suffice it to observe, that Dr. Ridley's controversy with the author of the Confessional *was not a subject of his own chusing*; and that many a writer, *when pressed into a disagreeable service*, will be inferior to himself, and even to much worse writers, in general, than himself.

It is not denied, that the *second* and *third* Letters to the Author of the Confessional were *compiled* by Dr. Ridley; but the *first*, we say, was manufactured by Archbishop Secker. And how does your Correspondent farther attempt to disprove it? He refers to a Letter of Dr. Ridley, "which he "wrote *after he had finished his three* "*Letters*, wherein he acknowledges "many favours received from a certain "gentleman in the course of his late "engagements with the author of the "Confessional, communicated to him "by his Grace of Canterbury, and "begs his acceptance of that work to "which he hath so obligingly contri-"buted."

That Dr. Ridley might be said to have had *late engagements* with the author of the Confessional, *after the three Letters were finished*, may be true; but it may be true, too, that the obliging contributor did the same kind office for the Archbishop in his manufacturing the *first* Letter, for any thing Dr. Ridley's Letter says, or implies, to the contrary: the Doctor, indeed, seems to have been sufficiently cautious in expressing himself to have precluded a less precipitate logician from drawing a different conclusion; and if the Doctor's sincerity should be brought in question by this inference of his Apologist, your readers, Mr. Urban, will be so good as to recollect, that this extract from his Letter was not produced by me.

To the character of Dr. Ridley, given by your Correspondent, I shall only say, that he deserved a *better*, for qualities of which, I should apprehend, your Correspondent hath no delicate feelings. That he was an high-churchman all the world knows, and this gentleman does not deny, lest, as I suppose, he should dishonour the place of Dr. Ridley's education. Dr. Secker, on the other hand, though strongly attached to the principle, did not chuse to own the imputation of it. And if it laid in my way to give his Grace his just character, it should be in the very words your Correspondent hath quoted from Mr. Hey's Sermon. Nothing, therefore, could be more convenient for Archbishop Secker, or more acceptable to him, than to have his spleen against the enemies of church-despotism gratified by a man who was less shy of avowing the tenets upon which it is supported.

I cannot find, upon looking back, that I have mentioned any man's *being a church to himself*. I have, however, no objection either to the idea, or the expression; and if the gentleman is yet to learn how a good Christian may, and indeed must, be *a church to himself*, he is to be pitied as much at least as the author of the *Occasional Remarks*.

If your Correspondent will look into the St. James's Chronicle, May 16, 1767, he will find a zealous Oxonian insisting, that "*Pacem cum Ecclesia* "*Gallicana* meant, in Mosheim's book, "*most evidently from the whole tenour* "*of the passage*, not the French Po-"pish, but the French Protestant "Church." This was a most ungracious *contretemps* to the high fraternity, and by no means a laughing matter. For if such a blockhead could see, that Archbishop Wake could not be justified in trafficking with a Popish church about religion, well might men of more sense be scandalised at the Archbishop's transaction. The blunder was, therefore, to be quashed in a hurry. And accordingly in the very next Chronicle but one, viz. May 21, was inserted a Letter apologising for the mistake, on the foolish pretence, that "Mosheim's words were a little "ambiguous," and, after a fallacious account of the case, ending with, "Full proof of these things will be "given to the public in a reasonable "time." Now, if your Correspondent will tell me who besides Archbishop Secker had it *then* in his or their power and intention to give this *full proof to the public*, I will not say that this Letter of May 21 came from *Lambeth*.

Dr. Secker's motives might be as great and good as this gentleman would have them to be, but surely there must be something not very *great* in the effects those motives brought forth. It is a strange way of vindicating any man's character to produce undeniable evid-

evidence of the fact of which he is accused. If, indeed, such evidence is extorted from an unwilling witness, it may be expected he will so far consult both his own *credit* and convenience, as to palliate and suppress what may reflect too much disgrace upon the culprit and himself. It is the frailty of human nature, and must, it seems, be indulged, though it cannot be commended.

I am not in the least concerned to excuse the faults of the *Occasional Remarks*. Your Correspondent says they were still-born; and I have heard, indeed, that some perhaps not altogether unsuccessful attempts were made to stifle them in their birth. However, if I am rightly informed, they lived long enough to convict the *first* Letter to the Author of the Confessional, of many blunders, falsehoods, and much hypocrisy. Be that as it may, I have had the fortune to meet with one surviving copy, and, having consulted the passages in those Remarks, and Mosheim's Appendix referred to by your Correspondent, I cannot see the least room for the petulance in his note; for, at p. 155 of the Occasional Remarks, I find these very words: "These Letters cannot be said to be "lost, Dr. Maclaine hath cited them; "but it is by *piece-meal*, which can "never satisfy those who want to know "the Archbishop's whole transactions "with the Gallican *Doctors* between "March 1717-18, when the correspondence became more close, serious, "and interesting, and Aug. 11, 1718." There is, it is true, *a piece of a letter* of that date retailed in Maclaine's third Appendix; it is, however, but *a piece of a letter*; and, notwithstanding the discouragements mentioned in it, from the Regent, &c. who knows but what follows might inform us, that, if the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain?

I have as much respect for the Dean and Canons of Christ Church as I ought to have, as much perhaps as your Correspondent himself, and will most certainly face them, and avail myself of their politeness, when I want to know more of Archbishop Secker's and Dr. Maclaine's integrity in *any* instance, than I do know already.

Surely, Mr. Urban, this gentleman little considered what he said, when he gave it as a reason why Dr. Ridley was dropped, that "the publication of "Archbishop Wake's Letters, with "the observations necessary to be made "on them," could not *possibly* come "within the *compass* of Dr. Ridley's "design in *his* Letters to the Author "of the Confessional." If this is true, the Doctor could not *possibly* have any hand in the *first* Letter to that author; for it is the *preface* to the Confessional which gave occasion to that *first* Letter, and in that preface only was the affair of Wake with the Gallican church canvassed and censured. But if Dr. Ridley was really the author of that *first* Letter, the reason here given for dropping him, or rather for the dropping himself, is the meanest subterfuge that ever was contrived to withdraw a desponding hero from the field of battle. The honest truth is, Dr. Ridley saw Archbishop Wake's attempt in a very different light from that in which Archbishop Secker wanted to have it placed. He saw it in the light in which every serious and sensible Protestant *must* see it.

Your Correspondent seems to be surprized I should take offence that a Presbyterian should be employed in a task that a staunch Episcopalian had declined; and here again he talks as if he had been my old acquaintance. To satisfy his conjectures on that head, I will tell him a little more of my mind than he can learn from any other quarter, great as his sagacity may be in the art of rectifying riddles. My opinion, then, is, that among the Presbyterians there are many learned, pious, and able ministers, worthy of all honour both from your Correspondent and myself; of as much honour, at least, as he pays to Archbishop Secker. But when any one of that denomination departs so far from his character as to become the dupe of prelatical artifice, or the obsequious tool of prelatical imposition, his good sense in the one case, and his integrity in the other, may very justly be questioned, and the reasonable part of the world will judge of him by his fruits, and not by his professions, by whatever name he may be called. In the mean time, Archbishop Secker's *friend*, Dr. Maclaine, may learn from the *civil* insinuation in this paragraph, in what estimation he stands with his Grace's historiographer *near Abingdon*.

"There is not any thing," says an ingenious writer, "more idle than pa-"negyric. It rouses curiosity, awakes "attention, excites suspicion, causes "examination,

"examination, and thereby frustrates "its own design." This observation has never been more remarkably verified than by the injudicious adulation of Archbishop Secker's Encomiasts. There were traits in his Grace's character, and in his literary productions, which, though not rising above mediocrity, would have exhibited his Grace's diligence, usefulness, and decency of conduct, in an unexceptionable light: but this not contenting his zealous panegyrists, they have proceeded to uplift his infirmities into virtues, where the colouring is so thin and flimsy, that the contrast becomes visible to the most careless spectators: and in this officious absurdity, it seems, they are determined to persist to the last drop of their ink.

To exhibit the spirit and dangerous principles in religion of Philo-Ridleius, your Correspondent is obliged, as the law men say, *to travel out of the record*: for in what part of my Letter have my religious principles been held forth? If, indeed, the religious principle your Correspondent wants to have *supported*, is the righteousness of imposing subscription to systematical articles of faith, of human device, I am afraid I shall have spirit enough to bear my testimony against it as long as I am able to distinguish the principles of the Popish from those of the Protestant religion, without standing in awe of the insolence and malignity with which the opposers of that branch of unchristian oppression have been treated; and if this declaration, joined to the charitable warning given by your Correspondent, should happen to give me a writ of ease from altercations on these subjects, the gentleman shall have my best thanks for his unmeant kindness to one, to whom I beg leave to assure him once more he is an utter stranger.

Be that as it may, Mr. Urban, this is the last trouble you shall have from me on this subject. To any man whose reputation is attacked in your valuable Publication, I have known from long experience you never deny the means of vindicating himself. If your Correspondent has any thing further to reply, he may assure himself, he and his clients, the Drs. Secker and Ridley, shall have full justice done them in *An impartial History of the Life of the late Archbishop Secker*, from authentic information, now ready for the press, and which, if occasion should call for it, will be given to the public in the course of the next winter.

Abingdon,
July 21, 1775. I am, &c.
PHILO-RIDLEIUS.

Mr. Urban,

THE following petition, written by Lord Chesterfield, is perhaps the most severe satire that ever was couched in respectful terms, and is recommended as a pattern to the patriots, in all their remonstrances and petitions, to observe the graces.

To the KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*
The humble Petition of PHILIP, *Earl of* CHESTERFIELD, *Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,*
Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner, being rendered, by deafness, as useless and insignificant as most of his equals and contemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with them, to share your Majesty's royal favour and bounty; whereby he may be enabled either to save or to spend, as he shall think proper, more than he can do at present.

That your petitioner, having had the honour of serving your Majesty in several very lucrative employments, seems thereby entitled to a lucrative retreat from business, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leisure, and a large pension.

Your petitioner humbly presumes that he has, at least, a common claim to such a pension. He has a vote in the most august assembly in the world; he has an estate that puts him above wanting it: but he has, at the same time, (though he says it) an elevation of sentiment, that makes him not only desire, but (pardon, dread Sir, you are used to) *insist* upon it.

That your petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to speak advantageously of himself; but, as, after all, some justice is due to one's self, as well as to others, he begs leave to represent, That his loyalty to your Majesty has always been unshaken, even in the worst of times; that, particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the Pretender advanced as far as Derby, at the head of at least 3000 *undisciplined men*, the flower of the Scottish nobility and gentry, your petitioner did not join him, as unquestionably he might have done, had he been so inclined; but, on the contrary, raised *sixteen companies*, of one hundred men each, at the public expence, in support of *your Majesty's undoubted*

undoubted right to the imperial crown of these realms; which distinguished proof of his loyalty is, to this hour, unrewarded.

Your Majesty's petitioner is well aware, that your civil list must necessarily be in a low and languid state, after the various frequent and profuse evacuations which it has of late years undergone; but, at the same time, he presumes to hope, that this argument, which seems not to have been made use of against any other person whatsoever, shall not, in this single case, be urged against him; and the less so, as he has good reasons to believe, that the deficiencies of the pension fund are by no means the last that will be made good by parliament.

Your petitioner begs leave to observe, that a small pension is disgraceful and opprobrious; as it intimates a shameful necessity on one part, and a degrading sort of charity on the other; but that a great one implies dignity and affluence on one side, on the other regard and esteem; which, doubtless, your Majesty must entertain in the highest degree for those great personages whose respectable names stand upon your eleemosynary list. Your petitioner, therefore, humbly persuades himself, upon this principle, that less than 3000l. a year will not be proposed to him; if made up gold, the more agreeable; if for life, the more marketable.

Your petitioner persuades himself, that your Majesty will not suspect this his humble application to proceed from any mean, interested motive, of which he has always had the utmost abhorrence. No, Sir, he confesses his own weakness. Honour alone is his object. Honour is dearer to him than life. To honour he has always sacrificed all other considerations; and, upon this generous principle singly, he now solicits that honour, which, in the most shining times, distinguished the greatest men in Greece, who were fed at the expence of the public. Upon this honour, so sacred to him as a peer, so tender to him as a man, he most solemnly assures your Majesty, that, in case you shall be pleased to grant him this his humble request, he will gratefully and honourably support and promote, with zeal and vigour, the worst measure that the worst minister can ever suggest to your Majesty; but, on the other hand, should he be singled out, marked, and branded by a refusal, he thinks himself obliged in honour to declare, that he will, to the utmost of his power, oppose the wisest and best measures that your Majesty yourself can ever dictate.

And your Majesty's petitioner, &c.

Sketches of the Characters of some intimate Friends, written by the Hon. Col. Martin, *of* Antigua, *in the* 82*d year of his Age.*

Character of Benedict Willis, *jun. Esq; of* Antigua.

THE deep concern of my heart, for the death of my worthy young friend Mr. Benedict Willis, and the consciousness of my inability to treat the subject with propriety, have restrained my hand thus long from giving the public a sketch of his character. To draw a just portrait of so much merit, requires a pencil far superior to mine; but as great and good characters in private life, are most apt to kindle emulation in youth, I will, for their sake, recommend my deceased friend to their imitation, that the loss of him to the public, may be compensated by their good conduct.

Mr. Willis's person was manly and graceful; his temper mild, affable, and truly amiable; yet his great *modesty* concealed much of the brilliancy of his *genius*; and more of his very extensive knowledge in all the sciences, as well as in the learned modern languages; his penetration into the deep recesses of philosophy, and into all the liberal *arts*, exceeded his age to a wonder; as appears by his numerous compositions in manuscript. His most intimate friends were astonished at the vast fund of knowledge he had accumulated; for to them *only*, could he venture to open a glimpse of his treasures, and that with some reserve; his piety was genuine without ostentation; his public spirit was eminent and firm, without party zeal; his humility, benevolence, and all his other virtues, great, without shew; his natural bashfulness hung over his *genius* like a cloud, concealing it from vulgar observers; and to the most penetrating eyes, appears as the *Sun in eclipse*, shorn of more than half his rays. What a loss was this young man to his friends, to his family, and to this country [Antigua], where he was heir to a large property.

Weep, O my friends! for a loss almost irreparable! and implore the *divine goodness*, to supply this community with many successors of *equal merit*; for *superior ability* is hardly the lot of any man.

Character

Character of Sir George Thomas, *Bt.*

HE was honoured with the title of Baronet by our Sovereign, as a mark of his approbation of Sir George's wise and just administration of government over the *Leeward Carribbee Islands*, during thirteen years; a mark of honour to himself, that will descend to his latest posterity: and tho' his memory is not dignified by a statue, as is done of Governors in some of the West-India governments, yet the Records in each of these Islands, will blazon his character, as a pattern of wisdom and integrity to all his successors.

He was a native of Antigua, of a constitution naturally *warm*, of a courage *intrepid*, but so tempered by the power of reason, as to give *energy* and *steadiness* to all his public actions. His *genius* was very great; his apprehension quick, even in old age; his judgment mature and strong, but his *integrity* superior to all his other great endowments: from a combination of them all, his decrees as a Chancellor were so *just* and *impartial*, that it is said, (and I believe with truth) not one of them was ever reversed. Nor was his political conduct inferior, either in peace or war: during the latter, when the *sword* of Britain subdued all its enemies, both in Europe, and America, the islands of his government enjoyed all the blessings of a profound peace, chiefly by a *stipulation* with the French governor, to suppress on both sides the little thievish invasions upon *private property*, by pettiaugua privateers, which saved our militia the constant labours and fatigues of night-watchings upon our sea-coasts.

These were some of the blessings we enjoyed under the wise and spirited administration of our worthy Governor, Sir George Thomas, which we recognize with much gratitude, tho' less than is due to his real merit; and we have good reason to hope, from his past conduct, that our present chief Governor, by treading in the same steps of him we celebrate, will deserve the like return from the present and future generations.

Sketch of the Character of the late Bishop of Rochester, *written by his Contemporary at Cambridge, and his old Acquaintance, as the last Office due to his Memory.*

THE world has not lost for many years a more respectable member of society than the late Dr. Pearce; nor the clergy a more pious and learned prelate. In his younger days before he became a graduate, he published that excellent edition of Longinus, still admired and quoted by the best critics. What is said of Longinus himself by our excellent English poet, is as applicable to the editor: *He is himself the great sublime he draws.* For very few of his order ever arrived to that perfection in eloquence, for which he was so justly celebrated. His diction was simple, nervous, and flowing; his sentiments were just, and sublime, more sublime than the Heathen critic, in proportion to the sublimity of the Christian revelation. Yet he was never puffed up with the general applauses of the world, but of an humble deportment resembling the meek Jesus, as far as the weakness of human nature can resemble a character without sin. His countenance was always placid, and displayed the benevolence of his heart, if his *extensive charity* had not proved it to a demonstration. His *thirst* of knowledge prompted him to a very studious life, and that rendered both his complexion and constitution delicate, yet it held out by the blessing of Providence beyond the 85th year of his age; which is the more extraordinary, considering the mid night lamp had cast a paleness over his complexion: yet with all his learning and knowledge, his humility and modesty restrained him from many publications, which the world may hope for from his executors; one particularly in Divinity, which has been the object of his contemplation for many years past. With a view to complete that work, and to retire from the bustle of the world, he struggled hard ten years ago to resign his Bishopric, and the Deanery of Westminster, in which our gracious King was willing to gratify him; but upon a consultation of the Bishops, they thought it could not be done with propriety; yet he was permitted to resign the Deanery.

After possessing the esteem and veneration of all who knew him for a long series of years, either as Rector of a very large parish, or as a dignitary of the church, he has left the world in tears; and gone to receive the infinite reward of his piety and virtue.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Mr. Jones's excellent *Commentaries on the Asiatic Poetry* we meet with an elegant eulogy on that much-neglected author, *Apollonius Rhodius*, p. 170—176.

This

This ingenious gentleman, among other proofs of the great merit of this admirable poet, observes*, that Virgil is much indebted to him not only for some of the principal ornaments of his poem—his episode of Dido, &c.—, but also for the harmony of his versification, his similes, his descriptions, and other minuter elegances. Of this kind are the *beauty of his transitions*, and his *change of the persons*. For an instance of the *former* we are referred to *Æneid.* VII. 752.†

* "Multum fanè illi debet [Virgilius]: nam ut nihil dicam de Medeæ suavissimo Ἐπεισοδίῳ, nihil de Amyci et Pollucis pugnâ, nihil de Harpyiis, nihil de similitudinibus et descriptionibus, aliisque minutioribus elegantiis quas è Rhodio Poetâ hausit; illam mehercule suavitatem numerorum, et rotundam illam versuum concinnitatem, in quâ regnat Virgilius, ab Apollonio didicit."

Poes. Asiatic. Comment. p. 172.

† To this might be added this passage also of Virgil:

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per silvas——

At non infelix animi Phœnissa, neque unquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit——

Which, with the similar ones of Statius, and Silius Italicus,

Et jam cuncta silent——
Ut nonnet crapidis eadem sopor otia Graiis
Sundet.

Stat. Thebaid. X. 154.

Cuncta per et terras, et mti stagna profundi
Conticuerat tacitumus——
At non Sidonium curis flagrantia corda
Dictorem, mulcetque menis haurire sinebant
Dona soporifera noctis——

Sil. Ital. VIII. 282.

may, with equal appearance of reason, seem to be copied from this of Apollonius:

Ἀλλ' ἄρα μὶν ἐ Φαίδιμος ἐν γλυκερῷ λάβε ὕπνῳ.

But, in truth, the Greek and the Latin Poets had all, manifestly, in their eye this passage of Homer:

——τὸν μὲν δόρποιο μεδόντο,
Ὕπνου τε γλυκεροῦ ταρπήμεναι, αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
Κλαῖε, φίλῳ ἑταίρῳ μεμνημένος, οὐδὲ μιν ὕπνος
Ἥρει πανδάματορ, ἀλλ' ἱστάμενος τόδε κ' ἔνθα
Πατροκλῆος ποδῶν ἀδροτητά τε κ' μένος νῶι.

Ἰλιαδ. Ω. v. 2.

——fortissimus Usubro:
Vipereo generi, et graviter spirantibus hydris [solebat,
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque
Mulcebat; dente ferit, et morsu arte levabat.
Sed ubi Dardanis medicari cuspidis ictum
Evalsit——

The idea of which is supposed to be taken from these passages of Apollonius:

——μαντοσύνῃσι κεκασμένον. Ἀλλὰ μιν αὖτε
Μαντοσύνῃ ἐσάωσε——

And

——ἀδινὰ δ' ἐ φυγὴ ἔχε πάντα
Μαντοσύνας· Οὐ γὰρ τις ἀποστρέψαι θανάτοιο.

A proof of the *latter* is produced from *Æneid.* VIII. 291.

——et duros mille labores——
Portulerit; et nubigenas, invisa, bimembres
Hylæumque Pholumque manu, tot Cretes Prodigia——

copied also, we are told, from this passage of the same Greek poet:

——μεγάλῳ τε καὶ θαύματι εἰσορόωντες
Ἀντιάνειρα τόν γε καὶ ἀμφασίη ἐκάλυψε.

It is, however, somewhat surprising, how it should have escaped the learned critic, that neither of these beauties is original in Apollonius. Both he and Virgil are alike indebted for *them*, as for almost every other species of poetic excellence, to Homer. The *Iliad* alone abounds with instances of this pleasing kind of *transition*, which we are now considering, too numerous to be quoted. I shall select only a few of them.

Μυσῶν δ' Χρομίς τε καὶ Ἐνετὸς ἱππότα τε·
Ἀλλ' οὐ οἰωνοῖσι ἐρυσσάτο κηρὶ μέλαιναν.

Ἰλιαδ. Β. 852.

Ἐν δ' ἄλτο δόρυ τε καὶ ἀμφὶ θοῷ ἀλτο, τοῦ δὲ τοῦ δὲ
Ἡδὺ μαχεσσάων, οὐδὲ ἐνὶ πάλαιστρῃ ἔοικε
Στειχέμεν ἐς πόλεμον φίλοι ἄνδρες τὸν δὲ τε δύω
Πωδάρκης ἀνάρσιος γὰρ ἄγον μιλαίνας θανάτοιο.

Ἰλ. Ο. 328.

These two passages Apollonius had evidently before him. The former of them is likewise almost literally translated, and the latter distantly imitated, in the following lines of Virgil:

——Regi gratissimus *Augur*:
Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.

Æn. IX. 329.

Fata canens silvis *genitor* cognomine Histrum:
Ut senior letho canitie lumina solvit,
Injecere manum Parcæ, telisque sacrarunt
Evandri——

But neither Virgil, nor any of the Latin Poets, has the least trace of that admired passage in the sixth Book of the Iliad, where the pathetic turn of the

the *transition* is not the least of its beauties:

Αξυλον δ' αρ' επεφνε βοην αγαθος Διομηδης,
Τυδεος υιον, ος περι κυκτιμενη εν Αρηϊ,
Αφνειος βιοτοιο. φιλος δ' ην ανδροποισι·
Παντας γαρ φιλεεσκεν· οδω ποτε οικια ναιων.
Αλλα οι ετις των γε τοτ' αρκεσε λυγρον ολεθρον,
Προσθεν υπαντιασας———

Ιλιαδ. Ζ. 12.

The critical reader is referred for more transitions of a similar kind to Book II. 872. V. 149, 156. XII. 110. XVI. 837. XXII. 445.

A *change of the persons* we have in that animated, well-known passage, Book XV. 346, which has been also remarked by Longinus:

Εκτωρ δε Τρωεσσιν εκελετο, μακρον αυσας,
Νηυσιν επισσευεσθαι, εα δ' επεα βροτοεντα.
Οι δ' αρ' ιδον αστεος τε πυρι φαεινομενοιο,
Αυτου οι θηκατο μητιεσσομαι———

Gaerhaes, Cornwall. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is observed, in your Magazine for May last, p. 242, that Mr. Warton, in the *History of English Poetry*, produces no authority for supposing Chaucer to have met Petrarch at Milan, at the magnificent wedding of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, with Violante, daughter of Duke Galeazzo. I know not from what writer Mr. Warton took this curious anecdote. But it appears, from an instrument in Rymer, under Edward III. that the Duke of Clarence passed from Dover to Calais, in his way to Milan, in the spring of 1368, with a retinue of 457 men, and 1280 horses. That Chaucer might have attended the Duke, on this remarkable occasion, is by no means improbable. He had now been long retained in the King's service; and, in the preceding year, had received a grant of an annuity of twenty marks, for his faithful services in the capacity of a royal *Valettus*. We are told by Paulus Jovius, that Petrarch was invited to this famous wedding.—I am, &c.

[If this writer had read the *Life of Petrarch*, as well as our account of it, he would there have found such an ample detail of the Duke of Clarence's wedding at Milan, and also of the distinction there shewn to Petrarch, as would have precluded any farther proof of either of these facts. Or, if he could have told us on what authority Mr. Warton founds the anecdote he mentions, of "Chaucer's also being there," we should have been obliged to him for clearing up a point which, at present, is at least obscure, not being mentioned, as we remember, by either of those poets, or in either of their lives by Urry and Sadeq.]

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from* *p.* 368.

FROM Jericho they set forward, by the way of the Wilderness, to the mountain on which Christ fasted, now called *Quaranto*, being in height above six miles. There is only one way to ascend it, hewn out of the rock at the cost of Queen Helen, with forty-five turnings; and of all the company only one Fryar, four Germans, and our countryman durst attempt to climb it. Leaving their soldiers to guard the passage below, at break of day these six repaired to the mountain, and with great difficulty having reached the top, they entered first an umbrageous cave, joining to and under the chapel where, the Fryar told them, Christ fasted 40 days, and also rebuked Satan. Here they dined and refreshed themselves with water which Lithgow carried thither on his back, in a boar's-skin, from Elisha's fountain at the bottom, which by the prayers of that prophet was made sweet, and which is so light (he says) that he had no weight nor trouble in carrying it. From thence they saw most part of the Holy Land, a great way into the two Arabias, and all the length of Jordan. In their return, none, not even the Fryar, would go foremost, because at the narrow end of every turning, between the upper and lower passage, about a man's height, or more, there were only dimples and holes for their feet; and the foremost was to receive them all, and place their feet in the dimples; of which, if any had missed, his sliding down must have carried them both over the rock. For the noble Germans sake, two of whom were great barons, and vassals to the Marquis of Anspach, Signor Strowse, and Signor Cruthen, Lithgow resolved to embrace the danger: so down he went, receiving each of them at every turn, first leading their feet by his hands, and then inveloping them with his arms. Having past half way down, they came to the most dangerous descent of all, where with much difficulty he set safe the four Germans; and then the Fryar coming down trembling and groping, with

with his face and belly to the rock, as Lithgow was fixing his feet, fear brought him down upon him: but he closing with his left arm the Fryar's body fast to the rock, kept strongly his right shoulder to the same place: for if he had saved himself, and let the other fall, he would have thrown them both headlong over the rock: and yet the Germans cried out to him, *Lascia ti quel furfanto cascar alla fondo con il Diavolo, e salva, caro fratello, la vita vostra*, viz. "Let that villain fall to the ground with the Devil, and save, dear brother, your own life." But he neither would nor durst: and at last the Fryar having recovered his fright, Lithgow let him slide gently down between his arm and the rock to the solid path; where he fell upon his knees, and gave him a thousand blessings, with promises of reward. In the afternoon they rejoined the Guardian, and the rest at the foot of the mountain, and the Fryar telling them how he had saved his life, Lithgow was embraced and thanked by all the fraternity. An hour within night they arrived at Jerusalem, the gate being kept open on purpose for them, and rested till midnight, at the monastery, having marched that half day above 34 miles. The Guardian and Fryars then prepared to go with them to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, where they were to stay Good Friday and Saturday, and Easter Sunday, till midnight. They took their cook also with them, to dress their diet which they carried. Meanwhile a Jew, "the Frenchman of the Turkish Sanjacke," came and received twelve sequins of gold from each of them, for their several heads and entry at Jerusalem, and for going to the Holy Grave, &c. Two sequins also were given to the Guardian, for his wax candles and other fooleries to be used those three nights; in the whole six guineas; so that from the twenty Franks, the whole sum for this night's labour amounted to 1261. sterl.

The description of the Holy Grave, its glorious chapel, Mount Calvary, &c. and the various superstitious ceremonies performed by the Fryars, at the several (supposed) scenes of our Saviour's passion, we omit. Suffice it to say, that the strangers reposed all the three nights in the second gallery of the chapel. Descending from Calvary, they saw the tombs of Godfrey of Bologne, and K. Baldwin, his brother. About 6000 pilgrims were assembled at this anniversary. For ten pieces of gold the Guardian offered to make our traveller a knight of the Holy Grave, which he refused, knowing the oath he must have taken of allegiance to the Pope, &c. but he saw two other pilgrims receive that order by a gilt spur being put on the right heel, and knighthood conferred by nine blows on the shoulder, from the sword with which Godfrey conquered Jerusalem. On Easter-day, before midnight, they returned to the monastery, and on Monday they travelled over the hilly country of Judea, visiting several other places of note, viz. Emmaus, the valley of Gibeon, the pretended burial-place of Samuel, the Maccabees, Kings of Israel, &c.

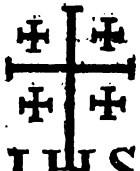
On Thursday they visited the place where (it is said) the cross grew on which Christ suffered, being "reserved by Greeks, who have a convent built over it. And here our author relates a story of a knavish Greek, who came to London to beg a support for the repairs of the decayed monastery, and being entertained and recommended by Gundamore, the Spanish Ambassador, a contribution was granted over all England: but Lithgow meeting "this counterfeit rascall" in Whitehall, and several courtiers desiring him to try whether this Greek had ever been at Jerusalem, &c. he asked where the convent stood? He replied, "in Jerusalem, and upon mount Moriah;" which is false, it being three English miles from the city. Our traveller also "posed him farther" about the situation of Jerusalem, the size of the cloyster, its church, the number of Fryars, &c. &c. none of which questions he could answer, but stood quivering for fear and shame, having never been in Asia, nor those parts; whereupon stealing out of the court, he was no more seen abroad; for he had got at court and in the kingdom above 1200l. sterling.

But to proceed—On the same day they saw an uninhabited house, said to have been Elizabeth's at the time of the salutation, and the sanctuary in which Zacharias was struck dumb, the cave in which St. John did penance, the fountain in which Philip baptized the Eunuch, &c. and lodged that night at Bethlehem, in a Franciscan monastery of six Fryars. After supper they viewed, by candle light, the place where Christ was born, over which is built the most magnificent church in all

all Asia or Africa, being decorated with 150 pillars. In the place of the crib is its resemblance, over which hung lamps of pure gold, constantly burning. They were shewn, also, the place over which the star stayed, and a cave in which the Virgin Mary was hid from Herod's persecution, whose earth, it is alledged, has such virtue, that a little of it drunk in any liquor gives abundance of milk to such child-bearing women as are in want of it; which our traveller boldly affirms to be true, having seen its efficacy tried. A pound weight of this dust he brought to England, and with other rare relicks presented half of it to K. James's Queen. Bethlehem (he adds) is the pleasantest village in all Judea, being situated on a pretty hill, five miles from Jerusalem, and producing olive and fig trees, some corn, and a kind of white wine. The other places that he visited were, Solomon's fish-ponds, Joseph's pit, David's cave, Rachel's tomb, Habakkuk's house, Bathsheba's pond, David's ruined palace, Simeon's habitation, the Potters-field, the pool and ruined tower of Siloam, the brook Cedron, the castle and tomb of Lazarus, Martha's house, &c. and all these and more he describes more particularly than they ever were before, having employed twelve days in viewing them. And while he and the ten other Franks were waiting at Jerusalem for a caravan of Grand Cairo, to go down to Egypt, Fryar Lorenzo, whose life Lithgow had saved on the *Quarante* (*see above*), privately, but gratefully, presented him with twelve crosses, made of the olive wood of Mount Olivet, each cross having 24 relicks indented in them, with forty pair of chaplets made of the same wood, two pair of Turkish handkerchiefs, and three pair of garters and girdles of the Holy Grave. And a christian purveyor for the Fryars engraved on their several arms, upon Christ's sepulchre, the name of Jesus and the Holy Cross, at their own desire, according to the model underneath. But Lithgow "decyphered and subjoined below" his "the four incorporate crowns of K. James, with this inscription, *Vivat* Jacobus *Rex*;" giving the fellow two piastres.

He fixed, also, these lines for K. James.

"Long may he live, and long may God above [love!
Confirm, reward, encrease his christian
That he (blest King of men) may never cease [Peace;
To keep this badge, the sacred Prince of
And there's the motto of his maiden crown,
Hæc nobis invicta manent, ne'er wonne."



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1612.

The guardian, however, hearing this, was much offended at his polluting that holy place with the name of such an arch enemy to the Romish church. But hearing Lithgow recite "his heroic virtues, his bounty, wisdom, and learning," his fury abated; and he begged him to intreat some gratuity from his Majesty, for maintaining those sacred monuments, his subjects being as free here as they. Which he performed, after his arrival in England, when he presented to his Majesty the turpentine rod, from Jordan, and other rare things in the privy garden of Greenwich. The King replied, "they never sought any help of him, and if they had, he would have supported their necessity."—For 17 days diet at the convent, the whole *stridor dentium* came to 5l. 2s. i. e. six shillings a day. The Guardian's secretary then presented him his patent under their great seal, which cost him three gold sequins. But this he afterwards lost at Malaga. The guide and interpreter had also two sequins from each, and the steward, porter, and cook, one. In the whole, our author's expences and tributes, at Jerusalem, &c. amounted to 18l. 16s. sterling.

sterling. May 12, the other ten and he joined the caravan for Egypt, who furnished all but him (for he never would ride) with camels and dromedaries, and so they marched through the S. W. parts of Judea, towards Idumea, or Edom, bidding farewel to Sion. *(To be continued.)*

THE following paper may be considered as the ultimatum of the American Continental Congress. We shall therefore insert it at full length, referring to our Mag. for Feb. p. 101, for the words of Ld. North's conciliating motion, to which it is an answer.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

THE several assemblies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, having referred to the Congress a resolution of the House of Commons of Great-Britain, (for which see February Mag. p. 101) the Congress took the said resolution into consideration, and are thereupon of opinion,

THAT the colonies of America are entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of giving and granting their own money: that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purposes it shall be made, and what shall be its amount? and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their constitutions, to prescribe the purposes for which money shall be levied on them, to take to themselves the authority of judging of their condition, circumstances, and situations, and of determining the amount of the contributions to be levied.

That, as the colonies possess a right of appropriating their gifts, so are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to see that they be not wasted among the venal and corrupt, for the purpose of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the support of standing armies, inconsistent with their freedom, and subversive of their quiet. To propose, therefore, as this resolution does, that the monies given by the colonies shall be subject to the disposal of parliament alone, is to propose that they shall relinquish this right of enquiring, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving or withholding our monies, is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shews, how efficacious is its intercession for redress of grievances, and re-establishment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with so powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the proposition contained in this resolution is unreasonable and insidious: unreasonable, because, if we declare we accede to it, we declare without reservation, we will purchase the favour of parliament, not knowing at the same time at what price they will please to estimate their favour: it is insidious, because individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the seller too great for all their powers to satisfy, are then to return into opposition, divided from their sister colonies, whom the minister will have previously detached by a grant of easier terms, or by an artful procrastination of a definitive answer.

That the suspension of the exercise of their pretended power of taxation, being expressly made to commensurate with the continuance of our gifts, these must be perpetual to make that so: whereas no experience has shewn that a gift of perpetual revenue secures a perpetual return of duty, or kind disposition. On the contrary, the parliament itself, wisely attentive to this observation, are in the established practice of granting their supplies from year to year only.

Desirous and determined as we are to consider, in the most dispassionate view, every seeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the British parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the sacrifice to men of free spirits, had even fair terms been proffered, as these insidious proposals were, with circumstances of insult and defiance. A proposition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, seems addressed to our fears, rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth, when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unnecessary to raise upon us, by force or by threats, our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themselves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do so in the character of freemen.

We

We are of opinion it is not just that the colonies should be required to oblige themselves to other contributions, while Great Britain possesses a monopoly of their trade. This, of itself, says them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aids in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion. If we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the restrictions on our trade shut to us the resources of wealth, is it just we should bear all other burthens equally with those to whom every resource is open?

We conceive that the British Parliament *has no right to intermeddle* with our provisions for the support of civil government, or administration of justice. *The provisions we have made are such as please ourselves*, and are agreeable to our own circumstances: they answer the substantial purposes of government and of justice, and other purposes than these should not be answered. We do not mean that our people shall be burthened with oppressive taxes, to provide sinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil list. *While parliament pursue their plan of civil government within their own jurisdiction, we also hope to pursue ours without molestation.*

We are of opinion the proposition is altogether unsatisfactory, because it imports only a suspension of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; because, too, it does not propose to repeal the several acts of parliament, passed for the purpose of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of the courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty; taking from us the rights of trial by jury of the vicinage, in cases affecting both life and property; transporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting, by mock-trial, the murderers of colonists from punishment; and quartering soldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of suspending our own legislatures, and of legislating for us themselves in all cases whatsoever. On the contrary, to shew they mean no discontinuance of injury, they pass acts, at the very time of holding out this proposition, for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations, and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquish the exercise of indiscriminate legislation over us.

Upon the whole, this proposition seems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief, that there was nothing in dispute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes; and that the parliament having now been so good as to give up this, the colonies are unreasonable if not perfectly satisfied: whereas, in truth, our adversaries still claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themselves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what is the proposal they keep out of sight, as if no such point was now in contest between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and establish laws, and leave us without any security for our lives or liberties. The proposition seems also to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal security our well-affected fellow-subjects on the other side of the water, till time should be given for the operation of those arms, which a British minister pronounced would instantaneously reduce the "cowardly" sons of America to unreserved submission. But when the world reflects how inadequate to justice are these vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold succession of injuries, which, during a course of eleven years, have been aimed at these colonies; when it reviews the pacific and respectful expostulations, which during that whole time, were the sole arms we opposed to them; when it observes that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were answered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the minister himself, on an early occasion, declared, "that he would never treat with America, till he brought her to his feet;" and that an avowed partisan of ministry has more lately denounced sentence against us, the dreadful sentence, "*Delenda est Carthago*;" that it was done in the presence of a British senate, and, being unreproved by them, must be taken to be their own sentiment (especially as the purpose has already, in part, been carried into exe-

cution, by their treatment of Boston, and burning of Charlestown); when it considers the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumstances of cruelty with which these have commenced and prosecuted hostilities; when these things, we say, are laid together, and attentively considered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreasonable? or can it hesitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the ministerial sentence of death, or abject submission?

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Observations on the Difficulties which embarrassed the historical Credit of the Æneid.

[*Extracted from an Essay on the original Genius and Writings of* Homer, *by the late Robert Wood, Esq; of which an account will be given in our next.*]

THOUGH Virgil found the voyage of his hero sufficiently established in the minds of a people credulously predisposed towards the favourite object of national prejudice; he appears to have been very cautious of endangering its credit, by departing from any of the prevailing popular traditions, which related to that event. And though the obscurity and contradiction, in which the incidents of this supposed migration were involved, gave him scope in the choice of his materials, he made a very sparing use of it; for he seldom ventures to introduce an extraordinary circumstance, that we cannot trace to some previous authority; and he gives some things a place in his poem, for which he can see no temptation, but their contributing to support the truth of his subjects.

The divine mission of his hero offers a ready solution of many of the objections to his establishment in Italy; and is made responsible for all the absurdity and injustice, with which his enemies so naturally charge that undertaking. Auguriis agimur Divum is the short account he gives of the desertion of his own country; and much the same apology is made to Latinus for the invasion of his. This language is adapted with great propriety to the grand purpose of the poet, who insinuating, to a vain and superstitious people, a favourable idea of a late change of government, artfully conciliates reverence and respect to the common origin and connected interests of their civil and religious constitution; and with this view the pious duties of faith, resignation, and obedience, are highly finished in the character of his predestined hero.

But though the established religion and public annals of Rome seemed to have tolerably well secured the credit of a fact, which the Emperor's vanity was eager to encourage, and popular prejudice not less zealous to support; yet Virgil did not care to trust impartial posterity with Homer's short account of this matter, and discovers the most genuine compliment to the Greek poet's historical character, in a sly evasion of its authority; for he adopts the passage from the Iliad, and by changing a syllable in one word, he converts the strongest voucher against the voyage of Æneas, into a prophetic testimony in its favour.

It was still necessary to soften another striking objection, to which the hero's settlement in Italy was liable. The colony he was said to have conducted and established there, retained no marks of their Trojan origin; nor did the descendants of those conquerors preserve the least remains of the manners, customs, language, or even name, of their supposed ancestors, at the same time that they differed greatly from them, both in the modes and objects of their worship.

The Romans would, perhaps, of all nations, be least sensible of the force of this objection; as no people was ever less bigotted to their own manners, or more apt to adopt those of their conquered enemies. Yet Virgil saw, that so very unnatural a neglect of the mother country, and so unaccountable a compliment to the inhabitants of a new conquest, could not pass unnoticed; he therefore closes the poem with the following piece of machinery, perfectly well calculated for a solution of those difficulties.

As Turnus and Æneas are preparing for the final decision by single combat, Jupiter makes a conciliating overture to Juno, and expostulates with her upon the inutility of endless opposition to the decrees of fate:

"*Qua jam finis erit, conjux? quid denique restat?*
"*Indigitem Æneam scis ipsa, et scire fateris,*
"*Deberi cœlo, fatisque ad sidera tolli.*
"*Quid struis?*" *&c.*

He then intreats her to desist; and, first putting her in mind of the unhappy

happy lengths to which her passion had been already indulged, he concludes with a concise and positive injunction to proceed no further;

"*Ulterius tentare veto.*"

The goddess, who could retard, but not controul, the will of Jove, answers submissively, apologizes for her past conduct, and promises to renounce the cause. But in return she requests,

"*Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,*
"*Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucrosque vocari,*
"*Aut voces mutare viros, aut vertere vestes,*" *&c.*

Jupiter grant her petitions, and declares,

"*Sermonem Ausonii patrium, moresque tenebunt;*
"*Utque est, nomen erit: commixti corpore tantum*
"*Subsident Teucri: morem ritusque sacrorum*
"*Adjiciam; faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos,*" *&c.*

Here, we see, that the poet is obliged to have recourse to a decree of Jupiter to account for the want of affinity between the language, manners, names, and religions, rites, and ceremonies, of Troy and Rome. But he had still other difficulties to encounter. The Æneid is, like the Iliad, full of machinery; and Virgil's imitation of Homer, in this particular, lay under two very great disadvantages. The first of these, of which we have before taken notice, was, that the scenery of Homer's mythology was fixed in Greece, and adapted to the action of the Iliad. The second was, that the parts, which the dramatis personæ of this mythology acted in the Trojan story, were arranged not exactly in the manner most suitable to the purpose of Virgil. For he is by these means deprived of the character in which Minerva appears with so much propriety in the Odyssey; and is obliged to put his pious legislative hero under the protection of Venus. This goddess, though very fit to have the conduct of his affairs at Carthage, when he is carrying on an amour with Dido, was not so well qualified to promote his views in Italy, Dum conderet urbem, inferretque Deos Latio. Again, Juno having been employed in the Iliad as the inveterate enemy of Troy, takes an active part in the Æneid against the establishment of the Roman empire. It is true, the poet derives from this the happiest allusions to some of the most interesting scenes in the Roman history. But, surely, her first appearance in this hostile character, at the opening of the poem, must have been an awkward circumstance, when Juno Romana was the favourite deity of Rome.

Tum vos, O Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis; cineri quæ hæc mittite nostro
Munera: nullus amor populis, nec fœdera sunto.
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos;
Nunc, olim, quocunque dabunt se tempore vires:

ÆNEID. L. iv. v. 622.

It was not proper that the reader should wait for the unraveling of the plot to have this matter explained; he is therefore apprized in the first book, that this enmity of the goddess is to be controverted into protection and regard; and Jupiter promises,

"*Consilia in melius referet; mecumque fovebit*
"*Romanos rerum dominos,*" *&c.*

Accordingly, towards the conclusion of the last book, this reconciliation is effected:

"*Annuit hic Juno, et mentem lætata retorsit.*"

The great point being thus settled, Turnus is killed, and the poem ends.

From this digression on the conduct of the Roman poet, with regard to the event which he chose for his subject, I would infer, that, notwithstanding the powerful prejudices of Rome in its favour, he was apprehensive of objections, which might be drawn as well from Homer's authority, as from the incredible singularity of a colony's retaining no traces of the names, language, dress, or religious rites of their ancestors.

Account of a Letter on the Extirpation of the Small-Pox, lately published in Germany, *by Dr.* Frederick Casimir, *Physician at* Manheim.

WHILE the opposers of inoculation have had the mortification to see almost all the able physicians of *Europe* declaring themselves more and more in favour of this practice, new subjects of grief and offence are preparing for them. At least, two *German* physicians have undertaken to prove, that the extirpation of the small-pox, both natural and artificial, is very possible. Dr. *Krause*, an eminent physician at *Leipsick*, is the first who has had the courage to advance this position. [illegible] a dissertation published last year, [illegible] ventured to maintain, [illegible]

pox, which by length of time has acquired among us the right of a denizen, far from being a necessary evil, and which almost all men must undergo once in their lives, might very easily be prevented, if for this purpose the same preventives were taken as are used in regard to the plague. Dr. *Casimir* had before conceived the possibility of being preserved from the small-pox; but he did not dare to publish his thoughts on this subject, and he was contented himself with communicating them to a friend. But now, encouraged by the example of Dr. *Krause*, he undertakes to prove, in the work of which we are speaking, 1. That it is possible to extirpate the small-pox; and, 2. That inoculation might be used with success for the cure of diseases that are often incurable by every other method.

1. Dr. *Casimir* is far from believing that the small-pox has its origin in us from our first formation, and that it proceeds from a seed, from a poison that we carry in our blood when we come into the world. According to him, the variolous fever is owing to the same causes which occasion every other inflammatory fever; and, in order to hinder the inflammation from degenerating into *pus*, in order to prevent the pustules and imposthumes, all that is necessary is, to endeavour immediately to stop the fever, and to conquer it. If the pustules appear, it is because, far from opposing, we only think of favouring the eruption. As soon as a child, who has not had the small pox, begins to be out of order, we are alarmed, and believe that it is going to have this distemper. With this view, no means are used for the cure of an indisposition which would have no bad consequence if it was immediately opposed; and precious time is lost in waiting, as it is said, to see what will happen. The evil thus neglected gains ground daily, and becomes the more violent, inasmuch as children are generally confined in very hot chambers*, they are put to bed, they are overwhelmed with bed cloaths, they are stuffed with cordials, alexipharmicks, and I know not how many drugs, in order to expel the pretended variolous poison. Instead, then, of lowering the fever, they industriously increase it, which may be called throwing oil on the fire; and it is no wonder that by such management an evil very slight in itself becomes a serious malady, and that its consequences are frequently dreadful.

In order to prove that the small pox is no more at bottom than an inflammation, Dr. *Casimir* enumerates its various symptoms, and shews that even those which appear the most remarkable, salivation, for instance, the pustules, the blackness which sometimes surrounds them, and which is thought so bad a symptom, &c. are not owing to a particular venom, but are the natural effects of an inflammatory fever when we have neglected to stop its progress.

But, it may be said, if the small-pox is no more than an inflammation, why are we not often attacked by it as well as by every other inflammatory disorder? This case, if we may believe our author, does often happen; many people have had the small pox several times, and, which above all ought to be observed, this distemper frequently appears again in another form, *e. g.* in that of the measles, the chicken-pox, the scarlet fever, &c. The author shews the similitude between these different disorders and the small-pox, and on the measles in particular he makes one observation which he thinks new: it is, that they may be made to suppurate, so as in some measure to degenerate into the small pox. For this purpose, when the eruption is made, and the pimples are all formed, there need only be given to the patient some bark in small doses; if the fever is too high, he may be made to take it with some cooling things; and if on the contrary it is too low, a little opium may be substituted in the room of them. By this means, the pustules, instead of growing hard, drying up, and falling off in scales, will come to suppuration, and will exactly resemble the small-pox. The second fever, which always attends the measles, and which is the most dangerous, will be the same as in the other distemper.

But, to return, our ingenious author makes great use of this disease being a new one, and remarks, that, if this were a necessary evil, whose leaven we bring with us into the world, our ancestors would have been liable to it as well as we. Now, no mention is made of it in the works of *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, though most certainly those two great

* In *Germany*, he must mean; for in *Holland*, as well as in *France* and *England*, they have generally adopted, in the cure of the small-pox, the excellent method of *Sydenham* and *Boerhaave*.

great men were the best observers of antiquity, and have described all epidemical disorders with the utmost exactness. Some learned men have, indeed, thought that they could discover some traces of the small-pox in their writings; and Dr. *Casimir* is aware of what has been said on this subject by *Rhazes* the *Arabian**, *M. de Violante*†, and above all by *M. de Hahn*‡; but he thinks that they have been unanswerably confuted by the celebrated *M. de Werlhoff* §. And almost all the learned agree that this malady is very modern, and that it came to us from the *Egyptians* and *Arabians*, among whom it appeared about the beginning of the seventh century. It cannot be affirmed that no one had been attacked with it before that time; our author allows that there may have been instances of it, but he thinks with reason that they must have been very rare, as the old physicians have not mentioned them.

After all, it is undeniable that many nations felt not this scourge till within these few years. Father *Labat* informs us, that it was entirely unknown to the *Caribbees* in *America* before the arrival of the *Europeans*. The *Greenlanders* received it from the *Danes*, in 1734, and had never heard it mentioned before. Those among the *Tartars* who lived only on flesh and milk were not liable to it in 1734, and perhaps are not so yet. The *Calmucks* also are in a happy ignorance in this respect; and the famous Dr. *Mead* assures us that the natives of *Cape Verd* were for the first time infected with this malady in 1718 by the *Europeans*, who then made them this fatal present. If, then, the *Caribbees*, the inhabitants of *Cape Verd*, the *Greenlanders*, the *Tartars*, and the *Calmucks*, were not acquainted with the small pox before we carried it to them, it is evident that it is not a necessary evil, whose seeds are born with us. And, since our ancestors knew it not 1000 years ago; why may we not flatter ourselves with bringing back again those happy days, and with being at length totally delivered from this dreadful malady? This is what several able physicians have also hoped: Dr. *Casimir* quotes among others the great *Boerhaave* ‖, who believed that it was not impossible to find a method of being preserved from the small-pox, and wished much that it was sought after, on account of the vast benefit that would from thence accrue to mankind. He conjectures that this excellent effect might be produced by antimony and mercury reduced by the assistance of art to a great degree of penetrability; but experience has not justified this conjecture; and it is even found, says our author, that mercury is very pernicious in the small-pox.

He then proceeds to explain himself on the use that he thinks might be made of inoculation; but this we must defer for want of room.

* Meadi Opera, pp. 357, 358.
† De Violante de Variolis, sect. 2—9.
‡ De Hahn Variolarum Antiquitates &c.
§ Werlhoff de Variolis & Anthracibus.
‖ Boerh. Aphorif. sect. 1391.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent S. W. at page 234 of your May Magazine, will probably not dislike to see the anecdote from *Macpherson*'s History, relative to Sir PHELIM O'NEALE, amply confirmed in a scarce pamphlet by *Tho. Carte*, intitled, "The Irish Massacre set in a clear light; wherein Mr. Baxter's Account of it in the History of his own Life, and the Abridgment thereof by Dr. Calamy, are fully considered," &c. Lond. 1714, quarto. At page 9, he particularly refers to Dr. *Nalson*'s "Impartial Collections," vol. ii. page 528, 529, 530; where, in the deposition of Dr. *Ker*, the Dean of *Ardagh*, is the fullest proof of the pardon offered to O'NEALE, upon condition of his accusing his innocent Sovereign. But the whole of *Carte*'s pamphlet is indeed well worthy of the perusal of every person who makes truth the object of his enquiries. It may not be amiss also to refer your correspondent to Vol. iv. page 386 of his "History of England," printed in 1755; from which it likewise appears, that Sir PHELIM O'NEALE, at his trial and execution, confessed, that he tore off the broad seal from a patent of Lord *Charlemont*, and fixed it to his own forged commission; which very patent, containing a grant of some lands in *Tyrone*, "was, upon a suit relating to those lands, about twenty-three years ago, produced by the late Lord *Charlemont*, at the assizes of *Tyrone*, having on it evident marks of the seal's being torn thence, and an old indorsement attesting the fact; and was allowed by the Judges as a proper evidence to prove that nobleman's right to the lands in question."

VINDEX.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to make an observation or two on a letter in your last Magazine, by one who signs himself *A Friend to the Navy*. He says, "that the shipwrights not succeeding in their attempt to obtain an increase of pay by petitioning the King, the Parliament, the Admiralty and Navy Boards, it was thought adviseable by the latter, *as an encouragement and for the good of the petitioners*, to pay them according to their earnings as practised in merchant's yards; and accordingly *such as chose it* were *allowed* to work at task work in the King's yards."—I would beg leave to ask whether a plan which evidently puts it in the power of any petty officer to deprive the workmen of the hard-earned reward of their labour can possibly be for their encouragement? To assert that the shipwrights had their choice whether they would work at task work or otherwise is so gross a misrepresentation as to need no contradiction, it being well known, that from Plymouth and Portsmouth yards petitions AGAINST the task-work were REPEATEDLY presented, but without effect. In consequence of which they refused to work, till threatened with a discharge from the service. — They *might* murmur, but they *must* make trial? After using every dutiful means to obtain redress they found themselves compelled to unite in a body to oppose the iron hand of oppression, which was now stretched out against them. But this union, which for a while held the whole body together as one man, was, after a most noble stand, broken by corruption, and some prevailed on to return to their labour, having first obtained a promise that the task-work should be abolished. This has brought in the rest. But last week, notwithstanding this promise, an order was issued to the different yards to put the men again at task, which they have very nobly and resolutely refused to comply with.

The heavy complaints urged against those men for their *outrageous* and *cruel* behaviour are of a piece with every other part of that correspondent's account. I was a spectator of the riot at Plymouth yard, which consisted of a number of boys, assisted by some enraged women, who, on a wooden horse, carried two men through the streets for entering into the dock-yard as shipwrights, who had never served their apprenticeship to the trade, and consequently were not entitled to it. In this punishment, which is not unfrequent among themselves, the men, when at work in the yard, usually assist the boys, but among the mob not a dozen shipwrights were to be seen, and the few that were there were only spectators.

The riot at Woolwich, and the necessity for sending a guard from town, the public papers gave too just an account of to need a contradiction from the pen of your constant reader

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE taken this opportunity to acquaint you, that on Friday the 8th of September there happened in this town, about 10 P. M. a pretty smart shock of an earthquake. Being asleep in bed at the time of the earthquake, I did not perceive it; but several persons, who were up and awake, were sensible of the commotion, and others, who were asleep in bed, were awaked by it; and those who were awake in bed felt the shock very sensibly. At Longford-house, a seat of Lord Shrewsbury, distant about half a mile from town, Mrs. Roycroft, a tenant, who lives in one part of the house, felt the motion as she lay in bed, and perceived the bed raised up under her, which occasioned her to rise and call for a candle, to enquire into the cause, imagining some person to be concealed under the bed. Neither the Hon. James Dormer, Esq; his lady, or Mr. Slaughter, a gentleman who resides with them, or any of their servants, who live in another part of the house, perceived the shock, as I am credibly informed. This earthquake extended to Shrewsbury, Coalbrook-Dale, Wellington, Wolverhampton, Brewood, and many other places, but was not attended with any damage.

Newport, Shropshire, I am, &c.
Sept. 18, 1775. S. WATSON.

M. URBAN,

IN some MS. collections of a deceased friend I found lately the following particulars of the Tragedy mentioned in the Life of Dr. Ridley, Vol. XLIV. p. 504. "*The Fruitless Redress*; a Tragedy. Written in the year 1728, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher (Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, afterwards Bishop of Kildare), Mr. Eyre, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Ridley, of

Poplar.

Poplar. Mr. Morrison married, and settled in Dorsetshire. The 4th act (by Jennings) seems too long. In it is one passage extenuating suicide, preparatory (alas!) to his unhappy fate. The whole play is writ with spirit, in an uniform style, and a good taste. An act was writ by each of them.

Characters.

Cassanes, King of Persia.
Miranes, Prime Minister.
Abdallah, his son.
Artaban, son of Cassanes.
Semanthe, the wife of Abdallah."

Mr. URBAN,

MR Simmons, of Kent, a very elegant and accurate anatomist, in his *Elements of Anatomy*, lately published, seems to be of opinion, that the urinary bladder has no *sphincter*, as it has been usually supposed. He does not fully describe the manner in which the urine is contained in the bladder, but refers the reader to M. Lieutard's Essais Anatomiques; a book which, from not having been translated, is but very little known in this country.—If the ingenious writer, or some of your correspondents, will, through the channel of your useful Magazine, treat more particularly on this subject, I have no doubt but that all your medical readers will be obliged, of which number is your obedient humble servant, H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

AS I sincerely wish to be of service to the public, by inserting the following scheme in your Magazine, you will greatly oblige yours, &c. H. E.

LET a thousand people subscribe 100l. each; let this sum of 100,000l. be vested in the public funds, and the interest thereof be regularly paid to the subscribers, on producing a certificate from the minister and church-wardens of the parish where they reside, to prove they are alive; the money either to be paid to them or their order. On the decease of any of the subscribers, the interest of their money to be divided amongst those that survive. The longest liver of the thousand to have the interest of the whole 100,000l. None of the executors of the subscribers to have any claim either to principal or interest, except those of the ten longest survivors, who, on the decease of the longest liver, shall have the principal sum of 100,000l. divided among them.

A Copy of the Petition from the General Congress, in America, *to his Majesty, which was delivered to Lord* Dartmouth *the 1st of this Month, and to which, his Lordship said, no Answer would be given.*

Sept. 4, 1775. RICHARD PENN, ARTHUR LEE.

To the KING's *Most Excellent Majesty.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusets bay, Rhode-island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in general congress, entreat your Majesty's gracious attention to this our humble petition.

The union between our mother-country and these colonies, and the energy of mild and just government, produced benefits so remarkably important, and afforded such assurance of their permanency and increase, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain rising to a power the most extraordinary the world had ever known. Her rivals observing that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil dissentions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undisturbed, resolved to prevent her receiving so continual and formidable an accession of wealth and strength, by checking the growth of these settlements, from which they were to be derived.

In the prosecution of this attempt, events so unfavourable to the design took place, that every friend to the interest of Great-Britain and these colonies entertained pleasing and reasonable expectations of seeing an additional force and extention immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of ancient and warlike enemies to a greater distance.

At the conclusion, therefore, of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by British arms, your loyal colonies, having

having contributed to its success by such repeated and strenuous exertions as frequently procured them the distinguished approbation of your Majesty, of the late King, and of parliament, doubted not but that they should be permitted, with the rest of the empire, to share in the blessings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conquest. While these recent and honourable acknowledgments of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that august legislature, the parliament, undefaced by the imputation, or even the suspicion, of any offence, they were alarmed by a new system of statutes and regulations, adopted for the administration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the most painful fears and jealousies; and, to their inexpressible astonishment, perceived the dangers of a foreign quarrel quickly succeeded by domestic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were their anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this system, to promote the welfare of the mother country: for, though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and prosperity of Great-Britain.

We shall decline the ungrateful task of describing the irksome variety of artifices practised by many of your Majesty's ministers, the delusive pretences, fruitless terrors, and unavailing severities, which have from time to time been dealt out by them in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a series of years past the progress of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies, which have flowed from this fatal source. Your Majesty's ministers persevering in their measures, and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent from the affections of your still faithful colonists, that, when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and, if it continues, what may be the consequence, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our distress.

Knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow-subjects, and ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British empire. Thus called upon to address your Majesty on affairs of such moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earnestly desirous of performing this office with the utmost deference to your Majesty; and we therefore pray that your royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the most favourable constructions of our expressions on so uncommon an occasion.

Could we represent, in their full force, the sentiments which agitate the minds of us, your dutiful subjects, we are persuaded your Majesty would ascribe any seeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehensible intention, but to the impossibility of reconciling the usual appearances of respect with a just attention to our preservation against those artful and cruel enemies, who abuse your royal confidence and authority for the purpose of effecting our destruction.

Attached to your Majesty's person, family, and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great-Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most *ardently desire the former harmony between her* and these colonies may be restored, but that a *concord may be established* between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries; and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and, by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that, notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal colonists, during the course of the present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive

our

our origin, to request such a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconsistent with *her dignity or her welfare.* These, related as we are to her, honour and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to support and advance; and the apprehensions that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief, being once removed, your Majesty will find your faithful subjects, on this continent, *ready and willing*, at all times, as they have ever been, with their *lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty, and of our mother-country.*

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed, to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system before mentioned, and to settle peace through every part of your dominions; with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient, for facilitating these important purposes, that your *Majesty be pleased to direct some mode by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne*, in pursuance of their common councils, may be *improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation*; and that, in the mean time, measures be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects, and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's colonies be repealed. For by such arrangements, as your Majesty's wisdom can form, for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the colonists toward their sovereign and the parent-state, that the wished-for opportunity would soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by *every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists.*

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign, and that your descendants may govern the dominions, with honour to themselves, and happiness to their subjects, is our sincere and fervent prayer.

JOHN HANCOCK.

[Signed by all the Delegates.]

Mr. URBAN,

IF the following inconsiderable particulars concerning Mr. Pope's person, &c. deserve a place in your Mag. they are much at your service. I took them down, without arrangement, from the mouth of an ancient and respectable domestic, who lived many years in the family of Lord Oxford.

Mr. Pope was unable to dress or undress himself, or get into bed without help; nor could he stand upright till a kind of stays, made of stiff linen, were laced on him, one of his sides being contracted almost to the back-bone. He wanted much waiting on, but was very liberal to the maid-servants about him, so that he had never reason to complain of being neglected. These females attended him at night, and, in the morning, brought him his writing-desk to bed, lighted his fire, drew on his stockings, &c. which offices he often summoned them to perform at very early hours; so that, when any part of their other business was left undone, their common excuse was, that they had been employed with Mr. Pope, and then no farther reprehension was to be dreaded. He ordered coffee to be made several times in a day, that he might hold his head over its steam, as a temporary relief to the violent head-achs from which he usually suffered. His hair having almost entirely fallen off, he sometimes dined at Lord Oxford's table in a velvet cap; but, when he went to court, he put on a tie-wig and black clothes, and had a little sword peeping out by his pocket-hole. It was difficult to persuade him to drink a single glass of wine. He and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu had frequent quarrels, which usually ended in their alternate desertion of the house. When Mr. Pope wanted to go out any where in the evening, he always sent for Mrs. Blount to accompany him in a hackney-coach. He often resided at Lord Oxford's while the family was absent in the country, and whatever he ordered was got ready for his dinner. He would sometimes, without any provocation, leave his noble landlord for many months, nor would return till courted back by a greater number of notes, messages, and letters, than the servants were willing to carry. He would occasionally joke with my Lord's domestics, as well as higher company, but was never seen to laugh himself, even when he had set the whole table in a roar at Tom Hearne, Humphrey Wanley, or any other persons whose manners were as strongly tinctured with singularity.

I am, &c. D.

56. EPITOME

56. EPITOME *of* Philosophical Transactions, *Vol.* LXV. *for the Year* 1775. *Part* I. 7*s.* 6*d.* Davis.

ART. I. *Extract of a Letter from Dr.* John Ingenhousz, *F. R. S. to Sir.* John Pringle, *Bart. P. R. S. containing some Experiments on the Torpedo, made at* Leghorn, *Jan.* 1, 1773, *(after having been informed of those of Mr.* Walsh,) *dated* Salizburg, *March* 27, 1773.

These fish being gently pressed on the side of the head occasioned a shock; or trembling, as well out of the water as in it, sometimes very weak, at other times very strong, and by giving one shock did not lose the power of giving another, as strong, and sometimes stronger. For the other experiments made by this *live machine* we must refer to the article.

ART. II. *An Account of Two Giants Causeways; or Groups of prismatic basaltine Columns, and other curious vulcanic Concretions, in the* Venetian *State in* Italy; *with some Remarks on the Characters of these and other similar Bodies, and on the physical Geography of the Countries in which they are found. By* John Strange, *Esq; F. R. S.*

This article is accompanied by two accurate drawings, 1, a topographical view of a part of the S. E. side of a hill, called Monte Rosso, about 7 miles nearly S. from Padua, and a mile W. of Abano, representing a natural range of prismatic columns, of different shapes and sizes, much resembling that part of the Giants Causeway in Ireland, which is called the *Organs*; and, 2, a similar representation of the W. side of another basaltine hill, called *The Devil's Hill*, near San Giovanni Illarione, about 10 miles, nearly N. W. of Vicenza. Of a large and curious discussion of this subject, the substance seems to be, that "few vulcanic mountains have been entirely thrown up from the bowels of the earth, like the Monte di Cenere, the island of Santorino, &c. but, on the contrary, that they mostly appear to have pre existed in another state, and to have suffered by fire only locally, and more or less partially; or, having afforded only passages to explosions and eruptions, are partly in an original state within, and partly increased by new and additionals materials, superadded to their surface by successive eruptions; as seems to be the case of some of the Andes, Vesuvius, &c." Interspersed are several observations on the physical geography, and particular vulcanic phænomena, of these mountains, and also of Auvergne, Velay, and the Euganean hills, in Lombardy, of whose vulcanic productions some specimens are engraved. From this part, as Petrarch, of late, has been a favourite subject, we shall beg leave to extract the following passage: "If Vaucluse, near Avignon, in France, is become celebrated from the memory of the plaintive and eloquent Petrarch, Arqua* ought still to be more so; since not only his remains lie there, in a large *sarcophagus* of red Veronese marble, in the church-yard, but his villa at Arqua is still in being, and preserves some pastoral and historical fresco paintings of himself and his Laura, of no inconsiderable merit. His great armed chair, and the skeleton of his cat, are also still in being. This villa was his retreat, during his residence at Padua, where he was a canon of the cathedral."

ART. III. *An Enquiry, to shew, what was the ancient English Weight and Measure according to the Laws or Statutes, prior to the Reign of* Henry VII. *By* Henry Norris, *Esq;*

Henry VII. it appears, altered both the weights and measures, by introducing the Troy pound, and increasing the bushel. The use of the Avoirdupois weight was first directed by statute 24 Henry VIII. but how, or when, it came first into private use is not known.

ART. IV. *The Description of an Apparatus for impregnating Water with fixed Air; and of the Manner of conducting that Process. By* John Mervin Nooth, *M. D. F. R. S.*

ART. V. *Account of a Musical Instrument, which was brought by Capt.* Fourneaux, *from the Isle of* Amsterdam, *in the South-Seas, to* London, *in the year* 1774, *and given to the Royal Society. By* Joshua Steele, *Esq;*

ART. VI. *Remarks on a larger System of Reed Pipes, from the Isle of Amsterdam, with some Observations on the Nose Flute of* Otaheite. *By the same.*

These three articles cannot be understood without diagrams, and the two last will interest only adepts in music.

The manner of blowing the pipes, of which in one system there are nine, and in the other ten, was the same as people use to whistle in the pipe-hole of a drawer key. The nose-flute gives only four sounds, with the first degree of breath.

[* In his "Life" frequently misprinted "Argua."]

ART. VII. *Description of a New Dipping-Needle. By Mr.* John Lorimer, *of Pensacola.*

This cannot be abridged.

ART. VIII. *Bill of Mortality, for Chester, for the year* 1773. *By* J. Haygarth, *M. D. F. R. S.*

In 1772 one half of the inhabitants of this healthy city appeared to arrive at twenty years of age. In 1773, one half lived to be thirty-six years old; and in St. Michael's parish, of 618, ten only died. The first table is of "deaths, ages, and conditions;" the second of "diseases of different ages;" the third of "diseases of different months:" by them the observation is confirmed, that women live longer than men.

ART. IX. *Experiments on a New Colouring Substance, from the Island of Amsterdam, in the South-Seas. By Mr.* Peter Woulfe, *F. R. S.*

This substance is of the resinous kind, and has a good deal of affinity, with *annotta*. For the experiments we must refer to the article.

ART. X. *Experiments and Observations on the* Gymnotus Electricus, *or Electrical Eel. By* Hugh Williamson, *M. D.*

The *Gymnotus* seems possessed of powers superior to, or rather different from, those of the Torpedo, communicating a painful sensation, like that of an electrical shock, to those who touched it, and killing its prey at a distance. This effect depends entirely on the will of the eel, and is owing to the true electrical fluid, which it discharges from its body. It is a fresh-water fish, and was caught in Guiana, W. of Surinam.

ART. XI. *An Account of the* Gymnotus Electricus, *or Electrical Eel. By* Alexander Garden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

These experiments were made at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, on five of these fish, taken in Surinam river. The largest was three feet eight inches long, and some, it is said, have been seen upwards of twenty feet, whose stroke, or shock, was instant death.

ART. XII. *Experiments and Observations in an heated Room. By* Charles Blagden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

By these experiments, which were made by Dr. George Fordyce, Capt. Phipps, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and this writer, in three rooms where Fahrenheit's thermometer stood from 85° to 212°, it appears that the body has a power of destroying heat, as it sunk the quicksilver very fast, when the room was brought nearly to its *maximum* of heat. And the principal use of them is to explode the common theories of the generation of heat in animals.

ART. XIII. *The supposed Effect of boiling upon Water, in disposing it to freeze more readily, ascertained by Experiments. By* Joseph Black, *M. D. Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh.*

In all these experiments boiled water froze much sooner than water not boiled.

ART. XIV. *Experiments on the Dipping-Needle. Made by* Thomas Hutchins.

These, which were made at the Orkney islands, and in Hudson's-bay and straits, by desire of the society, cannot be abridged.

ART. XV. *A Meteorological Journal, for the Year* 1774; *kept at the Royal Society's House, by Order of the President and Council.*

In this journal the weather, winds, quantity of rain, height of the barometer, and of the thermometer within and without, every day about 8 and 2 o'clock, are described. The quantity of rain in the whole year was 26,328 inch. or about 26¼ inches. The variation of the magnetic needle is also observed from August 21 to Sept. 5, both days inclusive.

With this article the volume ends.

57. *Original Papers; containing the Secret History of* Great Britain *from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of* Hannover *. To which are prefixed, Extracts from the Life of* James II. *as written by himself. The whole arranged and published by* James Macpherson, *Esq; 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.* Strahan.

"THE Stuart papers contained in these volumes consist of the collection of Mr. Nairne, who was under secretary, from the Revolution to the end of the year 1713, to the ministers of King James II. and to those of his son. The Hannover papers comprehend the material part of the correspondence and secret negotiations of that family, their agents, and their friends, in Britain, throughout the reign of Queen Anne. The extracts from the Life of King James II. consisting of more than thirty sheets of

* So it is always spelt in this work.

print,

print, were partly taken by the late Mr. Carte, and partly by the editor, in a journey he made for that purpose to France. Mr. Nairne's papers came into the possession of Mr. Carte some time before his death. To these the editor, who had free access to such manuscripts as lie open in the Scotch college at Paris, hath added many valuable acquisitions of his own. The originals are in the hands of the bookseller."

Such is the short account given of this collection in the prefixed "advertisement," and the sources from which it is drawn are more fully explained in the "introduction." We agree with the editor, that these papers are "both striking and new;" and that the "Memoirs of King James," in particular, (which are continued from the Restoration to the end of the year 1698) "do him credit as a man, though not as a fine writer, must be faithful, as being in general written on the spot, and have an air of veracity much more valuable than the best-turned periods." Why the Stuart papers lay so long neglected, or how Carte obtained Nairne's collection, it is needless, and perhaps not easy, to explain. For the Brunswick papers the public are indebted to Mr. Duane, who having, by accident, discovered and purchased ten large quarto volumes of them, placed them all in the hands of the editor.

The first striking article in King James's Memoirs is his account (which in almost every circumstance is new) of the four days sea fight with the Dutch (in which he commanded, being then Duke of York), in June 1665. Their escape (in absolute contradiction to Burnet) he imputes entirely to Brounker's officious fears: and, in 1666, he opposed (he tells us) "the laying up the great ships," a measure for which hitherto he has been always blamed, and which occasioned the loss and disgrace at Chatham. Some secret intrigues of Carlisle and Shaftesbury, in 1668 (before unknown), are here explained. But we must hasten to that more interesting intelligence which this royal writer gives us after his abdication, and which every lover of truth and his country must peruse with grief and surprise. We mean the intrigues and correspondence carried on with that Prince and his family by many of those patriots to whom, in great measure, he owed his expulsion, Godolphin, Danby, Churchill, &c. and of which, however problematical may be the charge brought by another Scotchman against Russel and Sidney, proofs more authentic and less questionable are here exhibited. A suspicion of the secret intrigues of Marlborough, it now appears, was the reason of King William's sending him to the Tower in 1692. But who would have conceived it possible, that this great champion of whiggism, who so early forsook and deserted one master, should, in the year 1694, betray another, by informing King James of the design on Brest? Yet this, that Prince, whose veracity is unimpeached, here affirms; and the letter of intelligence is inserted. This, indeed, as Mr. Macpherson expresses it, is a "most capital instance of his thorough repentance," and, had his letter been intercepted, would doubtless have proved so in another sense. Who could have suspected, that this victorious general made such professions of attachment both to the Pretender and the Elector of Hanover, as to be thanked by both families? Who could have thought that the admiral, who defeated King James's most sanguine hopes at La Hogue *, and the minister † who, in Q. Anne's reign, "by a happy timidity, in a manner insured success to his rivals," were both uniformly in the interest of the exiled family? Yet this and much more is here brought to light. We cannot, however, give credit to the following anecdote, though, as one of the most extraordinary in the work, we are tempted to insert it.

"*Sir* George Hewit's *Death-bed Confession of Lord* Churchill's *Intention to kill* James II. *communicated to Mr.* Carte, *in a Letter from* Alexander Malet, *of* Combe-Flory, *dated Sept.* 2, 1745, *and extracted from his Uncle's Pocket-book.*

"November 19, 1709, Dr. Sheridan, the deprived Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, told me, at his house in Sackville-street, in Piccadilly, that he saw, several years ago, at the Earl of Peterborough's house, the death-bed confession of Sir George Hewit (made Lord Hewit by King William), who died at Chester of a sickness he had contracted at Dundalk-camp, in Ireland. In this confession he declared, that nothing troubled his conscience more than the treacherous part he had

* Russel. † Godolphin.

acted against King James; and, particularly, among other things, he mentioned a meeting at Mr. Hatton Compton's lodgings in St. Alban's-street, at the landing of the Prince of Orange, where were present himself, the Lord Churchill, the Bishop of London, Col. Kirk, and others, whose names the Bishop could not call to mind. Sir George affirmed, that, at the meeting, it was debated how they should best further the designs of the Prince of Orange, and defeat those of King James, whose success, they were sensible, would be the ruin of themselves and their religion. It was, therefore, then resolved, that King James should be secured and delivered up to the Prince of Orange, which they thought might best be done when William Maine was staff officer in waiting. But, if Maine should oppose it, then my Lord Churchil *was to pistol him, or stab him*; and it was also thought adviseable that my Lord Rochester should attend the King in his march towards the Prince, who was thought a fit person to betray his councils to the Prince of Orange. This confession of Sir George Hewit was signed by his own hand and seal, and transmitted to the old Earl of Peterborough, that he might send it to King James, which he did accordingly, as the Bishop assured me."

The words in Italics are, by another account, extracted from another pocket-book, expressly referred to the King; and two other memorandums of Carte are annexed, of a design of assassinating King James at Warminster, the one from an account given by Col. Ambrose Norton of a conversation with the said Sir George Hewit; the other from a conversation with Mr. Erasmus Lewis. And by both these accounts "Lord Churchill is affirmed to have undertaken to shoot or stab the King in his coach, if all attempts of carrying him off had failed." But, on such hearsay reveries, so repugnant to humanity, and to the known bravery of Marlborough, who can suppose that the hero of Blenheim would have been an assassin, a Zimri, who would have slain his master? Who, besides, can imagine that good Bishop Compton would have aided and abetted so base a design, or that any one would even have dared to propose it in his presence? and, lastly, as James himself mentions nothing of it, though he was convinced of Churchill's project of placing him in the hands of his rival, we may be assured, that, whatever, if here pretended, it was not communicated to him; or, if it was, that he disbelieved it. Equally credible are several miraculous cures attested to have been performed by that Prince's intercession, soon after his death; though James, it is true, had more religion than most of the Popes, and, if his family had been restored, and continued Papists, he would probably have been canonized. Of the same stamp as the above, extracted also from Carte's *story-book*, is a plan formed also by the Duke of Marlborough, for seizing Queen Anne and her ministry, assassinating Oxford and Bolingbroke in their chairs, &c.

The most distinguished writer in the Hanover collection is M. de Robethon, a French refugee, first a kind of private secretary to King William, and afterwards to the Brunswick family, all the letters which George I. and II. and Queen Caroline sent to this country, from the time he entered into their service, till their arrival in Britain, being written by him. In the Stuart papers, some letters (among others) of the crafty Lord Lovat are introduced; who, in 1704, appears to have been much suspected and distrusted by his employers, displaying, in a long memorial, that vanity, insincerity, and self importance, for which he was always so notorious; and, in 1709, he betrayed their invasion of Scotland to the Earl of Leven. In "an account of the shires of Scotland" sent to St. Germain's in 1706, of Bute it is said, "*The Stuart of Bute*, now called Earl of Bute, [a title which being conferred after the Revolution was not acknowledged by the Jacobites] is heritable sheriff, reputed well-affected." That Ld. Chancellor Cowper was "a man of heavy and confused parts," those who have read his speech at passing sentence on Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure will not acknowledge;—but of whiggism, consistent whiggism, no doubt he was guilty, and that, with some persons, is offence enough.

This grave historian thinks it not beneath him to mention with a sneer the Duke of Marlborough's ignorance of French, and his bad spelling. Witness the following note on one of his letters: "The Duke's letters to the House of Hannover were written by his secretary, Mr. Cardonnel, as his Grace himself could not write the French language. When he wishes to

give

give weight to what he says, he transcribes Cardonnel's draughts with his own hand. But this innocent imposition ceased, when, upon the sickness of his secretary, he wrote to Robethon in English, excusing himself for not using the French language, by saying, *Poore Cardnall is sicke.*" And, in like manner, on this passage in a letter from Robert Harley to the Elector, "I have taken the liberty to write this in English, because I know your E. H. has an English heart," our historian archly remarks, "There was another reason; he could write no other language." Of Sir William Ellis (who was treasurer to the Pretender, though a Protestant, and decyphered many of the Stuart papers), and his family, some anecdotes were inserted in a former volume of our Magazine *. The present Right Hon. Welbore Ellis is (we are told) the son of his brother, the Irish bishop. In one of these decyphered letters, dated 1711, "Mrs. White [a fictitious name] to Mr. Watson [Earl of Middleton]," is the following passage: "The birth-day of the Queen, the Duke of Marlborough was in a chair in St. James's park, with the curtains drawn; the mob, that believed it to be the Prince Eugene, huzza'd the chair; but the Duke modestly drew back the curtains, and put himself out, and, with a sign, shewed his dislike to the salutation. The mob, finding their mistake, and that it was he, cried out, *Stop Thief!* which was a thorough mortification to him."

[This reminds us of a similar mistake made by the mob some years before, when the Duke was in the zenith of his popularity. On their hurzzaing a chair in which was the Earl of Peterborough, whom they mistook for *the General*, as they called him, the Earl ordered the chairmen to stop, opened the door, and throwing them a handful of money,—"There," he cried, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough, and, as a proof of it, my lads, there is all the money I have in my pocket."]

But to proceed—"His daughters, that day, to shew their contempt of the court, were in wrapping gowns, at a window in St. James's, to see the company pass, two of them; and the other two drove through the Pall-Mall four times, in the worst mob dress they could put themselves. The Duke was in a black suit that day, and his son-in-law, the Duke of Montagu, was at court in a plain coarse red coat, with a long shoulder-knot, in ridicule of the day," &c.

In one of Princess Sophia's letters to the Earl of Strafford in 1712 (Robethon's draught), the following passage is remarkable: "The good-natured Lord Rivers told me, he clearly perceived I was of the Duke of Marlborough's party. I answered, that, "if the Queen had made an ape her General, and he had gained so many battles and towns, I would be equally for him; and I see you have forgot how little I was obliged to his wife; and, as for himself, he never spoke to me of any thing which had any concern with the advantages of this house. His expression, in speaking of the Queen, was always, that "she was a very good sort of woman." He repeated this frequently, and it appeared to us too low a commendation of so great a princess." And the year before, Marlborough used the same expression to the court of St. Germain's, saying, in a conversation with Tunstal (one of their agents), that "she [the Queen] is a very honest person, but easily won and wrought upon," &c. To the same Tunstal, 1713, Marlborough is also said to have solemnly protested at Antwerp, that "he had rather have his hand cut off, than do any thing prejudicial to the King's [Pretender's] service." In the Hanover papers of 1723, "Cadogan" is said to have "considered as the greatest advantage to their party, the continuance of the war of the Empire against France, and the death of the King of France, or of the Queen [Anne], or of the Pretender. The first was old, the second was sickly, and the third was consumptive. The Queen, he said, GOT DRUNK every day, as a remedy against the gout in her stomach." If so, there was some reason, perhaps, for styling her "Brandy-faced Nan," &c. in a famous vulgar epigram, made at that time, on her statue in St. Paul's church-yard *. Among the reasons which Baron de Bothmar gives to Robethon, for being sorry that the Earl of Clarendon, and his Jacobitish secretary, were to be sent to Hanover, is the following: "Because he is a selfish and presumptuous fool,

* Vol. XXXIX. p. 328.

* Brandy-fac'd Nan is left in the lurch,
With her face tow'rds the brandy-shop,
and her back tow'rds the church.

and

and a fool to such a degree, that, being appointed Governor, by the Queen, of Pennsylvania, he thought that it was necessary for him, in order to represent her Majesty, to dress himself as a woman, which he actually did." Whether he thus dressed at Hanover, or not, is not mentioned. Yet the Queen's "experience of this Lord's capacity" determined her (she says) to send him, and she is "persuaded that the Elector will soon discover his *merit*, &c."

On Mr. Macpherson's style we must beg leave to remark, that, though it is in general exempt from Scotticisms, he frequently confounds *shall* and *will*, *should* and *would*, as is usual with his countrymen; and, in his translations, as is usual with translators, he constantly mistranslates the French word *toujours* by the English word *always*, when the sense shews that it should have been rendered *still*. Thus, vol. ii. p. 580, "He [the Emperor] *always* assures the Elector, that he has the affair of the succession much at heart," &c. p. 589, "I am *always* tormented (says Bothmar) for the pensions," &c. p. 634, "Bolingbroke has *always* most credit with the Queen." But examples of this are endless.

Our limits will not permit us to be copious in extracts. Two, however, (warranted originals) by a hand little known, our readers will be curious to see, and from them may be enabled to judge whether the Pretender deserves the encomium here given him, of being "a better, more easy, and perhaps a more elegant writer than any one of his servants," or even than Ld. Chancellor Cowper.

"*The Chevalier de St.* George *to the Earl of* Middleton.

"*In his own Hand.*

From the Camp at Arlieu, June, [1711]

"At last, thanks to the irresolution of our generals, I have got a moment to write to you, and to acknowledge the receipt of all yours, which I have answered in the Queen's letters, not having time to write to any body else. As for news, you have it from her; so I have little to say of it. We are here we know not why, knowing we are not well, always disputing and never resolving, just as at [probably Versailles.]

"One would think our heads were turned, at least Hector [Marshal de Villars] seems to be near it; for there is neither rhime nor reason in all he does these three days past. You know, I suppose, of Coridon's concession, which was a very agreeable surprise to me. I have a little cousin here, who seems to be a pretty young man. But I find *neips* and *rasades* is the *etiquette* of the family. My equipage is in great order, and Booth looks after the accounts mighty well. I find it is enough to be out of St. Germain's to have one's health; for I don't remember ever to have had it better than it is now. The Queen finds it so too; and I hope you do the same in your hermitage. Our General has a *quinquette*, in which I go every where. He manages himself, but not enough. If Coridon were left alone, he would do much better. He has no equipage, and so is forced to spring upon us by turns. Hooke is arrived with a post-horse, and has got a brigade of 600 men. Mr. Heries has a post in the army; but the King of Clubs doth not serve this year, nor Legal neither. We have several general officers you don't know; and, though we have near fourscore, we make a shift to want more. Our friend Albergotti * doth wonders. James Agipin says the bombs have quite cured him of his spleen. Adieu. We are going to dinner, and to go abroad a-gazing to no purpose. If you see Mr. Sheldon[de Torcy], remember me very kindly to him. I hope he is out of his mouldy-grubs. For Mr. Dorington [French King], I suppose he outdoth us in irresolution."

Though Marlborough, as we are told, was ignorant of French, the Chevalier, we see, understood English, at least the *vulgar tongue*.

The other letter we shall insert is in the Pretender's own hand, and indorsed by him, "*A Letter to my Sister*," [Q. Anne] March 28, 1712.

"In the present situation of affairs, it is impossible for me, dear sister, to be any longer silent, and not to put you in mind of the honour and preservation of your family; and to assure you, at the same time, of my eternal acknowledgment and gratitude, if you use your most efficacious endeavours towards both. Give me leave to say, that your own good nature makes me already promise it to myself, and, with that persuasion, I shall always be ready to agree

* He commanded at Douay, then besieged by the allies. Some cant names occur in this letter, which could not be explained.

agree to whatever you shall think most convenient for my interest, which, after all, is inseparable from yours; being fully resolved to make use of no other means but those you judge most conducing to our mutual happiness, and to the general welfare of our country. Your most entirely affectionate brother."

Catalogue of New Publications.

Religious and Ecclesiastical.

Religious correspondence; or the dispensation of divine grace, vindicated from the extremes of libertine and fanatical principles, 2 vols 8vo. 5s Hay

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The address of the people of Great-Britain, to the inhabitants of America, 1s Cadell.

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A Collection of interrogatories, for the examination of witnesses in the courts of equity, as settled by the most eminent council, 4s Kearsly

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The trifler; or, a ramble among the wilds of fancy, the works of nature, and the manners of men. 2 vols 5s Baldwin.

A description of the mangestan and bread fruit, illustrated with copper plates. By John Ellis, Esq; 4to 3s 6d Dilly.

Agriculture considered as a moral and political duty, in a series of letters. By William Donaldson, late secretary to the government of Jamaica. 8vo 3s 6d Bew.

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The Peruvian letters, translated from the French, with an additional original volume. By R. Roberts, 2 vols 12mo 5s Cadell

Hints to gentlemen of landed property. By Nathaniel Kent. 8vo 5s Dodsley

Receipt

RECEIPT *to make a* GHOST,

Addressed to Lady B—m—e.

TAKE the man that adores you—and do but look round,
With those bright sparkling eyes, he will quickly be found—
Then receive him at first with good-nature and ease, [please.
And use all your ways (you have many) to
Let him hang on that look, and be bless'd with that smile, [guile;
Which could sorrow herself for a moment be-
If he speaks but a word, be all silent attention,
Affability, mildness, and sweet condescension.
But when thus thou hast rais'd him to visions above,
And he figures ecstatic the raptures of love,
Then be sudden, and quickly reverse thy behaviour,
Let thy cruellest scorn be esteemed a favour,
When compar'd with the punishment thou hast in store [to adore;
For the wretch who thy charms thus presumes
And instead of the ways thou first thought'st of to please him,
Invent all thy arts to torment and to teize him.
If he speaks to thee now, wonder at his assurance,
And esteem his civilities past all endurance.
If thou canst, thy agreeable manners forget,
Be this moment a prude, and the next a coquette;
Not the poppy's mild juice (thou hast made him so mad) [had.
Will restore the sweet sleep that he yesterday
See! he sickens and dies, and becomes that dear creature [without feature.
Thou hast long wish'd to see, without limb,
And if it be true, as great Plato has said,
(That old Grecian sage) that the souls of the dead,
For the thing which they held here in high admiration, [tion,
Still pine, and forsake not their old habita-
He will still hover round thee, a delicate Ghost,
As the dearest of things that on earth he lov'd most.
Then be not surpris'd if thou hear'st a deep sigh,
And shouldst see Mr Ghost gliding pensively by;
He will do thee no harm, for he still loves to gaze [in a blaze.
On those charms which have set the whole world

A Poetical Billet from Captain ROACH *to Mrs.* RUDD.

WHILE nobles burn thy tedious chains to break,
And doat on fraud for Carolina's sake—
While turnkeys itch their grosser flames to quench,
And reverend M—s—d fidgets on the bench—
While W—kes in thee first owns a power divine,
And knows his deeds must ever yield to thine,
Tho' city spoils his Gallic fame should raise,
And other bonds of other Sylvas blaze—
Oh, could these lines, a lover's tale to tell,
Ascend the walls of Newgate's topmost cell;
From close-barr'd windows chase the hov'ring gloom, [room,
And cloath with Indian forms th' unpaper'd
All, all thou would'st, thy instant wish should meet,
And these dear mansions rival Harley-street.
Yet dread not thou a vulgar swain's approach, [Roach;
The man who courts thy hand is Captain
Both sought renown, yet different paths pursu'd, [drench'd with blood;
Fraud mark'd thy course, while mine was
Small diff'rence yet our wayward fates afford,
The crow-quill pen was dang'rous as the sword;
And, join'd at last, may fix each rival name
On Tyburn's loftiest amaranth of fame *.
Come thou, whose arts our doting sex adore,
Consort of Rudd, and choice of Salvadore!
Or greater offspring of the Stuart line!
(For sure in thee their brightest virtues shine)
Be thou henceforth thy fellow-captive's wife,
And share with him the joys of doubtful life!
The sweetest cordial time permits supply,
And triumph once o'er fortune ere you die.—
'Tis done; methinks new transports fire my breast:
Ye cooks of Newgate, dress the bridal feast!—
Friends, give me joy; together let's be gay;
When others hang shall be our wedding-day.
And when with felons the full cart is crown'd,
And the bell tolls its elevating sound,
When ropes and fetters strew the press-room floor,
And parting drams confed'rate gin-shops pour,
Thou, Caroline, those glorious shades invite,
By day who cheated, or who stabb'd by night;
Call Chartres, Leukup, Cranstoun, Hayes the fair †,
And Horne, our sole-invited priest, be there;
He with black tongue shall bless the bride, and spread
His gown and cassock on our nuptial bed ‡.

ODE TO MAY.

HAIL to the lovely tuneful May,
The fairest daughter of the year!
The birds salute thee on each bloomy spray,
Spontaneous roses in thy train appear.

* *Loftiest amaranth of fame.* This beautiful specimen of Grecian imagery, Mr. Mason was advised by Gray to leave out of Caractacus, as being inconsistent with Druidical mythology.

† *Hayes the fair.* Not the celebrated Charlotte, but Mrs. Catherine Hayes, a lady who had the misfortune to murder her husband, and live in incest with her son. This note is added to prevent all possibility of mistaking the one character for the other.

‡ Should the Captain escape from his present charge, he may be tried on a second indictment in the court of Parnassus, for having robbed Dr. Young's Revenge of almost all the concluding lines of its fourth act.

The

The chilling gales no more inspire
With murmurs *Want*'s unpension'd crew;
But Nature, now the swelling rains retire,
Shews thy green path, with many a violet blue.

Hence minstrelsy of squeaking strings;
What sweeter warblings round me play!
While the lark undulating upward springs,
Till soft her warbled sweetness melts away.

Farewel the hero's thund'ring blow,
The sailor's triumph on the waves;
Farewel to cities, and the gaudy show
Of pageant kings, admir'd by cringing slaves!

Oh! lay me in some artless scene!
Awake my lyre to vernal lays;
Let me, disdaining Flatt'ry's wreath to glean,
With pleas'd attention on thy beauties gaze!

And, see, a charming croud appears,
By sweet Simplicity adorn'd;
Health's roseate boon their virgin spirits cheers,
Scandal and peevish gloom are wisely scorn'd.

Now, mingling with your happy swains,
I weave the light-wing'd rural dance;
Strange tides of joy exhilarate my veins,
I heed not how th'enraptur'd hours advance.

Lur'd by this harmless pastime gay,
To Albion still may peace be dear:
Hail to the peaceful, lovely, tuneful May,
The fairest daughter of the varied year!

On CHELTENHAM SPA.

LONDON, adieu! where spreads her sails,
Tainted with pestilential gales,
Soft Luxury; in tides of mirth,
To loose desire affording birth,
Where Folly reigns: from dreary cell,
Where Discord screams, with clamorous yell;
Oh, lead me from this baneful seat,
To scenes of bliss and calm retreat!
Place me in some sequester'd dale,
In CHELTENHAM's variegated vale,
Thro' many an extended mile,
Where *Ceres* bids her harvests smile,
And blithe *Pomona*, with her train,
With sparkling nectar chears the swain,
And thro' the flower-enamel'd mead,
The lowing herds luxurious feed.
Here to the genial spring be paid,
My annual vows for friendly aid.
Fair health restor'd, the nerves fresh-strung,
The tribute claim of grateful song;
While stately groves and shady bowers,
Sacred to peace and social hours,
Sweet converse yield, and cool retreat
From scorching *Sirius*' mid-day heat.
Or, if allur'd by *Zephyr*'s gale,
Fleece-cover'd *Cotswold*'s height I scale,
There Nature's universal face
Is deck'd with tints of various grace;
Evesham's rich valley, winding far!
The cloud-capt towers loll in air!
"Every village-charm beneath!
"The smoke that mounts in azure wreath!"
Severn, quick-striding to convey
Treasures from *Neptune*'s boundless sway!
Stern *Malvern*'s cliffs ascending high!
Alps behind *Alps*, that reach the sky!
Say, where, in this extended space,
Contentment sweet has fix'd her place;
Does she delight alone to dwell
In homely cot, or hermit's cell?
No, no. See here her blessings shed,
Unsullied, on the *Statesman*'s * head!
See him impatient to embrace
With ecstasy his lovely race,
Enjoy serene domestic ease,
And all the sweets of balmy peace!
See him the pomp of state decline,
And, by concealing greatness, shine!

Cheltenham, August, 1775.

To Mr. GARRICK,

On the Report of his leaving the Stage.

WHEN—rarely now to public eyes confest—
The sun of *Shakespeare* beams on *Garrick*'s breast,
To circling crowds he deals th' electric fire,
As joy or grief, as love or rage, inspire.
Such storms of mirth once easy *Prittlebard* rais'd;
Such wat'ry eyes on melting *Cibber* gaz'd;—
But, alt! their chaplets fade beneath the tomb,—
On *Garrick*'s head may wreaths more lasting bloom!
But say, shall Fame declare, while *Shakespeare* dies,
His old confed'rate, England's *Roscius*, flies?
Sees *Smith* inter his lovers' cold remains,
And savage *Macklin* hang his kings in chains?
Nature's plain dress far off lets *Reddish* sing,
And lead her forth a prim, patch'd, powder'd thing?
Shall equal wrong attend his publish'd lays,
Where critic ivy choaks poetic bays?
His obvious sense shall *Warburton* refine,
And *Hanmer* smooth each nobly rugged line?
His language *Tibbald* vamp with faithless art,
And *Upton*'s learning freeze his plastic heart?
Shall first ruin *Johnson*, *Stevens*, bring,
Who clog, with notes of lead, his active wing;
While press'd he sinks, and but survives to tell
That sexton *Capel* tolls his passing bell?
Garrick! 'tis thine his suff'ring worth to shield,
Bestride the vanquish'd, and regain the field;
One meaning glance of eyes like thine can show
What lab'ring critics boast in vain to know.
Once more let *Cawdor* grasp his midnight steel,
And *John* his wish half utter, half conceal;
In death's sad hour bid gay *Mercutio* smile,
Or sportive *Philip* Austria's calf revile;
Else, idly sculptur'd *Hampton's God* appears,
A boast of wealth, a sight for gaping peers;
For while thy tongue deserts his friendless strain,
Thy generous hand has rear'd his shrine in vain.

* Lord NORTH, who was at *Cheltenham* with his family at this time.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 402.

FROM the inactivity of the armies in America, the public have been led to hope, that a plan of accommodation is now under consideration, in order to restore peace, and effectually remove every cause of future contention between the parent-state and her colonies; but, how flattering soever such hopes may be to those who have the prosperity of the whole British empire only in view, there is a spirit of malignancy discernible in the leaders of the contending parties that will not easily be subdued on either side. From this observation it needs not the gift of second sight to foretel, that no plan of reconciliation will ever be formed that will content the *present Ministry* and the *present Continental Congress.* The preparations on both sides for shedding human blood is alarming to a very high degree; but, what is still worse, *inveteracy against each other* begins to shew itself. The Colonists, who, hitherto, in all their remonstrances and petitions, in all their addresses and appeals, have paid a becoming deference to the parent-state (in words at least), begin now to throw aside that dutiful regard which seemed to be the leading principle that influenced their conduct, and to assume another air in their deliberations, and speak in terms that denounce defiance. In this situation, when the minds of a people are inflamed and irritated, if no gentle palliatives are applied, but, on the contrary, preparations made to crush, rather than overcome them by the more manly exercise of moderation, what is to be expected, but that, when the pillars of the fabric are made to totter, the mighty giant by whom they were shaken should perish in the ruins!

It is not by the violent and rash outrages of the multitude that the temper of a people is to be estimated; but by the deliberate and determined resolutions of those whom the voluntary, uninfluenced suffrages of their fellow-subjects have pointed out as the wisest, steadiest, and least prejudiced men amongst them; and not from these alone, but from the general concurrence of the *free and independent* landholders and citizens, who cordially join in executing what the others unite in planning; so that one spirit and one mind appear to animate the whole. Hence it is, that the General Congress, presuming upon the strength of that unanimity by which the Colonies are linked together, have ventured to direct the standard of opposition to be displayed, and to risk the decision of the present controversy to the longest sword.

In the mean time, it should seem, that a very considerable number of men of property in the parent-state, jealous for the honour of their country, and piqued at the rebellious spirit so universally prevalent in America, are daily joining in supplicating his Majesty to maintain and assert the authority of the British legislature, and in tendering their lives and fortunes to enable his Majesty to pursue such measures as may be found necessary to punish rebellion wherever it may appear. Such is the general state of the present contest, of which, ruinous as it must end, each party seems determined to abide the issue.

Matters are therefore hastening to a crisis; the armies are already in the field, and much distress is felt by individuals.

Many intercepted letters have given occasion to much private oppression, and not a few have suffered by being detected in secret correspondences; but these are evils that individuals voluntarily bring upon themselves, sometimes through zeal, but more often for reward.

The interruptions which the industrious meet with in pursuit of their lawful callings are more to be lamented; but even these are temporary evils that, in times of general confusion, must likewise be borne.

Even the freedom of speech, which every Englishman enjoys without restraint, is denied in America to natives of the country—The voice of the multitude is the only voice that is to be heard; and the penalty of opposing it, if not tarring and feathering, is generally expulsion.

It seems among the crimes, too, that excite indignation, to endeavour to purchase provisions for money for the use of the Regulars encamped at Boston, though in every other part of America a soldier may lay out his money at market like another man. A letter from Mr. Henry Lloyd, an agent for the contractors for supply of the army, was unluckily intercepted by the emissaries of the Provincial Committee at Baltimore in Maryland. This letter was directed to Dr. John Stevenson, in which the writer had contrived to cover from the public eye a plan by which the army might be supplied with provisions, and those engaged in the service not be suspected. This discovery had well nigh been fatal to the Doctor to whom it was intended to be imparted; but he being wholly unacquainted with the contents, cleared himself by declaring his ignorance of that or any other letter to the same purport. The Committee, however, proceeded to censure Mr. Lloyd, and to declare, that from henceforth it was their duty, and the duty of all their constituents, to have no farther commercial intercourse with him.

Another letter about the same time fell into

into the hands of the same Committee from Mr. James Christie, of Baltimore, to Lieut. Col. Gabriel Christie, of his Majesty's 60th regiment, at Antigua, in which he tells his brother, that matters were there in the utmost confusion, owing to some violent fanatic spirits among them; and that it was become necessary for the moderate people to unite in their own defence, after being threatened with the loss of life, &c. for not acceeding to what, says he, we deem Treason and Rebellion. He adds, *a part of yours or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet.* This letter gave grievous offence. Mr. Christie was summoned to appear before the Committee; but he being ill in bed, a deputation was sent to interrogate him, to whom he frankly acknowledged the letter to be his writing, but desired that all further proceedings upon it might be suspended till his health would permit his personal attendance; but that was refused, and a guard of nine men and an officer placed round his house, with an injunction that he pay 5s. a day for each man, and 7s. 6d. for the officer. They next day proceeded to enquire further, who these moderate men were that had united for their defence, and being answered, that the letter was written when contentions ran high, and some talk had been drop in conversation with respect to such a measure, but that it meant nothing, and had passed off without effect, and was therefore rather a matter of chit-chat to his brother than of any serious import, he hoped the Committee would see it in the true light in which it was intended, and wave all further enquiries about it. But on further and deliberate consideration it was unanimously the opinion of the Committee, that, by representing the people of the town to be concerned in treasonable and rebellious practices, and intimating that a number of soldiers would keep them quiet, he had manifested a spirit inimical to American rights, and therefore thought it their duty to advertise him as an enemy to the country, and desire all persons to break off all connection and intercourse whatever with him. They ordered him, besides, to be put under confinement till the opinion of the Continental Congress could be taken concerning his offence. Instances of like arbitrary proceedings, with regard to suspected persons, might be collected from the complaints of individuals enough to fill a volume, not on the part of the Provincials only, but on the part of the Regulars reciprocally. But these we imagine may suffice to shew with what caution people should write, even to their most intimate friends, in troublesome times. It may, however, be remarked, that rigid proceedings of this kind can have no good effect. They may alienate, but can never conciliate the minds of men to the cause to which they are naturally averse.

Our advices from America differ much with regard to the dispositions of the Indians respecting the present dispute; nor is it easy perhaps to fathom the real intentions of a people who probably would be glad to espouse the strongest side. There is, however, a degree of malignancy in endeavouring to engage those savages in the quarrel that cannot be justified on the principles of humanity. Introducing them upon the stage of action for the purpose of butchering our fellow-subjects, let which side soever avail themselves of their assistance, is equally impolitic and anti-christian. The destroying angel that is already abroad will sufficiently depopulate the provinces without the assistance of such infernal agents to carry devastation to their remotest bounds.

The same uncertainty prevails with respect to the part the Canadians are disposed to take in the present troubles. As merchants, they no doubt wish for peace. The fair opportunity that now presents itself for carrying on a lucrative trade, not only with the Colonies at war, but with the West-India islands, and the Indians, cannot escape the notice of a wise and mercantile people; but the slavish system of government which they have adopted is calculated to keep them so much under subjection, as to leave them not so much as the shadow of a will of their own, which is not derived from that of their superiors. It may be possible, therefore, that they may be compelled to march against the Colonists; but it will be impossible to make them soldiers.

The following letters will confirm what we have observed of the inveteracy that begins to be discernible between the parties engaged in this much-to-be-lamented contest:

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston, Aug. 20, 1775.

"MR. Washington, who commands the rebel army, has written to me on the subject of the treatment of the rebel prisoners in our custody, a copy of whose letter I transmit your Lordship, together with a copy of my answer. Major Skene, made prisoner at Philadelphia, is sent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with some others; and I understand they make war like savages, making captives of women and children.

The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works, in some points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back both at Boston and Charles-Town, and their posts destroyed. They landed a large body a second time at the light-house,

house, where they made prisoners of a few marines posted there by the Admiral, and ten or twelve carpenters, who were repairing the house.

A fleet of transports, who had been out in search of live stock, is just returned with about 2800 sheep, and above 100 head of oxen, which will be some relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hospitals"

Copy of a letter from George Washington, Esq; to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Gage.

"SIR,

I understand that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who, by the fortune of war, have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common gaol appropriated for felons; that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness; that some have been even amputated in this unworthy situation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point; the obligations arising from the rights of humanity and claims of rank are universally binding and extensive, except in case of retaliation. These, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wished to see for ever closed.

My duty now makes it necessary to apprise you, that, for the future, I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen, who are or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule which you shall observe towards those of ours who may be in your custody. If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners will feel its effects; but if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive the treatment to which the unfortunate are ever entitled. I beg to be favoured with an answer as soon as possible, and am, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Cambridge, Aug. 11, 1775."

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Lieutenant General Gage, to George Washington, Esq;

"SIR, *Boston, Aug.* 13, 1775.

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible, and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives by the law of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals, indiscriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination. I understand there are of the King's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like negro slaves, to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms against their king and country. Those who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the sentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to possess, will be exerted to correct these misdoings: be temperate in political disquisition: give free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects, but the causes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should those, under whose usurped authority you act, controul such a disposition, and dare to call severity retaliation, to God, who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rights of the state, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortunes.

Till I read your insinuations in regard to ministers, I conceived that I had acted under the King, whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach for ever closed; but, unfortunately for both countries, those who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very distant from accommodation.

I am, Sir, &c. THO GAGE."

The following article is from the London Gazette:

'*Whitehall, Sept.* 19. Advices have been received from North-Carolina, that the disorders in that province having continued to increase, Governor Martin had judged it necessary to abandon Fort Johnson, on Cape Fear river, where he had lately fixed his residence; and to remove the

the cannon and stores under the protection of his Majesty's sloop Cruizer, on board of which he had retired; and that on the night of the 18th of July, a considerable number of persons had entered Fort Johnson, and set fire to the buildings, which being of wood were entirely consumed."

One advantage the Colonists seem to possess, which has escaped the notice of the generality of readers, and that is, the most essential powers of civil government. The officers of the Crown can neither raise money, nor collect it. They can neither issue extents, or make seizures, but for the service of that community whose servants they are.

It is indeed true too, that the resolutions of their Assemblies, without being reduced into acts, and receiving the sanction of the other branches of the legislature, are equally ineffectual with those of the House of Commons here, before they receive the Lords concurrence, and the King's assent; but now these resolutions are acknowledged, and, if sanctified by the approbation of the General Congress, have the force of laws. Of this kind are the following

Resolutions of the House of Burgesses, assembled at Philadelphia, *in the Month of* July, 1775.

"RESOLVED, 1. That this House approves the association entered into by the good people of this colony for the defence of their lives, liberty, and property.

"Resolved, 2. That, if any invasion or landing of British troops, or others, shall be made in this, or the adjacent colonies, during the present controversy, or any armed ships sail up the river Delaware in an hostile manner, and such circumstances shall render it expedient for any number of the officers and private men of the association within this colony to enter into actual service for repelling such attempts, this house will provide for the pay, &c. of such officers and soldiers performing such military duty, while they are in such actual service.

"Resolved, 3. That the pay of the officers and privates, while in actual service, shall not exceed that of the army raised by the congress of the United Colonies for the defence of the liberties of America.

"Resolved, 4. That this House do earnestly recommend to the board of Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each county in the province, that have not already made the provision hereafter mentioned, that they provide a proper number of good new firelocks, with bayonets fitted to them; cartridge boxes, with 23 rounds of cartridge in each box, and knapsacks; not less than 1500 of each article in the city and county of Philadelphia, 800 for the county of Bucks, 500 for the county of Chester, 600 for the county of Lancaster, 300 for the county of York, 300 for the county of Cumberland, 400 for the county of Berks, 300 for the county of Northampton, 100 for the county of Bedford, 100 for the county of Northumberland, and 100 for the county of Westmoreland; to be under the care of the commanding officer of the battalions of the said counties, for the immediate use of such officers and soldiers as shall be drafted from the battalions from time to time for actual service, and to recommend and enjoin the officers and committees of each county of this province to select a number of men equal to the arms, &c. provided for the same, to be in readiness, upon the shortest notice, to march into any quarter, in case of emergencies.

"Resolved, 5. That the firelocks, to be provided as aforesaid, be of one size and bore, with steel rammers, and bayonets well fitted to them, and that patterns of the said firelocks, and bayonets, be immediately made in the city of Philadelphia, and sent to the different counties.

"Resolved, 6. That provision be made for defending this province and city in particular, against the attacks of armed vessels that may be sent to annoy them.

"And, whereas, the safety of a country greatly depends on having within itself the means of defence, and it appears that sufficient quantities of salt petre may be collected not only for its defence, but for other purposes:—

"Resolved, 7. That the sum of 20l. be paid for every 100 weight of good and mercantable saltpetre manufactured in this province, &c.

The House then resolved, that a committee of safety be appointed, 25 in number, for providing for the defence of this province against invasion and insurrection, and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of saltpetre.

"Resolved, 9. That any seven or more of the said committee be a board for transacting the business aforesaid, or any part thereof."

Then follows the vote of credit, for 35,000l. in bills of credit, of the denominations following, viz.

£.		£.	£.		£.
7000	of	40	7000	of	20
7000	——	30	7000	——	10

And resolves, for putting it into the hands of Michael Hilligas, Esq. appointed treasurer, subject to the drafts of the committee, or order of the House, and for sinking the bills by a tax upon the inhabitants, agreeable to the law for raising the provincial tax, immediately after the provincial tax is sunk.

Among other letters said to be intercepted by Capt. Ayscough, there is one, as it should seem, from a member of the Continental Congress to his lady, which the copier makes no scruple to fix upon Mr. John Adams, a lawyer at Boston; but the discerning reader will judge of its authenticity by the contents:

"*Philadelphia, July* 24, 1775.

"My dear,

"It is now almost three months since I left you, in every part of which my anxiety about you and the children, as well as our country, has been extreme.

"The business I have had upon my mind has been as great and important as can be intrusted to one man, and the difficulty and intricacy of it is prodigious. When fifty or sixty men have a Constitution to form for a great Empire, at the same time that they have a country of fifteen hundred miles extent to fortify, millions to arm and train, a naval power to begin, an extensive commerce to regulate, numerous tribes of Indians to negociate with, a standing army of twenty-seven thousand men to raise, pay, victual, and officer; I really shall pity those fifty or sixty men.

"I must see you ere long.—Rice has wrote me a very good letter, so has Thaxter; for which I thank them both. —Love to the children.

J. A.

"I wish I had given you a compleat history, from the beginning to the end of the journey, of the behaviour of my compatriots—No moral tale could equal it—I will tell you in future, but you shall keep it secret—The fidgets, the whims, the caprice, the vanity, the superstition, the irritability, of some of us is———"

Addressed to Mrs. Abigail Adams,
Braintree.
To the care of Col. Warren.
Favoured by Mr. Hitchborne.

A report of this kind seems to have been propagated throughout America; and the New-York Committee have thought it of consequence enough to trace it to the first reporter, one Mr. Archer, of Philadelphia; against whom they have published the following resolves:

"Resolved, 1st, That the author of the said report is guilty of a malicious attempt to represent the Continental Congress as intending to cast off the connection and dependence of the Colonies on Great-Britain, and thereby to widen the unhappy breach already subsisting between them.

"Resolved, 2d, That it appears to this Committee, that the said false and malicious report was also calculated to create dissentions in the Colonies, and to weaken their confidence in the Continental Congress; and, therefore, that the author of it ought to be considered as an enemy to this country."

The following are copies of three letters from General Washington's Aid de Camp, and Secretary, to their friend in Philadelphia:

"*Cambridge, July* 25, 1775.

"I have just time to inform you, that Capt. Dowdle, with his company of riflemen, from Reading, in Pennsylvania, arrived here about one o'clock, and since have made proposals to General Washington to attack a transport stationed in Charles river. He will engage to take her with thirty men. The General thinks it best to decline at present, but at the same time commends the spirit of Capt. Dowdle and his brave soldiers."

"*Cambridge, July* 27, 1775.

"The last three weeks have afforded no occurrences in either camp that are any way interesting. Our army has been employed in strengthening their lines, forming redoubts, and drawing down cannon, so as to make any attack upon this town, or penetration into the country this way, impracticable. The enemy have done the same on their side, and in this condition both armies are looking at each other. In this interval, also, the army has been thrown into three grand divisions. Gen. Ward commands the right wing at Roxbury, Gen. Lee the left at Prospect Hill, and the center, in which is included a corps de reserve, is commanded by Gen. Washington. The men are healthy and in good spirits, so that we have nothing to fear but a surprize, which is guarded against by the utmost vigilance. The enemy, on the other hand, are sickly, totally destitute of fresh provisions and vegetables; the scurvy, fevers, and fluxes, carry off numbers every day, and most of their wounded die from their bad habit of body. Four deserters have come out within these 24 hours, all of whom agree in the account of their sickness and mortality."

"*Cambridge, July* 28, 1775.

"Within a day or two we have had five deserters from the advanced posts of the enemy; two of them are sensible, honest-looking fellows, one that came in this morning particularly so. They have brought a return of the enemy's killed and wounded, amounting to 1052; most of the wounded are dead, or in a dangerous way. They have had no fresh provisions since the affair of Noddle Island, and are not like to have any without fighting for it. One of the deserters went off last night, with leave, for Philadelphia; he is a grenadier of the Royal Irish. The deserters say, that yesterday morning Gen. Gage surrendered, in the orders of the day, his command to Gen. Howe,

Howe, and now acts as Civil Governor; that one officer is much censured for his mode of attack on our lines last month; that their artillery was wretchedly served; and, what is more strange, that all the spare cartridges which they brought out were twelve pounders, and they took out only nine pound cannon; so that, when our people were obliged to quit their lines, the enemy had not one round of artillery cartridge left: that young Richardson was the first person who mounted our parapets; you know him well, he is of the 18th, or Royal Irish; he is dangerously wounded: that their number of effective men is 4000 in Boston, and 2000 on Bunker's Hill; that they despair of forcing our lines, but talk of getting round us if they can; that they have erected a large bomb battery on Bunker's Hill, and have, amongst others, two 18 inch mortars: that our morning gun yesterday threw an 18 pound shot into their encampment on the top of Bunker's Hill; that the grenadiers of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, amounting to 40 at the attack last month, are now reduced to eight men; that the 52d regiment had 22 grenadiers killed out of 39; that the inhabitants of Boston are ill-used and miserably fed; that the army begin to clamour for their pay; there is no cash, and bills will not sell under 50 per cent. discount. The resolution of the Congress against Government bills was wise, and has distressed the enemy exceedingly. The Reading company of rifle-men came in on Tuesday, the rest are hourly expected, and much wanted. We have frequently thrown into their lines, on the wings of the wind, at night, handbills, and propose to send in a few this night. These bills are blown into their camp, and get into the hands of the soldiers, without the officers being able to prevent it. Major Bruce complained at an interview the other day of such usage: we retorted his decoying our centries from the post, two rascals having left us a day or two before by his or some other officer's means. We expect they will begin to bombard us in a day or two; they cannot hurt but benefit us; they will, by such means, harden our men and discourage their own; this we have experienced by their bombarding of Roxbury. One of the deserters has brought us a compleat plan of all the enemy's works, you shall have a copy soon."

It should seem that the inhabitants of Massachusetts-bay endeavour still to preserve the form of a constitution; for, it is said, that their General Assembly met on the 21st of July, at the Meeting-house at Watertown, and chose the Hon. James Warren for their Speaker; but by what authority they met does not appear.

A few days after, they proceeded to the choice of counsellors for the several Colonies of Massachusetts-bay, Plymouth, Province of Maine, and Sagadahock.

The Provincial Congress of Georgia have approved the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and have ceased the importation of British goods from July the 7th.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Aug. 28.

THE slave trade having been greatly affected by the late Order of Council for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, &c. the sailors of Liverpool, who are unemployed on that account, assembled in a body, and threatened destruction to the whole town. They had got several pieces of cannon, which they fired; but a party of light-horse being sent for from Manchester, they were soon dispersed, and about 40 of them lodged in gaol.

At a post assembly of the Sheriffs and Commons of the city of Dublin, their Address to his Majesty having been rejected by the Lord-Mayor and Board of Aldermen as inexpedient, it was resolved, That whoever refuses his consent to a dutiful address to the King, tending to undeceive his Majesty, and from which it could be hoped that the effusion of one drop of subject blood might be prevented, is not a friend to the constitution.

Aug. 29.

A most audacious robbery was committed by ten villains, armed with cutlasses, at the compting-house of Messrs. Marshal and Co. brewers, at Shoreditch, by binding the master, and wounding a drayman, from whom they apprehended opposition; they then broke open the compting-house desk, and took from thence a considerable sum of money, with which they got clear off: one of the villains has since been taken.

A fire which broke out at Abo, in Sweden, on the 22d instant, consumed upwards of 200 houses and 15 mills, and several persons lost their lives.

Aug. 30.

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel arrived at her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia's from Germany.

Aug. 31.

At a vestry at Lambeth-church came under consideration the propriety of charging the Archbishop of Canterbury to the poor's rate, &c. when there appeared 61 for it, and 65 against it.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Their High Mightinesses the States-General have prohibited the exportation of ammunition from any of the United Provinces to any of the British Colonies for one year.

The guild of merchants of the city of Dublin have returned thanks to the Earl of

of Bingham for refusing to draw his sword against the Americans, and for resigning a commission which he could no longer hold consistent with the principles of a true Englishman.

Christopher Nicholson, of Balrath, in Ireland, has bequeathed 8 gns. to Sir Edward Newnham for his patriotic conduct, (see Vol. XLIII.) 3 gns. to John Wilkes, Esq; and 10 gns. and his hounds to Meath hospital.

A Proclamation was this day issued for proroguing the Parliament to Thursday the 26th day of October, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Tuesday 5.

Five horses, drawing home a load of barley at Windrush in Gloucestershire, were struck dead with lightning. The flood which succeeded this storm laid the low grounds round Oxford under water, and has done incredible damage.

As some villains were attempting to break into the house of Mr. Tims, at Hampstead, a servant discharged a carbine at them, by which it is supposed one of them was mortally wounded, but was carried off by his accomplices.

Wednesday 6.

A dreadful thunder-storm split a very large oak on Enfield Chace, and set a cottage on fire, and burnt it to the ground.

Thursday 7.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy at Newcastle, the collection at church amounted to 231. which, with 449l. subscription, was distributed to 55 indigent widows, sons, and daughters, of clergymen, according to their several necessities.

Sunday 8.

A woman-preacher, who accompanied Mr. John Wesley to Plymouth, held forth upon the Parade, and brought together the greatest concourse of people that had ever been seen there; the novelty of a woman methodist-preacher having drawn half Plymouth to hear her.

About ten at night, the inhabitants of the towns from Bath to Shrewsbury were alarmed with the shock of an earthquake. At Oxford, too, the vibrations were felt very strong. It reached to Swansea in Glamorganshire, where it was more severely felt than at any other place.

Wednesday 13.

Eight of the principal inhabitants of Manchester were introduced to his Majesty by Sir George Warren, and presented the following address:

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"Actuated by an affectionate and faithful regard for your many royal virtues, and firmly attached to that constitution which secures to us the enjoyment of liberties known only to British subjects, we presume, in the most loyal and respectful manner, to offer our tribute of gratitude to your Majesty, for the many blessings we have enjoyed under the benign influence of your government.

"Since your Majesty's accession to the throne, commerce, the great source of wealth, hath been not only successfully encouraged, but firmly established in this island, and, under the auspices of peace, hath been carried to an extent unknown to your royal predecessors: manufactures flourish in every part of your Majesty's dominions, particularly in this town and neighbourhood, where they are daily advancing towards perfection, and where the lowest of your subjects are fully employed, and are blessed with the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

"Thus happy under your Majesty's government, we look with horror upon every attempt to disturb its tranquillity; and it is with inexpressible concern we behold the standard of rebellion erected in some of the American provinces, and our fellow-subjects involved in an unnatural war against their lawful Sovereign. We observe, with regret, that the lenity shewn by your Majesty towards the insurgents has been of no avail, but, instead of reclaiming, hath seemed rather to irritate and urge them on to more daring acts of violence; and, as force is become necessary to bring them to a sense of their allegiance, we think ourselves bound in duty to assist your Majesty in the execution of the legislative authority.

"We are not intimidated at the prohibition laid by the Americans on the importation and exportation of goods to and from the British dominions; our extensive trade happily flows in so many different channels, that the obstruction of one can but little distress, much less deter us from our duty to our King and country. But, whatever check our manufactures may receive by a necessary war, we shall chearfully submit to a temporary inconvenience, rather than continue subject to lawless depredations from a deluded and unhappy people; as we are fully persuaded, that trade with America can never be established on its true basis, until the colonies are reduced to a proper submission to the government and laws of Great Britain.

"As Englishmen, we are led by inclination, as well as impelled by interest, to preserve the authority of the British legislature, and to protect the dignity and prerogative of the Crown (as founded on the principles of the constitution) sacred and inviolate. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are ready to support, with our lives and fortunes, such measures as your Majesty shall think necessary for the punishment of rebellion in any part of your dominions, being convinced, that the sword of justice will be directed

directed by the hand of mercy towards such of your subjects as have been deluded by the artful designs of a discontented faction.

Similar addresses have been presented to his Majesty from the corporations of Lancaster, Liverpool, and Leicester.

Capt. Roche presented a petition to the judges at the Old Bailey, praying that he might take his trial at the sessions then sitting, for a supposed murder, for which he had already taken his trial under a foreign jurisdiction, and had been honourably acquitted. But there being a special commission ordered for his trial, his petition could not be admitted.

Thursday 14.

The Betsy transport from Boston, with 290 invalids, and two wounded officers, arrived at Plymouth in distress. They were but 24 days on their passage. All quiet.

Government have contracted with Mr. Mellish to supply the troops at Boston with a very considerable number of oxen, and 14,000 sheep, the largest and fattest that can be procured.—Several of the oxen, and 4000 of the sheep are ordered to be sent over immediately, alive, and the remainder as soon as they can be purchased.

Friday 15.

Came into Plymouth sound, in great distress, the Charming Nancy, from Boston, having on board Gen. Gage's Lady, and upwards of 170 sick and wounded soldiers, who could get no relief at Boston, and were the most miserable objects that were ever beheld. They sailed from Boston the 20th of August, at which time nothing material had happened, except a notification being posted up, signifying, that such inhabitants as were desirous of quitting Boston might give in their names to the Town-Major, and receive a license so to do. This, it was supposed, was owing to the scarcity of provisions, by which Gen. Gage was reduced to the necessity of supplying the people from the King's stores, or suffering them to perish.

Saturday 16.

Mrs. Rudd was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, in order to take her trial for a supposed forgery by her committed; but her counsel pleading, that the prisoner having been already admitted an evidence for the King, it was an unprecedented thing to detain her for trial, and the judges differing in opinion on the point of law, she was remanded back to prison, till the opinion of all the judges could be had on so important a question.

Monday 18.

By an order from the Admiralty board to the several royal dock-yards, all the deserters that offer are again entered upon the same terms as before.

Tuesday 19.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began the 5th instant, ended when the following convicts received sentence of death, viz. Robert Angus, for returning from transportation; John Yardley, for traitorously making a mold to coin shillings; Ann Gray and Ann Green, for a robbery on the highway; Henry Jordan, for robbing Henry Hoare, Esq; of his watch and money on the highway; Wm. Gibbs, for a robbery of the like kind; Matthew Bevan and John Jennings, for a highway-robbery; Eleanor Brown and Eliz. Ives, for stealing 51 guineas, and seven half-guineas, from Alex. Hanna, a foreigner, at a house on Saltpetre-bank; Thomas Young, for horse stealing; John Wild, for returning from transportation; James Johnson and Thomas Rath, for a high-way robbery; Silas Shears, for a robbery in Chelsea-fields; and George Childs, for a robbery in the fields near Tottenham-court turnpike.

Wednesday 20.

Robert Ainslie, Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, in the room of John Murray, Esq; deceased.—*Gaz.*

Friday 22.

Being the anniversary of their Majesties coronation, the same was observed with uncommon demonstrations of joy. The illuminations at the French ambassador's were the grandest ever known on the occasion.

Monday 24.

At a meeting of Middlesex Justices at Hicks's-Hall, it was unanimously agreed to address his Majesty, to express their readiness to support such measures as should be thought expedient to reduce the Colonies to a proper sense of their duty.

Thursday 28.

About 11 o'clock a night a fire broke out at a turner's, in Russel-street, Covent-Garden, which burnt with great fury, and consumed seven houses, and damaged several others before it was extinguished. The son of Mr. Cooksey, at whose house it broke out, and an apprentice, are supposed to have perished in the flames.

Friday 29.

Being the birth-day of the Princess Royal, who then entered into the 19th year of her age, their Majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

This day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen &c. met at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing; when Mr. Wilkes, the present Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, being returned to the court of Aldermen, Mr. Sawbridge was chosen, and declared duly elected.

Saturday

Saturday 30.

Some weeks ago, a mason, and his labourer, having been employed in pulling down Fenwick-tower, near Stamfordham, in Northumberland, found, between the floor and the arch, a considerable number of gold pieces, of the coin of Edw. II. and III. but quarrelling over their maps, about dividing the booty, it came to the ears of Sir Walter Blacket, who, as lawful owner, demanded the same, and received from one 80, and from the other 35. They are about the size of a thirty-six shilling piece, and as fresh as if just come out of the mint.

The following is a description of the situations of the two armies at Boston: The King's troops are stationed on Bunker's and Breed's hills, both on the peninsula where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. The Provincials are situated from Charles-river, about 200 rods below College, where they have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; next at Charlestown road, on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect hill is Putnam's Post, a very strong fortification; then between that and Winter-hill, a redoubt. On Winter-hill, a strong citadel, and lines over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick-river: so that they have a compleat line of circumvallation from Charles-river to Mistick-river. Their main fortress on Prospect-hill; the main fortress of the King's troops on Bunker's-hill, within cannon shot of each other. A hill between these two posts, called Cobble-hill, will probably soon cause a squabble which army shall have it. At Roxburgh side the King's troops have dug across the Neck, and let the water through, and the Provincials in turn have trenched across the outer end of the Neck, and are strongly fortified there.

In the address of the Mayor and Corporation of New-York to Governor Tryon, after congratulating his Excellency on the recovery of his health, and welcoming him to the administration of public affairs, they express their wishes for the re-establishment of the common tranquillity, upon that ancient system of government and intercourse, which has been such a fruitful source of general prosperity and opulence.

"It is with affliction, say they, we behold a nation, as renowned for wisdom as for valour, involved in a civil war, in which disloyalty in his Majesty's American subjects to their Prince, or want of affection to their Mother-country, constitute no part of the unnatural controversy: and we trust, under a merciful God, in the aid of your intercession with his Majesty, for a speedy termination of these hostile animosities of his contending subjects, which undermine the power, and threaten the destruction of the empire.

To which the Governor returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I receive with satisfaction your congratulations on my return to this country, and obliging assurances of your affectionate regard from my former residence among you; and of your continued confidence in me at this melancholy crisis of public affairs, already carried to an extreme much to be lamented by every good man and well-wisher of his King and country.

"I confess my disappointment at the change of circumstances in this Government, and feel the weightiest distress at the present unfriendly aspect of the times. Long residence in the Colonies, and a happy experience of repeated friendships, have, as it were, naturalized me to America, and bound me, while I remained in England, faithfully to represent the loyalty, sentiments, and situation, of the inhabitants of this Province, and to support their interest with my best endeavours. At the same time, my breast glowing with an ardent zeal for the honour of my Sovereign, and affection for my native country, I was induced to embark again for this Government, cherishing the pleasing hope of being able to contribute, in some small degree, to the hastening the general wish of the nation for a speedy and happy Reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies. If there can be a time when it would be wisdom and humanity to listen to the calm and dispassionate voice of reason and moderation, it surely must be the present. I wish to embrace the idea, that neither disloyalty in his Majesty's American subjects, nor disaffection to the Mother-country, constitute any part of the present unnatural controversy; but that the contention flows from a mere misconception of constitutional principles. The Parliament, in their Resolution of the 27th of February, having made the first advance to a measure of accommodation, it would surely be glorious in the Americans to avail themselves of so important an opportunity, in so noble a cause. In the present moment, were America to liberate the restraints she has laid on her commerce and constitutional authority, and through her Provincial Assemblies grant, suitable to the ease of their circumstances, supplies

supplies to the Mother-country, for the protection of the whole British State, I am confident, in my own mind, the controversy would fall to the ground, and that many Acts of conciliating Grace would be extended to America by Great-Britain, which National Honour cannot suffer to have torn from her by violence.

"I am acquainted, in a dispatch from the Earl of Dartmouth, that though the Memorial and Representation of the General Assembly of this Province were unfortunately blended with expressions containing claims, which made it impossible for Parliament, consistent with its justice and dignity, to receive, yet the Petition to the King had been presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it with the most gracious expressions of regard and attention to the humble requests of his faithful subjects in New-York; and I am authorized to say, that nothing can give greater satisfaction to the Royal breast than to see us again a happy and united people.

WILLIAM TRYON."

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. HON. Lady Betty Delme, of a son.

19. Lady of Richard Henry Alexander Heinet, of a daughter.

16. Lady of Ld. Vis. Grimston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RT. Hon E. of Belvedere, to Miss Bloomfield, of Redwood, Ireland.

Rev. Mr Hautain, rector of Hornsey, to Miss Stansforth, niece to the Bishop of London.

Rev Mr Benj. Round, of Maidstone, to Miss Sally Haynes, of Hertford.

John Harlott, Esq; of Stambridge, in Essex, to Miss Reynolds, of Thames-str.

Hugh Owen, Esq; member for Pembrokeshire, to Miss Colby, of Bletherston.

Aug. 17. Rev Dr Trotter, of Portland-street, to Miss Warden, of the Strand.

23. Capt. John Barlow, of the 10th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Knott, daughter of the late Fettiplace Knott, Esq;

24. Mr. John Scott, of Dents-hole, Northumberland, aged 60, four times married, and father to 29 children; to Mrs Eleanor Hood, aged 50, thrice married, and mother to 24 children.

28. John Elliot, Esq; to Mrs Hawthorne, of Portsmouth.

30. Rev Mr Steek, of Ashbury, Berks, to Miss Hannah Reed.

Sept. 1. Sir Brownlow Cust, bart. to the only daughter of the late Sir Henry Burke.

Sept. 11. John Hery, Esq; Sheriff of London, to Miss Spencer, of Millbank.

Col. Gale, of the 24th foot, to Miss Wm. Mackay, Esq.

16. George Bolton, Esq; to Miss Esther Hay, niece to Lady Glenorchy.

7. James Pigot Ince, Esq; of Brockhill, Bucks, to Miss Jane Maria Cornish, daughter of the late Mr Cornish, of Great Bedford.

Lately. Gustavus Jackson, Esq; of Old Palmyra, to Miss Maria, of Shaw, Wilts.

Rev Mr Hale, rector of St Davids, to Miss Rebecca, of Great Plumstead.

14. The E. of Ely, to Miss Boston, daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Boston, of the navy.

15. Wm. Shellington, Esq. to Chelsea, to Mrs Jeffries.

16. Lewis Dilkes, Esq. of Flitcham, Norfolk, to Miss Brooke, of Dorset-place, Essex.

19. Maurice Raynal, Esq. Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Rudd, of Shepherds-well.

Thomas Byson, Esq; of Chesham, in Suffolk, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Umfreville, of Stradishall, in Essex.

21. Sir Alexander Douglas, bart. physician in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnegie, daughter to the deceased James Carnegie, Esq. of Finhaven.

DEATHS.

CAPT. Thomas Forbes, aged 100 years, at Harwich.

Dr John Stevenson, professor of philosophy, at the University of Edinburgh.

Geo. Dixon, LL.D. register of the diocese of Dublin.

Rev Dr Lendlete, dean of Tuam, Ireland.

Rev Daniel Dickenson, A. M. Dublin.

Rev Francis Hawkins, rector of Higham Gobion.

Rev Dr Chotwich, prebendary of the cathedral of Exeter.

Rev Dr Francis Corbett, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, aged 92. He succeeded the celebrated Dr. Swift.

Dr Napier, physician, at Chatham, Hants.

Walter Biddulph, Esq; uncle to the present Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

Rt. Hon Lady Mary Herbert, 3d surviving daughter of the late Duke of Powis, in her 90th year.

Lieut. Jordon, of the navy, of the wounds he received in the action of the 17th of June, in America, where he went as a volunteer.

Capt Colier, of the 38th regiment, at Boston, of the wounds he received in the same engagement.

Mr. Foulis, printer to Glasgow University.

Mrs Bacby, aged 103, Dublin.

James Butler, Esq; Essex.

Michael Obrian Dilkes, Esq; general and colonel of the 50th regiment.

John Plant, Esq; Mayor of Monmouth.

Francis Wood, Esq; a justice for the East Riding, Yorkshire.

Thomas

Thomas Lee, Esq; Nottingham

John Clitherall, Esq; lieut. of his Majesty's 57th regiment, in Antigua

Mr Charles Blackney, aged twenty-four years, merchant, in the 24th year of his age. He took all taking he raised one from poverty, and retained him faithful to the last. He has left children, and grandchildren, of the eldest is 22 years old.

Mary, Mrs Hannah Simms, of Walthamstow, a lady of considerable fortune, and a liberal benefactress to the poor

20. Rev Thomas Wheatley, late minister of the dissenting congregation at Enfield

Lady Gordon, of Inner Gordon, Scotland

John Foy, an eminent preacher among the Methodists

27. Christopher Harris, Esq; Chelsea

Mrs Phebe Newman, daughter of the late Sir Richard Newman, of Preston-deanery, Northamptonshire, bart

28. John Lester, Esq; Liverpool

Alderman Geo. Falconer, Dublin

James Sinclair, Esq; of Dunbeath, Scotland

Capt. Benj. Jonston, late of the Horse-guards, Ireland

Hon Charles Colville, Lieut. General, and Colonel of the 69th regiment of foot

30. The Hon Col. Beauclerk, late of the 3d regiment of guards, and governor of Pendennis Castle

Sept. 1. Hon Lady Younge, relict of Sir William Younge, bart, Knight of the Bath, and mother to the present Sir Geo. Younge, bart

Rev John Aubry, LL.B. rector of Stratfield Sea and Turgis, Hants, and fellow of Winchester college

John Griffin, Esq; Acton

Hon David Falconer, brother to Lord Halkerston, Burycourt, St. Mary Axe

Rev John Blackmore, rector of Haverham, Bucks

Lancelot Keate, Esq; Westminster

6. Richard Trevor, Esq; deputy secretary to the Lord Chamberlain's office

Richard Moore, A Serman of Hereford

7. John Comyns, Esq; Essex, member for that county

William Middleton, Esq; Suffolk

8. Henry Vaughan, Esq; Twickenham

Sir Hugh Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White; a brave officer, that served his King and country 52 years

Hon. William, Earl of Glencairn, a Major General in the army

John Shepherd, Esq; of Bideford, Devonshire

10. Rev James Acton, rector of Stafford, near Dorchester

The Rt. Hon Allen, Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, a member of the Privy Council, and father to the present Lord Chancellor

Thomas Waldron, Esq; Mayor of Winchester

15. Sir Thomas Raybell, bart. Chelsea

16. Rev. Mr. Meredith, at Bristol, brother to Sir William Meredith, bart

Geo. Thompson, Esq; St. Alban's

17. Charles Allanson, Esq; member for Ripon, in Yorkshire

19. John Bodlicoate, Esq; Blackheath

21. Rev Mr Mallet, prebendary of Gloucester

23. Geo. Gibson, Esq; belonging to the Train of Artillery

Capt. John Bentinck, of his Majesty's navy, son of the late Count Bentinck, and grandson of the Earl of Portland

25. Rev Mr Westerro, Kensington

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Richard Benson, B. D. to hold Little Bardfield R. Essex, with Stanford Rivers R. both in the diocese of London

Rev Dr Wm. Tatton, to hold Rotherfield R. with St. Dionis Backchurch, London

PRESENTATIONS.

REV. John Gost, to the living of St. Nicholas, vacant by the death of Dr Corbett

Rev Mr Cripps, to the R. of Cheadle, near Stockport

Rev Dr Andrew Hamilton, to the Rs. of Great and Little Raghan, in Hertford, with the V. of Fulham, all in the diocese of London

Rev Martin Barry, to the V. of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire

Rev. John Bond, A. B. to the V. Wilts

Rev Mr Samuel Newell, to the Rs. of Aldwell, Oxford, and Ickford, Bucks

Rev Geo. Berkeley Clerk, LL.D. to the V. of East Peckham, Kent, with the V. of Cookham, in Berks

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Millar, Piccadilly, cabinet-maker

The Dalton, and Wm. Petty, Greenfield-street, Surrey, carpenters

Ann. Gardner, Cheapside, Mercer, merchant

James Sowell, Bermondsey, Bellmonger

Step. Shrief, near Gower-lane, ribbon-weav.

Wm. Newland, Whitechapel, victualler

Thos. Ainsworth, Sherborne-lane, merchant

Jn. Swanton, Newbury, Berks, grocer

Jos. Roberts, St. John's-street, chandler

Philip Gregory, Bideford, Devon, mercer

Jn. Dowell, Bosbury, Herefordshire, butcher

Ja. Mitchell, Redruth, Cornw. linen-draper

Mary Butler, Otley, Bucks, grocer

Ja. Rathbone, Sandback, Cheshire, mercer

Jn. Lundgrigge, West-Faule, Suff. carpenter

Jn. Wilkins, Stratfreewen, Meath, merch.

Stephen Chapman, Bath, linen-draper

James Elliot, Strand, maltster, sail-maker

Jos. Chalkhill, Tavistock, Devon, woollen-drap.

Featherstone Molloy, Dorset, linen-draper

Wm. Buck, Kirby Kendall, Westm. ink.

Wm. Webb, Cathill, grocer

supplies to the Mother-country, for the protection of the whole British State, I am confident, in my own mind, the controversy would fall to the ground, and that many Acts of conciliating Grace would be extended to America by Great-Britain, which National Honour cannot suffer to have torn from her by violence.

"I am acquainted, in a dispatch from the Earl of Dartmouth, that though the Memorial and Representation of the General Assembly of this Province were unfortunately blended with expressions containing claims, which made it impossible for Parliament, consistent with its justice and dignity, to receive, yet the Petition to the King had been presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it with the most gracious expressions of royal and accession to the humble requests of his faithful subjects in New-York; and I am authorized to say, that nothing can give greater satisfaction to the Royal breast than to see us again a happy and united people.

WILLIAM TRYON."

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. HON. Lady Betty Delme, of a son.

22. Lady of Richard Henry Alexander Helmet, of a daughter.

26. Lady of Ld. Vis. Grimston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RT. Hon E. of Belvedere, to Miss Bloomfield, of Redwood, Ireland.

Rev. Mr Hewlain, rector of Hornsey, to Miss Hardwarth, niece to the Bishop of London.

Rev Mr Benj. Round, of Maldstone, to Miss Sally Haynes, of Hertford.

John Harriott, Esq; of Stambridge, in Essex, to Miss Reynolds, of Thames-st.

Hugh Owen, Esq; member for Pembrokeshire, to Miss Cuffy, of Bedford-row.

Aug. 17. Rev Dr Turner, of Portland-street, to Miss Wanley, of the Strand.

23. Capt. John Barlow, of the 20th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Knox, daughter of the late Vaughan Knox, Esq.

24. Mr John Coop, of Denmarkhole, Northumberland, aged 60, four times married, and father of 29 children, to Mrs Eleanor Hood, aged 52, three married, and mother of 24 children.

John Elliot, Esq. to Miss Hamilton, at Portsmouth.

Rev Gil. Scott, of Milton, Berks, to Miss Hannah Bond.

Sir Brownlow Cust, bart. to the only daughter of the late Sir Henry Parks Bunbury, bart.

John Harry, Esq. Sheriff of Lancaster, to Miss Spencer, of Millcomb.

Col. Gale, to the daughter of the late Wm. Blackburn, Esq.

16. George Rogers, Esq. to Miss Esther Cumming, niece to Lady Clarendon.

7. James Pigot Ford, Esq; of Brackhill, Bucks, to Miss Anne Maria Cumming, daughter of Rev Mr Cumming, of Great Bedford.

9. George Jackson, Esq. of Old Palace-yard, to Miss Hesta, of Stam, Wilts.

Rev Mr Made, rector of St Dunstan's, to Miss Robson, of Great Pharrhead.

14. The E. of Ely, to Miss Bowles, daughter of the late Capt. Hugh Bowles, of the navy.

15. Wm. Sheffington, Esq. to Sheffington, to Mrs Jefferies.

16. Lewis Dilkes, Esq. of Flintham, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Hyache, of Duke-street-place, Lincs.

19. Maurice Bagden, Esq. Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Buddle, of Shepherds-well.

Thomas Barlow, Esq; of Chesham, in Suffolk, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Mr Umfreville, of Sandridge, in Essex.

21. Sir Alexander Douglas, bart. physician in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnegy, daughter to the deceased James Carnegy, Esq. of Finhaven.

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John Plant, Esq; Mayor of Monmouth.

Francis Wood, Esq; a justice for the East Riding, Yorkshire.

Thomas

Thomas Lane, Esq; Nottingham

[illegible] Clifford, Esq; lieut. of his Majesty's 7th regiment, in America

Mr Charles Stanley, formerly of Dublin, and at the age of 12 years, he was one [illegible] years, and [illegible] to the last. He has left children, and grandchildren, the eldest is 22 years old

Mrs Mrs Thomas Simms, of Walthamstow, a lady of considerable fortune, and a [illegible] benefactress to the poor

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[illegible] Lancelot Keate, Esq; Westminster

Richard Trevor, Esq; deputy secretary to the Lord Chamberlain's office

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[illegible] John Geers, Esq; Esq., member for that county

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8. Henry Vaughan, Esq; Twickenham

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10. John Shepherd, Esq; of Bideford, Devonshire

Rev James Acton, rector of Stafford, near Dorchester

[illegible] Rt. Hon Allen, Baron, Earl Bathurst, a member of the Privy Council, and father to the present Lord Chancellor

Thomas Waldron, Esq; Mayor of Winchester

15. Sir Thomas Raybell, bart. Chelsea

16. Rev. Mr. Meredith, at Bristol, brother to Sir William Meredith, bart

Geo. Thompson, Esq; St. Alban's

17. Charles Allanson, Esq; member for Ripon, in Yorkshire

19. John Bodticoate, Esq; Blackheath

21. Rev Mr Mallet, prebendary of Gloucester

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Rev Martin Berry, to the V. of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire

Rev. John Bond, A. B. to the V. Wilts

Rev Mr Samuel Newell, to the Rs. of Aldwell, Oxford, and Ickford, Bucks

Rev Geo. Berkeley Clerk, LL.D. to the V. of East Peckham, Kent, with the V. of Cookham, in Berks

BANKRUPTS.

John Hillary, Piccadilly, ribbon-maker

Tho. Dolson, and Wm. Petty, Greenfield-street, Spitalfields, carpenters

Am. Gardner, Cheapside, Mercer, merchant

James Sawyer, Bermondsey, Tallowchandler

Step. Shrimpton, Gutter-lane, ribbon-weav.

Wm. Newland, Whitechapel, victualler

Tho. Ainsworth, Sherborne-lane, merchant

Jn. Stevens, Newbury, Berks, grocer

Jos. Roberts, St. John's-street, chapfem.

Philip Gregory, Bideford, Devon, mercer

Jn. Dowell, Bodmin, Hertfordsh. butcher

Ja. Mitchell, Redruth, Cornw. linen-draper

Benj. Hallett, Ottery, Devon, grocer

Ja. Rathbone, Stadback, Cheshire, mercer

Jn. Lundgrigg, Wolverhampton, Staffs. carpenter

Jn. Whitfield, Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, merch.

Stephen Chapman, Bath, linen-draper

James Sellick, Strand, shallon-maker

Rob. Chadwick, Milnrock, Ch. woollen-drap.

Featherstone Molloy, Dorset, linen-draper

Wm. Buckel, Kirby-Kendall, Westm. ink.

Wm. Wadd, Carlisle, grocer

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	Ex. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £. s. d.
30	142½a⅞	92½a½	89½a½	88¾a⅞	89a½	85½a½	25½a¾	97½	87½	86⅞a87	86½	153½	81½	63a64s.	⅞	12 18 0
31	143a½	92½a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	98	Ditto	Ditto	86½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 17 6
1	143½a½	92⅝a⅞	89⅝a¾	88⅞a89⅞	89⅛a½	Ditto	25¾	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a½	Ditto	Ditto	12 18 0
2	Not. done															
3	Sunday.															
4	143¾a½	92⅞	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 19 0
5	144	92¼	Ditto	88⅞a89	89½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	154¾	81½	Ditto	Ditto	12 19a19 6
6	Shut	92 a⅝	89¼a½	88⅞a¾a⅞	89a88⅞a89	Ditto	25¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛	64a62a63.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾a⅞	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	155¼a½	Ditto	62a63s.	Ditto	12 19 6
8	Ditto	92¾a⅝	Ditto	88¼a89	89⅞a89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	156a¼	81⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	88⅞a89	Shut.	85¼a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	Sunday.															
11	Ditto	Ditto	89¾a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	97¼	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	156⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 0 0
12	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	156½a156	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85¾a⅞	Ditto	98	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	155¼a156	Shut	63a64s.	Ditto	Ditto
15	Ditto	Ditto	89¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	64a65s.	r	13 0 6
16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a⅛	Ditto	155¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13l. 6d. a 12s.
17	Sunday.															
18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 0 6.
19	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a¾	Ditto	155¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	Ditto	Ditto	90	89¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾a⅛	87¼a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12⅛	13 1 0.
21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞a26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
22	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞a90	89¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 1 6.
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
24	Sunday.															
25	Ditto	Ditto	90	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 0.
26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	156	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 1 6.
28	Ditto	Ditto	89⅞	89⅛a¼	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	87⅛a¼	86¼	Ditto	Ditto	63a64s.	1⅛	13l 12s 12d.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
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Liverpool
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Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1775.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Letter from N. Amer. Congreſs, E. India Affairs, &c.

With an accurate PLAN of the Town of BOSTON, drawn upon the Spot; which, together with the Map of Boſton Harbour, and of the Country One Hundred Miles round that Town, already publiſhed, exhibit a perfect Repreſentation of the preſent Seat of War in America.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 2, to Oct. 7, 1775.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Bar. s.	Bar. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	4	9	3	4	3	3	2	1	3	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6
Surry	4	11	3	0	3	7	2	5	3	1
Hertford	4	10	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	11
Bedford	4	10	3	8	3	5	2	1	3	3
Cambridge	4	2	3	0	3	5	1	10	2	11
Huntingdon	4	4	0	0	3	0	1	8	3	3
Northampton	5	5	3	11	3	2	2	1	3	3
Rutland	4	10	3	1	3	1	2	0	3	4
Leicester	5	5	5	0	3	4	2	0	3	6
Nottingham	5	1	3	8	3	3	1	11	3	9
Derby	5	5	0	0	3	7	2	1	3	8
Stafford	6	0	3	8	3	6	2	0	3	10
Shropshire	6	4	5	0	3	6	1	9	3	10
Hereford	5	7	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	0
Worcester	5	10	4	4	3	5	2	4	4	6
Warwick	6	7	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	6
Gloucester	6	1	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	0
Wiltshire	5	3	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	3
Berks	5	0	0	0	3	2	2	5	3	4
Oxford	5	0	0	0	3	9	2	8	3	10
Bucks	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	3
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	8	3	5	3	4	2	3	3	7
Suffolk	4	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	1
Norfolk	5	0	3	2	3	9	1	6	3	0
Lincoln	5	0	3	10	3	0	1	9	3	6
York	5	2	3	11	3	7	1	10	3	10
Durham	4	7	3	4	3	0	1	11	4	1
Northumberland	4	11	3	7	3	0	1	9	3	7
Cumberland	4	11	3	8	3	1	1	10	3	11
Westmoreland	6	1	0	0	3	2	1	10	3	4
Lancashire	5	7	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	5
Cheshire	5	8	4	7	3	6	1	10	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	3	3	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	9	3	0	3	4	2	1	3	8
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	11	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	2	6	1	4	0	0
Dorset	5	6	0	0	3	2	1	3	3	3
Hampshire	5	2	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	9
Sussex	4	9	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	11
Kent	4	9	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	5	9	4	6	3	0	1	7	4	1
South Wales	5	7	4	6	3	3	1	6	3	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for Nov. 1774.

Nov. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S E	little	29 6¼	53	an exceeding heavy moist day
2	E N E	ditto	29 8	53	ditto
3	N E	ditto	29 8¼	53	heavy moist day, fine bright evening
4	Ditto		29 8½	53	thick fog till noon, fine afternoon
5	E	fresh	29 6¼	52	cloudy, moist, churlish day
6	Ditto		29 [illegible]	51	a very wet day
7	N E	little	29 4¼	50	cloudy heavy day.
8	N N W	ditto	29 4½	47	cloudy, but fair
9	N E	ditto	29 4¼	47	fair morning, misling afternoon
10	N N W	ditto	29 8	44	slight frost early, excessive bright day.
11	N E	ditto	29 9¼	42	smart frost early, snow and fleet most part the day
12	S W	ditto	29 8¼	40	heavy moist morning and evening, bright mid day
13	N N W	ditto	30	40	smart frost in the night, fine bright day
14	Ditto	fresh	30 ¼	41	ditto a grey day
15	Ditto		30 ¼	44	chiefly cloudy, a few bright intervals
16	W S W	fresh	29 9¾	47	clouds and sunshine at intervals
17	Ditto		29 9¼	50	a very fine morning, cloudy afternoon, wet evening
18	W	stormy	29 5¼	51	many flying black clouds, and some little rain
19	W N W	ditto	29 6¼	45	many clouds and some snow, very cold and hasty
20	N N E	ditto	29 8¼	42	chiefly bright, some flying clouds, snow in evening
21	N	fresh	29 9½	41	smart frost in the night, cloudy cold day
22	W	little	29 9¼	39	ditto snow most part of the day
23	N N E	ditto	29 7¼	40	cloudy morning, bright afternoon, wet evening
24	Ditto	strong	29 4¼	42	a great deal of snow and rain, cutting wind
25	Ditto	stormy	29 5¼	40	sharp frost, with a good deal of snow
26	Ditto	strong	29 8	40	ditto with scattering snow, chiefly cloudy
27	Ditto		29 9½	38	hard frost, heavy snow in the night
28	S to W	fresh	29 6½	36	same in the night, a thaw came on at ten, A. M.
29	S W	ditto	29 3¼	38	smart frost night and day, bright and clear
30	W N W	ditto	29 3	36	ditto

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 28. to Oct. 28, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	682	1292	Males	679	1382
Females	610		Females	703	

Whereof have died under two years old 551

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d½.

Between				
2 and 5	132	50 and 60	118
5 and 10	24	60 and 70	84
10 and 20	35	70 and 80	59
20 and 30	90	80 and 90	26
30 and 40	106	90 and 100	3
40 and 50	148		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For OCTOBER, 1775.

☞ *The attention of the public being principally directed to the deliberations of parliament on this important crisis, the debates of the former sessions are unavoidably deferred, to make room for what has already passed in this.*

Thursday 26, 1775.

HIS Majesty was pleased to open the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"THE present situation of *America*, and my constant desire to have your advice, concurrence, and assistance on every important occasion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Those who have long too successfully laboured to inflame my people in America by gross misrepresentations, and to infuse into their minds a system of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the Colonists, and to their subordinate relation to Great Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hostility, and rebellion. They have raised troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have seized the public revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, executive, and judicial powers, which they already exercise, in the most arbitrary manner, over the persons and properties of their fellow-subjects: and although many of these unhappy people may still retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see the fatal consequence of this usurpation, and wish to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong enough to compel their acquiescence, till a sufficient force shall appear to support them.

"The authors and promoters of this desperate conspiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the present state, and the strongest protestations of loyalty to me, whilst they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your last session, that a rebellion existed within the province of Massachusets bay, yet even that province we wished rather to reclaim than to subdue. The resolutions of Parliament breathed a spirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propositions accompanied the measures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to cases of criminal combinations amongst subjects not then in arms. I have acted with the same temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of my subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war; still hoping that my people in America would have discerned the traitorous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a subject of Great Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest member of any civil society in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the success of such a plan. The object is too important, the spirit of the British nation too high, the resources with which God had blessed her too numerous, to give up so many colonies which she has planted with great industry, nursed with great tenderness, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treasure.

"It is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions. For this purpose, I have increased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land-forces; but in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to my kingdoms.

"I have also the satisfaction to inform you, that I have received the most friendly offers of foreign assistance; and if I shall make any treaties in consequence thereof, they shall be laid before you. And I have, in testimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the established forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, safety, and protection of my Crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, against whom this force will be directed, shall become sensible of their error, I shall be ready to receive the misled with tenderness and mercy: And in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may arise from the great distance of their situation, and to remove as soon as possible the calamities which they suffer, I shall give authority to certain persons upon the spot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such manner, and to such persons, as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance. It may be also proper to authorise the persons so commissioned to restore such province or colony, so returning to its allegiance, to the free exercise of its trade and commerce, and to the same protection and security as if such province or colony had never revolted.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your resolution to maintain the just rights of this country, for such supplies as the present circumstances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill consequences of this rebellion, none affects me more sensibly than the extraordinary burthen which it must create to my faithful subjects.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have truly opened to you my views and intentions. The constant employment of my thoughts, and the most earnest wishes of my heart, tend wholly to the safety and happiness of all my people, and to the re-establishment of order and tranquillity through the several parts of my dominions, in a close connection and constitutional dependance. You see the tendency of the present disorders, and I have stated to you the measures which I mean to pursue for suppressing them. Whatever remains to be done that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wisdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the assurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I see no probability that the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power."

The Commons being returned to their House, and the Speaker seated in the Chair, the above Speech was twice read, and Mr. *Ackland*, son to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for an Address to his Majesty, in a speech highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with respect to America, and enforcing the necessity of assuring his Majesty of the approbation of the measures already taken against the Americans, and of firm support from his faithful Commons in the prosecution of the war. This motion was seconded by Mr. *Lyttleton*, late Governor of Jamaica, who entered into a long detail of the views and intentions of the Americans, inveighing vehemently against some leading men amongst them, who had long entertained a settled design of emancipating the Colonies from the mother country and forming them into a separate state; that it was now time, or never, to crush their rising spirit; that the contention was not now about this or that mode of taxation, but whether they shall be taxed at all; whether the supreme power of this realm shall extend beyond the Atlantic Ocean, or be confined within the narrow limits of one corner of a vast extended empire. He said, that now was the time for every man to declare himself; and concluded by shewing the necessity of strengthening the hands of Government, in order to break the measures of so formidable a combination.

As soon as he had done speaking, Lord *John Cavendish* moved for an amendment, which occasioned a long and warm debate, in which the fatal effects of the measures of the last sessions were placed in a most ridiculous light.

The *Lord Mayor* agreed with the Hon. gentleman who seconded the motion

tion for an Address, "that now was the time for every man to speak out." He said, it ill became the dignity of Parliament to lose itself in fulsome, adulatory Addresses, in approbation of ministers and measures that had precipitated the nation into an unjust, ruinous, felonious, and murderous war: he said it was an unjust and felonious war, because it originated in an attempt to deprive a numerous people of their money without their consent; and it was murderous, because, being denied, the next attempt was upon their lives. He said, that the blood of every man who fell in this unwarrantable contest lay at the door of administration; he said the ministry, by their weakness and obstinacy, had already lost to their Sovereign half his empire, and by their temerity they were now about to risk the whole. He dared administration to shew, in all the vast extended empire of America, one province on their side; and asked what kind of policy that must be which had alienated the affections of three millions of loyal, peaceable, and useful subjects from a Sovereign whom they adored, and had separated them, he feared, for ever, from brethren with whom they wished to live in amity. He appealed to the common sense of mankind for the rectitude of such a policy. He said, on this side the Atlantic ministers had many ways of making friends, and Majesty might be deceived by flattering addresses; but in America, where no such influence as yet prevails, the people are united. One soul animates the vast Northern continent of America, the General Congress, and every Provincial Assembly.

The Hon. gentleman who moved for the Address expatiated much on the lenity with which the Americans had been treated: Was, said Mr. Wilkes, *your* Boston port bill a measure of *lenity?* Was *your* fishery bill a measure of *lenity?* Was *your* bill for taking away the charter of the Massachusets-Bay a measure of *lenity*, or even justice? I omit *your* many other gross provocations and insults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their present state. He asserts that they avow a disposition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and present Congress uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the same footing they were in the year 1763.

He concluded with expressing the deepest concern at the naming in the Address foreign troops, Hanoverians and Hessians, who are now called to interfere in our domestic quarrels; and with wishing that the evil spirit of the present Address may be ejected; that another, of a more manly, dutiful, and declaratory tendency, may be presented to the King, beseeching his Majesty to sheath the sword, and prevent the effusion of the blood of his loyal subjects; and recommending some mode of negociation with the General Congress, in order thereby to restore peace and harmony to his distracted empire.

Governor Johnston spoke on the insufficiency of the present forces, to carry this favourite point of administration! He averred, that a general dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the King's troops, already at Boston; and that three field officers of the five regiments lately embarked at Cork, solicited leave to resign; of this he pledged himself to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General Conway defended the Americans with unusual warmth of argument; he called for information from the Treasury-Bench, what part of America we might deem our own; he asked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boston itself owned at this time the superiority of the British arms?----He declared his conscience forbad his assent to the butchery of the Provincials; and therefore he firmly protested against the Address.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the Address, and consequently supported the measure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from General Burgoyne, who said, that notwithstanding the distresses and obstacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the consequences of the summer campaign, described the situation of the King's forces as on a wen, or little excrescence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boston, and the fleet not even master of the river in which it lies; he drew a conclusion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials, and a fleet of twenty-two sail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were three years in subduing Canada, though compleated every spring--what little prospect could there be for 10,000 men to effect the conquest of all America.

rica.—He told the Minister, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him some; that he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell, who was settled on a large estate in Canada, who assured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be drawn into the war; that he had tried the arts of persuasion in vain; that he assembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large sticks, but had concealed 400 fire-locks in the woods, which they were determined to make use of against the English, if they forced them to take either side.—Colonel Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Pitt were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of the Provincial forces; he observed, that he and his friends were held up as the leaders of faction, that the conversation of Ministry with each other was, which of them should go to the Tower first; but this they regarded not; oppose the King they could not wish to do, for their ancestors seated his family on the throne, but to carry their point against the present unfeeling administration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington answered Governor Johnstone and Col. Barre, and denied the dissatisfaction of the officers, &c. assured the House, that they would receive satisfactory accounts to the contrary in two or eight days.

The Solicitor General likewise replied to Col. Barre, accused him of drawing false inferences from his own premises, entered with great spirit into the merit of the present vigorous measures (admitting we had lost all the places they would insinuate), in order to put an upon a power seeming to enter even upon a negociation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke rose, and spoke for near two hours. He first raised the laugh of the House by repeating some warning expressions of the Minister, and placing them in a ridiculous contrast with the unfortunate events that have since taken place. He then drew their serious attention to the present situation of affairs. He compared America to a people who had emancipated themselves, and deserted the Mother County as a piratical disturber of the ports and the naval trade of the Colonies. The disgraceful blocking up our troops in Boston, he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of description; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the dispute with America continued, he advised Administration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppressive to the trade and freedom of America, but to shew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Colonists with open arms.

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his usual vehemence and acrimony aimed his darts personally at L. North, describing his Lordship as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our present difficulties. "Administration (says Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into such a dilemma as the ablest of men cannot extricate us from; they have reason to cry aloud and triumph. Lord Chatham, the King of Prussia, nay Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble L. has lost—he has lost a whole Continent—most able adviser, most accomplish'd General!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with some very serious observations on the conduct of the Ministry, and took occasion to mention the old political distinctions of Whig and Tory, describing the present members of Administration as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories.

As soon as he concluded, *Lord North* rose, and after entering into a long justification of himself, his Lordship justified the measures of Administration, shewing, by strong argument, that they were founded as much in prudence and wisdom as the situation of affairs would allow. His Lordship next entered into a discussion of the terms Whig and Tory, and proved that the present Ministers acted on the true principles of Whiggism, and that the measures sketched out in the speech, and echoed back in the address, as proper to be offered to America, were most likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

About four o'clock the House divided, when the numbers were, For the address 278, against it 108.

Friday, 27.

A report was made from the committee appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty, that the committee had drawn up an address, which was read.

A motion being made for recommitting the Address, a warm debate ensued. Particular exception was made to the following clause; "We think "fully acknowledge the gracious con- "siderations which induced your Ma- "jesty to take this step" (meaning the introduction

introduction of his Electoral troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon). The Gentlemen in opposition considered this clause as a full approbation of the measures; whilst the friends of Administration insisted it was no more than a compliment to his Majesty's *good intentions*, and left the measure itself a matter of future deliberation.--Mr. Wedderburne and Mr. Dunning were different in their interpretations of the clause. Very few of the speakers confined themselves to this single point, but successively beat over the wide ground of the general dispute with America.

Mr. Cornwall acknowledged that there had been mismanagement *somewhere*; but where he would not *then* assert. A minister in this country, he said, cannot take any great step without having the people with him; had government demanded 40,000 men last session to send to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of success. He censured those Members very severely, who had voted last session with administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this.

Mr. Charles Fox took him up, protested he had been deceived by the ministry; he had been taught to believe that government had so many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them security in avowing themselves, enforce obedience to our laws, and ensure *peace*; that upon this principle he had voted for sending over the forces last session; *peace* was his object in that measure, but now that the Minister declared himself for *war*, he could not consent to the bloody consequences of so *silly* a contest.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, administration could not now recede while America was making so determined a resistance; that all Europe would say, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better government of that part of the empire.

Mr. *Thurlow* insisted, that decency required an acknowledgment to his Majesty for the considerations which induced him to take foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it was not contrary to the Bill of Rights; consequently he could no more see any illegality, than he could danger, in the measure.

Sir *William Wake* insisted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights existing prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. *Dunning* argued upon the same grounds.

Gov. *Johnston* arraigned the conduct of administration pretty severely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian soldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences; that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great Britain against their officers; and that if any of them should be put to death in consequence of the sentence of a court martial, those who gave that sentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws.

Mr. *Grenville* very pathetically deplored the state of our national affairs, and was convinced, he said, that nothing but misfortune could be the consequences. Suppose America conquered, its towns destroyed, its fields laid waste, we must keep up a large standing army to preserve our triumph; but can we make them in such a state raise money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their shattered cities by force?

Mr. *Frankland*, though he confessed his dislike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the consent of parliament, declared his objection to the re-commitment of the address: he did not wish to impede the measures of government at so critical a time, but he wished the minister had called the parliament together last summer rather than take that step without their concurrence, however necessary the step might have been: he was sorry, he said, to find that so little advantage had been made of the grants made last sessions for the purpose of enforcing American obedience, and threw out some very severe remarks upon that *indolence* of temper, and *dislike* to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the minister: and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he *ventured to call* our summer's campaign in America; however, he sweetened this dose of censure with a great many compliments on the

vast

vast abilities and amiable disposition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord *North*. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he said, for that candour and boldness with which he had treated his character. He was not displeased to hear his faults, from whatever motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were suggested by *candid*, and sometimes by malicious ones. Those who suggested them from the first cause he thanked and esteemed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed that indolence of temper, which Mr. Frankland had noticed, and that dislike to business, but declared, that he was *forced* into the post he now held; that stormy and tempestuous as the ocean is, through which he has to steer, he would never *of his own accord* abandon it till the storm subsided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adapted his measures last sessions to the then state of affairs. He said, that when he adopted the necessary plan of sending Hanoverians to our garrisons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if he had waited for the meeting of parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not have been brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces against the rebels. He had, he said, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that House; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in their choice between slavery or war, between ignominy and death; but in the present instance there was no question of slavery. Their friends have said, that they only wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763; administration wishes to meet them upon that ground; and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without resources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and lasting war, with the incensed power of Great Britain, to the blessings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her.

Colonel *Barré*, in a very ludicrous manner, observed, that the noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults from some quarters; that his Lordship stood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with a very good grace, but he was instantly shot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one side of the House, was downright malice from another: he kisses the rod in some hands and is exceedingly docile, but is very sore when the lash is taken in hand by some others. The reason, he said, which induced all America to take arms sooner than the noble Lord had expected was to oppose a common enemy; the circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal Schomberg to the British troops as they were crossing the river Boyne in Ireland, *A le devoir, mes enfans, voilà vos ennemis!* As to his Lordship's declaration of being *forced* into the office he now holds, he said, it might be possible that his Lordship was *forced* into it; but, after the glaring proofs he has given of inability in that station, he could not believe there was a man in the nation weak enough to *force* him to continue in it; and, as his Lordship found the office so *burthensome*, so *thorny*, and so *wretched*, he had such an opinion of the good nature and generous disposition of many gentlemen who sat round him, that he did not believe *one* of them would refuse to *ease* his Lordship of a charge which he found so disagreeable, and for which nature had never formed his talents: he added, that he might now retire with a great deal of propriety, as he had given the world the most perfect demonstration that he could neither make *war* nor establish *peace*.

(To be continued.)

☞ R. G. *on the Culture of Vines, shall appear in our next; as shall likewise the Extracts on Longitude.* J. S.'s *Solution of the Question in Mathematics is approved. The Remarks of* Amicus *are just, and what he has farther to add will be attended to with acknowledgment.—Other Favours, though postponed, will be inserted in the Course of the Year, or reserved for the Supplement.*

*** *In the* Ode *imitated from* Horace, *instead of the two last Lines of the 5th Stanza, read*

And is impatient till she prove
The scenes of riot and of lawless love.

and in the next Line read

Then weds and seeks, &c.

and the next Line but one,

for "Man" *read* "Lord."

For "Refreshing nature," *in the 9th Stanza, read* "Their strength renewing," &c.

Mr.

An Essay on Musical Time.

TIME in music, called also *rythm*, is an equal and regular return of certain pauses, by which the music is divided into intervals called *bars*. Where there are no such pauses, there is no distinction of time. Thus, if one note only was to sound continually and uniformly, it could not be said to sound in any sort of time. When the clock strikes 12, because all the blows follow at equal intervals, it conveys no idea of musical time; nor does any one pretend to say the clock strikes either in common or in triple time. On the contrary, if a distinction is made by certain pauses, rythm or time will be produced, though the sound never varies either its pitch or tone*. Thus in the tabor and pipe, the tabor beats perfect time, though it never varies its tone; and is, perhaps, a better guide to the motion of the dancers than the pipe which does vary †.

Besides this capital division of music into bars, each bar is subdivided, by lesser pauses, into other intervals. On the nature of this subdivision depends the nature of the time, making, as we shall see, two sorts, *common time and triple time*. That musical time depends on the manner in which the bar is subdivided, and not on the rate of playing, appears from hence, that faster or slower does not alter the species of time. Common time, whether played faster or slower, is common time still, and cannot, by that means, become triple time. A gavot is always in common time; play it faster or slower, it will be a gavot still, and will never become either a minuet or a jig. These pauses are so small, that their proportion to the whole bar, or any particular note in it, cannot be easily determined: however, not only the places of the greater pauses or bars are marked in writing music, by a line or *bar* drawn cross the staff of 5 lines; but the lesser pauses are also marked by the way of tying the notes, as we shall see hereafter.

The most obvious and easy subdivision of any thing is into halves, or into two equal parts; these parts again into other halves, or quarters of the whole, and so on. Accordingly, we find a day, an hour, has, by common consent, been divided into quarters. All weights and measures, whether of length or capacity, have, by common custom, been divided into halves, quarters, and, if need be, half quarters. And this is the most natural subdivision of the bar in music, and makes what is called *common time*. The pauses in each bar subdivide it into halves and quarters: each pause is also subdivided in like manner, by the notes of which it consists; consequently each bar must either actually contain, or be equivalent to, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. of its smallest constituent parts, or the shortest notes, (as crotchets, quavers, &c.) used in that piece of music; so that every bar may be resolved into its smallest constituent parts, by a continual bisection. It is not necessary that each bar should wholly consist of these smallest parts, and that each pause in the bar should be heard; it is sufficient that some of the subdivision pauses be heard in their proper places, these will imply and suggest the rest. In common time a bar usually consists of 4 crotchets, by which it is subdivided into 4 equal parts; but it may consist of a minum and 2 crotchets. The first pause is, indeed, lost in holding out the minum; but the second at half the bar, and the third at the last quarter, are preserved, and sufficiently determine what is the subdivision of the bar. When a bar consists of 8 quavers, a pause is not made at every note; such a subdivision would be too minute. The bar is subdivided by 4 pauses, into 4 parts or intervals, each containing two quavers; so that the quavers go by pairs, and 4 pairs make the bar. In writing music the 8 quavers are sometimes all tied together; oftener four and four, or four and two pairs; but never *three three* and *two*.

In common time, then, every bar may be resolved into its parts, by a continual *bisection*. This simple circumstance

* Though we speak of pauses, we mean not that the sound should cease, and the music stand still. A very small inequality in the succession of those notes, whose denomination imports them to be equal, (as *crotchets* or *quavers*) is easily perceived. If this inequality returns regularly, so that the notes may be counted out into parcels or bars, it will make rythm.

† Seamen at the windlass, and on other occasions, *sing*, that they may all act together. Plutarch says, the Greeks thought music useful, not only to animate their troops, but to regulate (ῥυθμίζειν, that is *to time*) their motions. The Lacedemonians, in particular, used fifes; and when they went up in military order to battle, had *Castor's* tune or march played before them. See Plutarch on Music.

cumstance marks it out; and therefore there is but one species of common time; the different marks at the head of the staff only denoting faster or slower.—Triple time is when the bar cannot be resolved into its smallest constituent parts, without, at least, one *trisection*; but as the number of these parts in a bar may be such as will admit of both trisection and bisection, hence will arise several species of triple time: the most pure is that where every least subdivision of the bar contains three of these least parts; so that all the little intervals made by the subdivision pauses, go by three and three. This is the case of jig time, which usually consists of six quavers in a bar, which is subdivided by one middle pause into two sets of 3 quavers each, or two triplets of quavers. Had the same 6 quavers been subdivided by 3 pauses into 3 pair of quavers, this would have constituted minuet time, which contains *pairs* in the least subdivisions of the bar, like common time, but has three of these subdivision-intervals in a bar. In writing a piece of music set in minuet time, when six quavers occur in a bar, they may be all tied together, or 4 and 2, or wholly in pairs, but never 3 and 3, for that denotes jig-time. The signature at the head of the staff for minuet time is $\frac{3}{4}$, the 4 denotes crotchets, 4 of which make a semi-breve, the longest note now in use; the 3 signifies that 3 of these crotchets are contained in a bar, and therefore that the bar is tripartite, or to be subdivided into 3 intervals. The signature for jig time is $\frac{6}{8}$, signifying that there are 6 quavers in a bar, which must be subdivided into two triplets; 6 quavers may be divided into two equal parts, though 3 crotchets cannot. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ have not the same import in music, though (considered as fractions) they have the same value in arithmetic.

What was said of common time, holds good in triple time; it is not necessary that every subdivision pause should be actually heard; any one in its proper place will imply the rest. A bar in jig time may consist of a crotchet and quaver for the first part of the bar, and 3 quavers for the latter part. The crotchet and quaver preclude a bisection, and imply a trisection, as plainly as the 3 quavers. We will give another instance in minuet time; where the rythm is often broken for want of a due attention to the subdivision of the bar. A bar in minuet time may consist of a pricked crotchet and 3 quavers; in this case the first pause is lost in holding the pricked crotchet; the second falls between the first and second of the 3 quavers, so that they must not, in playing, follow at equal distances (as is too often done), but the interval between the first and second must be greater than the interval between the second and third. This is signified by the manner of writing; for all three quavers are never tied together (as in jigs), but the first is a single quaver, and the second and third are tied together. See the first and third bars of the second movement in the 7th solo of Corelli. See also Example 1st.

When a bar is resolved into its least parts, the last of these is called a driving note, in respect of the succeeding bar. Jigs commonly begin with such a one. In writing, the first note is a single quaver, called the driving note; then follows the bar, which determines the first principal pause, and of course regulates the place of all the others; whether they distinguish whole bars or parts of a bar. In like manner the last note in any subdivision interval of a bar, may be considered as a driving note, in respect to the succeeding interval; for instance, the quavers *f*, and *f in alt*, in the example from Corelli; and the quavers *a* and *c* in example 1st. If a strict attention be not paid to these driving notes, the whole air of the music will be altered. Hasse's celebrated concerto for French-horns, in F, through a neglect of this, is sometimes so played as to lose all its beauty. The first note of the concerto is a driving note; each of the subsequent bars consist of 4 pair of quavers; each pair thus coupled by the rythm, are common chords to the key, rising and falling by sharp-thirds, flat-thirds, fourths, and octaves. This has a beautiful effect on the horns; but, if the first note be not made a driving note, the several pairs of quavers, into which the bar must be then subdivided, will be all unisons to each other, and to the last degree insipid. See Example 2d and 3d.

What method they take who prick barrels for hand organs I know not: the common rule for pricking the barrel in chime clocks, is by the turns of the fly, allowing a certain number of turns of the fly to a crotchet, and so in proportion for minums or quavers, without any regard to time, or distinction of bars. This must utterly destroy

stroy the rythm, unless the barrel be afterwards corrected by the ear. For by this rule 24 crotchets are pricked just in the same manner, whether they make 8 bars of 3 crotchets each, in minuet time, or 6 bars of 4 crotchets each, in common time. No difference is made by this rule, on account of driving notes; and it is hard to say, in what way such a piece as Hasse's concerto would be played by a barrel pricked in this method. Nevertheless, the practisers of this *mathematical* rule insist upon it, their time is perfect. To those to whom a tune is familiar, imagination may supply the defect of rythm in such chimes, according to the proverb, "*As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh.*"——All these mathematical rules, on which some value themselves so much, (whether relating to harmony * or rythm) produce just the same effect in music, as *mathematical* right lines would in painting, or as the making latin verses by a *mathematical table* does in poetry; which nevertheless some writers teach as a wonderful art.—But to return to our subject.

There are several other sorts of triple time; for instance, 9 quavers in a bar, making 3 triplets. It is not unusual, in minuet time, for one of the parts (the treble for instance) to change to this time in the middle of a movement. In printed music we do not always find the signature for the time changed, but instead thereof, a figure of 3 set over each triplet; this is done, perhaps, because the other part, the bass, does not change its rythm. Instances of this way of notation are frequent; one may be found in the second movement of the 7th solo of Corelli. On the contrary, we have an instance where the signature for the time is changed with the change of rythm, in the 3d movement of the 2d solo of Corelli. The signature at first is $\frac{3}{4}$, this changes in the treble to $\frac{9}{8}$ (not $\frac{9}{4}$ as falsely printed). It then changes for two bars to $\frac{3}{4}$, after which $\frac{9}{8}$ comes in again. In like manner, common time, now and then, changes to that species of triple time marked $\frac{12}{8}$; which consists of four sets of triplets, as we find in the last movement of the 4th solo of Corelli. It is true, the signature is not changed, only a figure of 3 is set over these triplets; but a succession of such triplets as much make triple time, as the succession of triplets in a jig. In the case before mentioned (when minuet time in the treble was turned into $\frac{9}{8}$) the bass altered not its rythm; so here, when common time in the treble turns into $\frac{12}{8}$, with four triplets, the bass may yet continue common time: nor is this unusual. In the last movement of that most glorious Sonata, the 11th of the 2d set of Corelli, the first and second treble are in triple time, while the rythm of the bass is plainly common time, and in some copies the signatures are so printed in this and in other places. In the last movement of Corelli's 3d concerto, the first and second violin, and violoncello, are in triple time; the two repieno's, tenor, and organ, in common time. When 12 quavers are in a bar, they may also be separated into three sets, of four quavers each, which makes another species of the mixed triple. This, whose least subdivisions are *pairs*, has more the air of common time, than the other resolution of 12 quavers, ultimately into *triplets*.

It ought to be observed, that the rules for writing music, as before laid down, are not strictly adhered to. Pieces in minuet time are often marked $\frac{6}{8}$, and are written with three quavers in a bar, which are to be played no faster than crotchets in a common minuet; and when semi quavers occur, they are to be divided into three pairs, as in a minuet. The song in the Messiah, *O thou that tellest glad tidings*, is so written. Again, the same piece shall be sometimes written with 3 crotchets in a bar, and marked $\frac{3}{4}$; at other times with 3 quavers in a bar, and marked $\frac{3}{8}$; the quavers in the latter case are to be made as long as the crotchets in the former. Great composers are very fantastical; we find pieces abounding with semiquavers in the writing, which nevertheless in playing must be made full as long as crotchets in a common minuet; and all this by virtue of the word *Adagio*. The rules of writing are also frequently dispensed with in vocal music, for the sake of placing those notes over words or syllables by which they are to be sung.

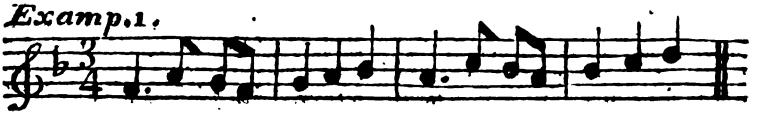
Good composers place the principal notes, with respect to harmony, on the accented parts of the bar; the others are called *passing notes*, and are not always accompanied with chords, in playing

* See Dr. Smith's *Mathematical* rules for turning *a given* organ, by a table of beats, *Harmonics*, Sect. 9, prop. 20.

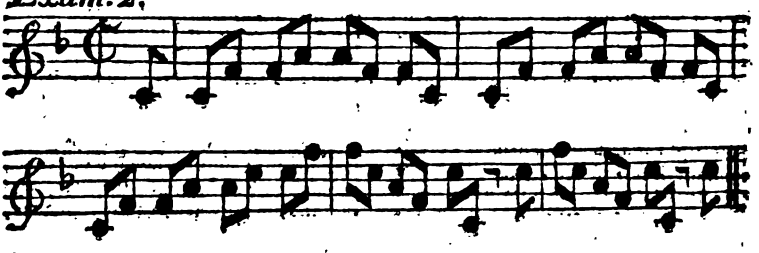
playing thorough-bass, (see Keller's rules, page 3d). A false *barring* will, of course, do violence to the harmony; so that from the harmony alone a good judge will discover the true rythm of the piece; on the contrary, a proper harmony greatly strengthens the rythm.

Musical time, or rythm, we see, is wholly made by a regular return of the bar; common or triple time depends on the different subdivision of the bar. The most simple mode of subdivision is bisection, which produces common time; the next is trisection, from which (and these two mixed) comes triple time. Any resolution of the bar into fives, sevens, or higher numbers, would be found impracticable, being too complicated for the mind to attend to. In the nurse's song of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the word *and* must be interpolated to make up six syllables, that the line may be *said* or *sung* in triple time. We may rest assured, there can be no other sort of time admitted into music besides common time and triple time; and these two are sufficient. Common time is well adapted to grave music; the mixed and pure triple, to that which is light and fantastic. W. L.

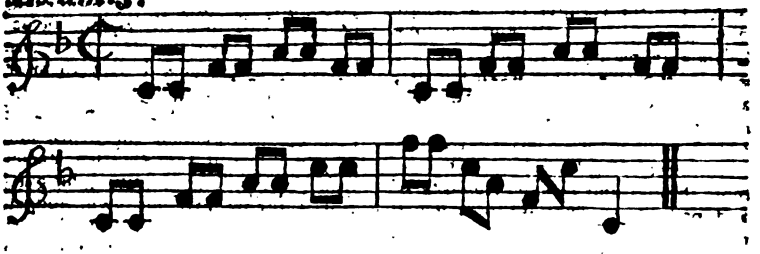
Examp. 1.



Exam. 2.



Exam. 3.



LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p. 426.*

AFTER refreshing themselves and their beasts at Gaza, and laying in a sufficient store of bread, hens, eggs, garlick, and onions, to carry them through the deserts, being ten days journey, they "set their faces forward to that fearefull wilderness," where by the sand they "were miserably turmoiled and scorched," especially Lithgow, who went always on foot; were the 2d day attacked by 200 Arabs, and "shrewdly annoyed with arrowes," till sixteen piasters were sent; on the 3d day were kindly received and guarded at the first castle of the deserts, built by the Turks for the relief of caravans; on the 4th several of their smallest beasts perished in the sands, with six men and women also in relieving their overburthened asses, encamping that night near the middle castle, where the Captain, less humane than the former, refused them water, "because the Caravanship were Christians," so that they were obliged to buy it of some Arabs, of which, being thick and hot, and of a brownish colour, the kind Germans [to their cost, as the sequel will show] drank too freely. In their 5th day's march they saw several savage women lying in childbed almost naked, in caves, on beds

beds of soft sand covered with leaves, their food being only bread, garlick, herbs, and water, and in four days being able to hunt again with their bows and arrows. On that day, "sore wrestling against the parching sun," and there being no ground to pitch their tents to overshade them, three of their Germans, the two Barons, Signor Strowse and Signor Crushen (see p. 423), with one Signor Thomasio, "tumbled down from their beasts backes starke dead," being suffocated by the heat (for it was in May), choaked also with drowth, and the reflection of the burning sand; and, besides, their fare was grown miserable, and their water worse, distress which they had never known before, though it was always Lithgow's *Vade Mecum*: whereupon the Caravan halted, and casting their bodies again on their own beasts backs, carried them to the side of a hard hill, where digging a hollow pit, and disrobing them of their Turkish cloaths, Lithgow with his own hands cast them all three into that hole, covering them with earth, and with the soldiers help rolling heavy stones about their grave, that the jackalls might not devour them. For his constant kindness and care the other Germans bestowed on him their dead friends Turkish garments, which one of their empty mules carried for him to Grand Cairo.

At the third castle of the deserts they were watched all night by the Captain in person, with his garrison, who also provided them all with water, and treated the eight Franks before supper with three roasted hens and two capons.

In short, after marching five days more through this *howling wilderness*, and passing the small isthmus which divides Asia and Africa, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas, which Sesostris, Darius, and another Egyptian King, attempted in vain to dig through, they arrived at Saleack, on the confines of Egypt, a walled town of 800 houses, where, overtaking a great caravan of 2000 people, and 1200 camels and dromedaries, bound from Damascus to Cairo, our travellers "subtilly" left their company, and marched before them, for receiving of water by the way for themselves and beasts out of cisterns, which they left dry behind them, after resting, refreshing, and victualling themselves at Saleack, four days journey distant from Cairo. For the last two days, between Saliabsteck, "a goodly town," and Cairo, "we Franks (says our traveller) bid farwell to water, and drank *Coffa*, made of a seed *Coava*, which being taken hot, and is ever kept boyling within furnaces, in earthen pots, it expelleth the crudity of fruits and herbs so much there frequented."

At Cairo (which he styles "a little world," being 28 English miles in length, and 14 in breadth, for trial whereof he trod it one day on foot, from sun to sun, one of the forest days journey he ever had in his life) the three remaining Germans and he lodged with the Venetian Consul, and the four Frenchmen with their own Consul. Here at the Venetian's having "great chear," the Germans, contrary to his earnest intreaties, daily swallowed strong Cyprus wine, without water, so that, "the season being cruell hot, and their stomachs surfeited with burning wine," on the fourth day they all three expired. He who died last, William Dilergunck, left Lithgow all his own gold, and what the former five had left him, delivering him the keys of their cloak-bags before the Consul, and declaring him absolute heir. But the treacherous Consul, knowing our countryman to be a stranger to them, and that they met by accident at Jerusalem, and besides that they were well provided with gold, soon forged a reason, for his own advantage, that he would take charge of all their effects, and be accountable to their friends at his return to Venice. Lithgow buried them in one grave, in "a Copties chapel," which he bought for ten sultans of gold of the Egyptian Christians, and ere he returned the Venetian Factor seized upon all, and, shutting his gate, sent Lithgow out his own budget. Upon this, applying to the French Consul, and both consulting with a Jewish physician, the oracle of that Consul, they all three went next day to the Beglerbeg, or governor of the city; who, soon hearing their complaint, sent for the Venetian Consul, and, both pleading for themselves (there being no lawyers in Turkey), the Bashaw with his council, on seeing the keys of their cloak-bags in Lithgow's hands, and hearing his narration (yet favouring the Factor), immediately determined that he should have two thirds of their moneys, with all their Jerusalem relicks and Turkish cloaths, and the Venetian the other third. On opening the cloak-bags, at his adversary's house

house (to which the Jewish doctor and he repaired with two Janissaries); the money amounted to 1424 sequins of gold, besides some rings and tables. Half of the latter, with 942 sequins, were Lithgow's share, the rest went to the unconstitutable Consul. However, packing them all, and hiring a mule, he brought them all to the French Factor's house, where he and his fellow pilgrims all rejoiced that he had speed so well, none of them knowing what was in the cloak bags till they were viewed: and giving hearty thanks to the Consul, and ten pieces of gold to the Jew and Janissaries, he supped, and reposed till the morrow, praising God for his own good fortune, but sorrowing exceedingly for the loss of "these "gallant gentlemen, religiously dis-"posed, and so affable, that for humi-"lity and kindness they were the "mirrours of noble minds, and ver-"tuous spectacles of humanity; whose "deaths (he adds) were to him a Hell, "and whose lives had beene his Para-"dise on earth."

After viewing and reviewing Grand Cairo, "that microcosm of the greater world," in which, he says, were above 200,000 Christians of various nations, besides numberless infidels, the four French pilgrims and Lithgow hired a Janissary to conduct them to the Pyramids, four leagues distant, "surnamed the World's Wonders." The S. side of the largest they ascended, but with great difficulty, on account of the broken steps (389 in number, each step being three feet high *), and found the top, which below seemed sharp as a pointed diamond, so large, that it would have contained 100 men, being a square plat form, of one entire stone, each square 17 feet. Their Janissary from thence shot an arrow with all his force into the air, thinking thereby it would have fallen to the ground; but, as they descended, they found it on the steps scarce half-way. The second and third pyramid had no steps remaining.

In their way back, their Drago-man shewed them on the banks of the Nile the place where a crocodile was killed the year before by the ingenious device of a Venetian merchant. The like for size had never been seen, being 22 feet long, and in compass of the shoulders 8 feet. This beast had devoured 46 persons, and for four years had ravaged the country for a mile of ground, which, for fear of him, was neither tilled nor sed. His custom was to come forth of the river about 8 in the morning, and lurk for his prey till 10, for he could not stay longer from water. The Venetian, leaving his ship at Alexandria, and being informed of the abuse by the Consul, Lithgow's adversary, generously undertook to kill the beast, having the Bashaw's licence; and, going to his ship, he fetched from thence his gunner and a piece of ordnance to Cairo.

Next day in the afternoon, being well-mounted, and accompanied by 20 Janissaries, the cannon was carried to the crocodile's accustomed place of forth-coming; where strait an ass was slain, and hung on two standing and a shouting tree, with his open belly to the river, 240 paces from it: behind him, about 240 paces more, the piece was planted, and levelled at the carcase, being charged with cut iron, and a train of powder about the touch-hole, and above it a night-house, to keep the train dry from the dew, having a cock fastened to it, and in it a burning match, to which a string was tied. Forty paces behind the piece the gunner was placed, in a pit dug on purpose, holding the string's end in his hand, and having his head veiled with a wooden cover. About midnight the horsemen retired two miles. In the morning (as usual) the crocodile came to land, where seeing the carcase he fixed his two fore feet on the middle of it, beginning to feast on the entrails; when the gunner drawing the string, and giving fire, the piece went off, and mortally wounded the crocodile, who with a horrible noise soon expired. The horsemen then drew near, and, relieving the gunner, brought with them this monster to Cairo, where his skin was hung in the Consul's hall. The merchant for this great service was highly applauded, but scorned to take from the city 500 sultans of gold which were offered him as a reward.

After staying twelve days in Cairo, bidding farewel to the courteous French Consul, the four French pilgrims and our traveller embarked at Boulacque in a boat, double-hooked on the sides with iron spikes, for fear of the crocodiles, and went down the Nile to Roseta, where they landed, and proceeded with a company of Turks to Alexandria, 50 miles distant. From thence, in 15 days, they set their faces North

* By this computation the largest pyramid is 2250 feet in height.

North to Christendom, in a Sclavonian ship belonging to Ragusa, leaving on the West the coast of Cyrene. In this voyage died 17 of the sailors, and all the four French pilgrims, two of them being grey-headed and 60 years of age, which occasioned great grief and also fear in all, thinking they had died of the plague, which was then "exceeding rife" in Alexandria. These Frenchmen had only left unspent 69 gold sequins, which, because they were Papists, and they and Lithgow always adverse to each other, the master of the ship took, and he could not claim. Want of fresh water obliged them to put into Malta, where our author landed, and lodged in a vulgar tavern.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent *Philo-Ridleius* has now given you his whole mind, by way of answer to the defence of Archbishop Secker, Dr. Ridley, and Dr. Maclaine, published in your Magazines for May and June last. Indeed, if we consider the strength of his arguments, or the ingenuous manner in which he reasons, the whole might have been left to the good sense and candour of the reader; certainly it would have been so left by me, had not something occurred upon the main topic of debate, which must be convincing to every mind capable of conviction. Before I give you this, as I have taken my pen in hand again, I will make a few miscellaneous observations upon the state of the controversy, as it stands between us:

——"*Rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens*
Fallacis silvæ."

In *Philo-Ridleius*'s letter in your Magazine of January last, we have this paragraph—"As I happen to have had an *authentic* account of the grounds of the connection between Archbishop Secker and Dr. Ridley, and am also *apprized* of some consequences of it, which the gentlemen who furnished you with the Memoirs did not, perhaps, chuse to mention; I hope you will, in justice to Dr. Ridley's memory, give this a place in some future Magazine." And again, in another part of the same letter—*Philo-Ridleius* declares—"The *first* letter, indeed, was *totally* the manufacture of Archbishop Secker; and all the *literary merit* Dr. Ridley had in the publication of it, consisted in his conveying it to the press." This last sentence is as clear and express as words can make it. In my defence of the Archbishop, and Dr. Ridley, I join issue with him upon this proposition, and as flatly deny as he peremptorily asserts. My reasons for thus denying his assertion I freely give him from the *authentic* letters of the Archbishop and Dr. Ridley. Here was a fair, nay necessary, occasion for this writer to produce the AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT he boasts of. But he, like a tragedian, keeps his catastrophe for the last act, when *his* IMPARTIAL *history of Archbishop Secker*, from AUTHENTIC information, &c. shall make its appearance; and amuses his reader, in the mean time, with the following interlude—"The style of that letter [the *first*] compared with that of the other two, is more than an hundred witnesses from what *quarter* it came, and that Dr. Ridley had no hand in it." A very fallacious argument at best! but in this instance the judicious reader will see a similarity both in style and manner in all the *three* letters, besides some particular strokes that could not fall from the pen of the Archbishop.

My second observation shall be upon a passage in the same letter, in your January Magazine, where your correspondent says—"It happened, then, that this *clear confutation* in the *first* of the three letters, did not satisfy *one* of Archbishop Secker's zealous retainers in the University of *Oxford*, who, therefore, undertook to confute the misrepresentation *more clearly*, by asserting, that Dr. Wake's projected union was concerted with the *French Protestant* churches, and not with the *Popish Gallican* church; and thereupon triumphantly insulted the author of the Confessional, for mistaking the meaning of Mosheim, the historian of it." When I answered this January letter, I was entirely at a loss to know *where* and *when* this *clearer confutation* appeared. Your correspondent is so good as to tell me, in his defence, in September, that, if I will "look into the St. James's Chronicle, *May* 16, 1767, I shall find a zealous *Oxonian* insisting, that *Pacem cum Ecclesiâ Gallicanâ* meant, in Mosheim's book, *most evidently from the whole tenour of the passage*, not the French popish, but the French protestant church." I am obliged to the gentleman for this information, as I am not so conversant in the St. James's Chronicle

nicle as he seems to be. But to make him what grateful return I can, I shall inform him, that, in the *London Magazine* for *March* 1767, p. 37, he will find the same construction of Mosheim, displayed with much zeal without knowledge, in a letter dated *Oxford*. In the *Gentleman's Magazine for May*, 1767, he will see that letter answered, and the absurdity of that writer's construction of Mosheim very justly exposed. Now, Mr. Urban, let us consider what the passage from *Philo-Ridlerius*'s letter of January maintains. The first thing is, that the *first* letter to the author of the Confessional, containing *a clear confutation* of the misrepresentation of Archbishop Wake's projected union with the Gallican church, in that work, made its appearance, in order of time, before the letter in the St. James's Chronicle, of *May* 16, 1767; and, perhaps, before the letter in the London Magazine for *March*, 1767, at which time the zealous *Oxonian* offered his conjecture concerning the meaning of the passage in Mosheim. Thus stands the chronology of these matters, according to the order in which your correspondent in January places them. Let us see how they really stand in fact. Dr. Ridley's *first* letter to the author of the Confessional was not published till the latter end of Nov. 1767, or the beginning of December; about 6 months after this *clearer confutation* made its appearance. This is an error in chronology, Mr. Urban, the like to which, we hope, will not appear in the *Life of Martin Luther*, so long held forth to the public, and so *earnestly expected* by it. Chronology, we know, is the life of history. A slip of this kind may embarrass that *clear* and *impartial* vein of history the writer is so eminent for, and throw a shade over a work from which the public expects so much. In the instance before us, the matter is of little consequence. The mind of the writer being invigorated with resentment, and led on with a kind of enthusiasm, innocently gives the Archbishop *a zealous retainer* in a fool's coat; as, in a former instance, a Bishop has been dressed in a Harlequin's dress, and made to *droll away in the querpo of a pickle herring* *. But this *zealous retainer* of Archbishop Secker's was an *Oxonian*. The university of *Oxford*, therefore, must have a share of the DESPUMATIONS of your correspondent, though it may be as innocent of this absurdity, as the town of *Abingdon* is of the petulancy of this writer.

I must next take notice of a passage in your correspondent's defence of September.—"I cannot find, upon looking back, that I have mentioned any man's *being a church to himself*. I have, however, no objection either to the idea, or the expression; and if the gentleman is yet to learn how a good christian may, and indeed must, be *a church to himself*, he is to be pitied, as much, at least, as the author of *the Occasional Remarks*."—Though this writer, Mr. Urban, has a short memory, yet he has no objection to the expression of a man's being *a church to himself*. A church, I always thought, carried the idea of a society; but perhaps, he has no objection to the expression of a *man's being a society to himself*. I know he has none to a *man's being an army to himself*, for he can multiply *himself into one, as occasion serves, either for offence or defence*. I am glad to find, Mr. Urban, that this writer has such a respect for the *Dean* and Canons of Christ-church. I should be also glad to give him the meeting before them, and you may be sure I will not be an idle spectator of the face he puts on upon the occasion.

Mosheim's history was, perhaps, the innocent occasion of all the abuse the author of the Confessional has poured forth upon Archbishop Wake. The Machine, like an honest man, as I before observed, guarded as well as he could against the effects of it in his translation of the history. When he had more information given him, he readily embraced the opportunity, as every good man should do, of perpetuating the antidote with the poison. His Dissertation will live, however *poisonous a morsel* it may be to the author of the Confessional, when the *Occasional Remarks* will be no where to be found.

I have done, Mr. Urban, with my observations on this writer, and am heartily tired with answering confident assertions, where there is an entire omission of *authentic* testimonies. The remainder of this letter shall be employed in bringing together the arguments already produced, and such others as

* See Confessional, 2d edition, p. 394.—*Note*, in the 3d edition, the author is so good as to give the Bishop his *decessit*, after detaining him upon the stage three years.

as I have in store, to confront this proposition: namely "that the *first* of the three letters to the author of the Confessional was *totally* the manufacture of Archbishop Secker; and all the *literary merit* Dr. Ridley had in the publication of it, consisted in his conveying it to the press."

The evidences to the contrary of these assertions, produced in your Magazines for May and June last, were the original letters of Archbishop Secker and Dr. Ridley, to a gentleman who had given them some information in a point of history. The Archbishop says,—"I shall presume, on your leave, to send the papers to Dr. Ridley, the *author* of the *Letters*, &c." *Two*, only, had then been published. In another letter to the same person, he says, "the author of the *Occasional Remarks*—hath not hit Dr. Ridley in any thing but in the trifling mistake about the two Bishop Barlows." This observation can concern the *first* letter only, where the two *Barlows* are confounded. Dr. Ridley, in a letter to the same person, says,—"In acknowledgment of many favours received from you in the course of my late engagement with the author of the Confessional, communicated to me by his Grace of Canterbury, I beg your acceptance of that work, &c." I shall now mention an instance or two from this *first* letter, which carry internal marks of the author of it. At page 8 of *that* letter, the author, after mentioning the scandalous personal abuse of several Archbishops of Canterbury, which have fallen from the pen of the author of the Confessional, "so that, with him, it appears a crime sufficient to be thought worthy of that preference," then adds,—"Except in a person or two, to one of which [meaning Archbishop Herring] I readily embrace this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for his favourable opinion of me, in directing, unsolicited, his secretary to prepare the instrument for collating me to a preferment, which he expected would have been the next day in his gift." Surely, Archbishop Herring never intended to collate Secker to this preferment. Again, at page 89 of this *first* letter, speaking of the "Answer to Mayhew," which the Confessionalist suggests to be written by Archbishop Secker; the letter-writer says,—"Now, supposing the conjecture to be true, concerning the writer of that pamphlet, he is a person too well known and distinguished, on many other occasions, to be hurt by an accusation so maliciously picked out of two or three words, &c." The compliment, in which nothing is exaggerated, comes very properly from Dr. Ridley; but would, by some writers, be construed into self-adulation, if it proceeded from the Archbishop's own pen. That foible I have not yet seen laid to his charge, by his bitterest adversaries. Surely, these internal marks militate against the *first* letter being *totally* the manufacture of the Archbishop, and against Dr. Ridley having no more *merit* in it than in conveying it to the press.

I have, in my possession, the *first* edition of the Confessional, which was Dr. Ridley's own copy of the book. In the margin of the preface, which the Doctor answered in his *first* letter, are many *MSS.* notes, in the Doctor's own hand. These were his first thoughts, upon reading over the preface, previous to his answering it. The chief of these he has incorporated into the said *first* letter; some of which have so peculiar a turn of thought, as evidently to identify the writer of the notes, and of the *first* letter to the author of the Confessional. The mistake about the two Bishop *Barlows*, mentioned above, is so singularly marked out, as not to leave the least doubt who committed it; and as fully to verify the sincerity of what the Archbishop says in his letter,—"That the *occasional remarker* hath only hit Dr. *Ridley* in the trifling mistake about the two Bishop *Barlows*." At page xxiv. of the preface, against the name *Barlow*, the Doctor has written in the margin,—"*see p.* 145." namely, of the book itself. Again, at p. 145 of the book, the Doctor writes again, in the margin, against the words—*the learned Bishop Barlow*,—"*see p.* xxiv." that is, of the preface. Thus abundantly cautious was the Doctor to remind himself in this matter. This, Mr. Urban, must be perfectly conclusive to every candid man, as to the real author of the *first* letter to the Confessionalist; not that I have any hopes of convincing your correspondent, whose mind appears to be composed of so much disingenuity and chicanery, that I am afraid it is not capable of conviction. I now take my leave, Mr. Urban, of *Pseudo-Philo-Ridleius*; with many thanks to you for suffering me already to occupy so much room in your ice-

ful Magazine; and begging of you to indulge me with a place in your next for this letter. This correspondent of yours, Mr. Urban, can have but one substantial reason, I imagine, for making it a matter of consequence, who was the author of the *first* letter; which seems to be this, that he was sensible the said letter had not been satisfactorily answered already, and that he was not capable of answering it: therefore he judged it proper to lure away his readers from the merits of the cause. I am, Mr. Urban,

Near Abingdon, Yours, &c.
Oct. 6, 1775.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the London Review for July last some account is given of an article in the 65th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, containing Experiments and Observations in a heated Room, by Dr. Blagden; to some extracts from the account of these experiments is subjoined a criticism on the conclusions drawn from them, which for its singularity deserves to be taken notice of; and, if it have any thing but singularity to recommend it, we must confess ourselves indebted to the London Reviewers for some rectification of the generally received notions concerning the nature of heat, and the method of measuring its intensity.

The London Reviewers complain of an egregious error into which Dr. Fordyce and Dr. Blagden have fallen along with the vulgar; to wit, "that of supposing the mercurial thermometer to be a real measure of the heat of the air, or of any other bodies to which it may be applied, except of such as are of equal density with the mercury in the instrument." What experiments these critics have made, or what reasons they can alledge in support of their private opinion on this subject, they have not condescended to communicate; it cannot, therefore, be supposed that it will much affect the credit of the gentlemen who subjected themselves to the experiments related: it may, however, not be amiss to mention a few things of which the London Reviewers must be totally ignorant, or which they must regard in a very different point of view from the usual one.

1. The London Reviewers seem not to have heard of, or not to attend to, that *equilibrium* or uniform diffusion which it is the nature of heat to affect, and which, sooner or later (according to circumstances), it never fails to attain. This is a point sufficiently established by observation. "If the temperature of the quicksilver in the thermometer exceed that of the surrounding air in which it has remained a due time, whence does it derive this additional heat? or what hinders that the colder air do not carry off the superabundant heat of the mercury? There is unquestionably a great variety in different bodies with respect to their capacity of imbibing and communicating heat; but does this variety follow the ratio of their density, tenacity, or any other property hitherto ascertained? but that sooner or later all bodies necessarily arrive at the temperature of the surrounding medium (provided, always, they retain their fixity, and are not converted into vapour), hath not, I believe, been disputed in these later times, except by the London Reviewers.

2. Most people are aware of the extreme fallibility of our senses with respect to the estimation of the degrees of heat: yet the best foundation which the Reviewers can have for their theory is the evidence of the sense of feeling. I immerse a piece of wood, another of ivory, and a third of iron, in water heated to 112°; they are suffered to remain in it a considerable time, and are then taken out, and quickly wiped dry: I handle first the wood, and find it moderately warm; then the ivory, which is considerably warmer; last of all the iron, the heat of which is so much greater that I am unable to hold it in my hand a moment: I recollect presently Lord Bacon's hypothesis of motion being the cause of heat; and, knowing that there is more matter, or a greater number of elementary particles, under the same bulk in iron than in ivory, and in ivory than in wood, I conclude that there must be also more motion, and consequently a greater degree of heat, which is supposed to be the proper effect of it. It is pity the Reviewers had not given, in support of their opinion, some experiments as decisive, or conclusions as scientifical, as the above: unluckily, however, certain experiments, equally familiar, and as much to the purpose, tend to prove exactly the contrary. In a hot summer's day I seek every expedient for a little temporary refreshment; I handle different substances with that view: I find ivory colder to the touch than wood, and iron than ivory; in this case,

case, then, density and compactness of texture seems as unfavourable to the presence of heat as in the former case it was favourable to it. It can hardly be expected that such accomplished philosophers as the London Reviewers will give up their established notions on this subject; but there *is* a method of explaining both these cases: thus, it is natural to suppose, in the first case, when the wood, ivory, and iron, have a higher temperature than that of the human body, that the denser substance will communicate more heat to the skin than the rarer, because a greater number of particles will be applied in contact to it, and the impression must necessarily be more forcible: for a similar reason, in the latter case, when the substance is colder than our bodies, the denser it is, the more heat will it extract from them, and the sensation of cold in the part will be more remarkable: it is evident that in either case the temperature of the three bodies must be exactly the same, because they had been exposed a sufficient time to one and the same heating cause, that is, to the water in the first instance, and to the air in the second.

3. The London Reviewers seem to have something peculiar in their notions concerning the communication of heat: "Were it not for the attrition and fermentation of the heterogeneous solids "that float in the atmosphere," they are firmly persuaded "the air would "not be susceptible of heat at all, notwithstanding it would communicate "the heat of the surrounding bodies "to each other." Now, in what manner the air, however deprived of heterogeneous particles, should communicate to surrounding bodies a degree of heat which it wants itself, we must be content to remain ignorant, till these gentlemen shall chuse to be more full and explicit on this important subject. It is, moreover, a matter of some difficulty to reconcile the sentence just quoted with that which immediately follows it: "the *heat* of bodies stands exactly in "the same predicament with their *motion*: the quantity communicated "from one to another follows the same "general ratio: what the one loses the "other gains," &c. What kind of motion that is which can be communicated *from* a body without having been first imparted *to* it, must be left to the London Reviewers to determine.

It seems rather that the air is not so necessary to the communication of heat as one would at first suppose, and that some more subtile medium has the principal share in this matter*: but to enter deeply into a subject of this kind is not much to the purpose, neither would it throw any light on the point which in the abovementioned Review is so much obscured and misrepresented: besides, the Reviewers seem to be unacquainted with the very elements of this part of natural philosophy, and it cannot be expected that they would assent to, or perhaps understand, what might be produced on this head.

It is pleasant to observe the petulance with which the Reviewers defend the old opinions concerning the generation of heat in animals; though some of their readers may perhaps regret that they have not declared on what side they chuse to enlist themselves; that is, whether they take part with the mechanical or chemical physicians: neither party, however, it is presumed, will be much edified by those metaphysical considerations which they urge with so much confidence against Dr. Cullen and the other innovators in physiology; these considerations, if not wholly nonsensical, are at least equally foreign to the purposes of all parties, and seem introduced only to darken a subject, which, in the hands of these Critics, certainly stood in need of no additional obscurity.

The sum of the whole is, that *the London Reviewers have failed in their criticism on this article, either because they know nothing of the matter in hand,*

Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt,
Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et quæ
Imberbes didicere, senes perdenda fateri;

and that they would better support their credit by endeavouring to acquire more knowledge, or more modesty and candour, than by sneering now and then at the conductors of the Monthly Review, and thus soliciting a comparison, which, if made, will turn out to their very great disadvantage.

I am, Sir,
Chichester, Yours, &c.
Sept. 12, 1775. T. S.

Mr. Urban,

IN justice to an injured and loyal people, I call upon your impartiality to lay before the public the following

* Vid. Newt. Optics, Quer. 18.

facts,

facts,—It has been asserted that the Americans want to throw off their dependance on Great-Britain, and to erect themselves into a separate state, than which nothing can be more false. The Americans require nothing more than to be restored to the condition in which the war left them in the year 1763, when they chearfully, and without murmuring, submitted to the following restrictions, which sufficiently mark their submission to the supreme authority of Great-Britain.

First, the making steel, or erecting steel-furnaces, was absolutely prohibited. This sacrificed all America to five or six persons in England, engaged in this manufacture, who are so far from being able to supply the market, that considerable quantities are yearly imported from Germany.

Secondly, they were obliged to land in England the Spanish and Portugal wines and fruit which they import, subject to high duties and heavy charges for re-shipping. This restriction not only grievously enhances the price of these necessary articles, but exposes their vessels to the danger and expence of an additional voyage of 1000 miles in a boisterous sea, in time of peace, and, in time of war, to an advanced insurance of 25 per cent.

Thirdly, an absolute restraint on the sale of hats, and the exportation of them. In consequence of this, an inhabitant of one province cannot buy a hat from his neighbour, being a hatter, in the other; but must send 3000 miles for it, at three times the price, for the benefit of our manufacturers.

Fourthly, the Americans were not suffered to erect plating or slitting mills, or tilt hammers. Thus, though iron is the produce of their own country, they must send it to England, and pay there for manufacturing it, before they are suffered to avail themselves of those advantages which God has given them. Nails, hoes, ploughs, axes, &c. they are under the greatest necessity of using, from the nature of their country, in great quantities; yet they are obliged to take such, at the price set upon them, loaded with taxes, and the ravages of double freight, commissions, &c.

Fifthly, by the supreme authority of Great Britain, the Americans are prohibited from carrying wool, or any kind of woollen goods made in one colony, to another. A single fleece of wool, or a dozen of home-made hose, carried from one colony to another, is not only forfeited, but subjects the vessel, if conveyed by water, or the waggon and horses, if by land, to a seizure, and the owner to a heavy fine.

Sixthly, the Americans are not permitted to carry logwood to any foreign market, without previously bringing it to some British port, to land and re-ship it, at a great risque, expence, and loss of time.

If these instances are not sufficient to prove, that the Americans are not impatient of the supreme authority of Great-Britain, then are stubborn facts of no sort of consequence, when weighed in the scale of prejudice.

Yours, &c. *A Bystander.*

THE following addresses, among many others lately presented to the King, are selected as specimens of the opposite modes of treatment recommended to his Majesty, with respect to the Americans on the present critical occasion.

To the KING'S *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, merchants and traders of the city of London, filled with the deepest concern at the unjustifiable proceedings of some of your Majesty's colonies in America, beg leave to approach your royal throne, to testify our entire disapprobation and abhorrence of them; with the most solemn assurances that we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes, in maintaining the authority of the legislature of this country, which, we conceive, does and ought to extend over and pervade every part of the British dominions.

"With regret and indignation we see colonies, which owe their existence, and every blessing that attended their late prosperous situation, to this their parent country, unnaturally guardless of the fostering hand that raised and supported them, and affecting distinctions in their dependence, not founded in law, or in the constitution of Great-Britain.

"We are convinced, by the experienced clemency of your Majesty's government, that no endeavours will be wanting to induce our deluded fellow subjects to return to their obedience to that constitution which our ancestors bled to establish, and which has flourished

flourished pure and uninterrupted under the mild government of the House of Hanover.

"May that Being who governs the universe, so direct your Majesty's councils and measures, that, from the present confusion, order may arise, and peace again be restored.

"That your Majesty may long reign over an happy and united people, is the earnest prayer of, &c. &c.

[Signed by 941 merchants and traders.]

"*To the* KING'S *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the gentlemen, merchants, and traders of London, beg leave to approach your Majesty with unfeigned assurances of affection and attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and to represent, with great humility, our sentiments on the present alarming state of public affairs.

"By the operation of divers acts of the British parliament, we behold, with deep affliction, that happy communion of interests and good offices, which had so long subsisted between this country and America, suspended, and an intercourse (which augmenting, as it grew, the strength and dignity of your Majesty's dominions, hath enabled your Majesty to defeat the natural rivals of our greatness in every quarter of the world) threatened with irretrievable ruin.

"We should humbly represent to your Majesty, if they had not been already represented, the deadly wounds which the commerce of this country must feel from these unfortunate measures; that it has not yet more deeply felt them, is owing to temporary and accidental causes, which cannot long continue.

"But we beg your Majesty to cast an eye on the general property of this land, and to reflect what must be its fate when deprived of our American commerce.

"It fills our minds with additional grief, to see the blood and treasure of your Majesty's subjects wasted, in effecting a fatal separation between the different parts of your Majesty's empire, by a war, uncertain in the event, destructive in its consequences, and the object contended for lost in the contest.

"The experience we have had of your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare and privileges of all your people, and the opinion we entertain of the justice of the British parliament, forbid us to believe that laws, so repugnant to the policy of former times, would have received their sanction, had the real circumstances and sentiments of the colonies been thoroughly understood, or the true principles of their connection with the mother country been duly weighed; we are, therefore, necessarily constrained to impute blame to those, by whom your Majesty and the parliament have been designedly misled, or partially informed of those matters, on a full knowledge of which alone determinations of such importance should have been founded.

"We beg leave further to represent to your Majesty, that in questions of high national concern, affecting the dearest interests of a state, speculation and experiment are seldom to be justified; that want of foresight is want of judgment; and perseverance in measures which repeated experience hath condemned, ceases to be error.

"We might appeal to the history of all countries, to shew, that force has never been employed with success, to change the opinions, or convince the minds of freemen; and from the annals of our own in particular, we learn, that the free and voluntary gifts of the subject have ever exceeded the exactions of the sword.

"Restraining, prohibitory, and penal laws have failed to re-establish the public tranquility; and the present state of this unfortunate dispute affords reason to believe, that, as it commenced without policy, it must be prosecuted by means which the natural and constitutional strength of Great-Britain cannot supply.

"In your Majesty's justice we confide for a fair construction of an apprehension we have conceived, that your Majesty hath been advised to take foreign troops into British pay, and to raise and discipline Papists, both in Ireland and Canada, for the purpose of enforcing submission to laws, which your Majesty's Protestant subjects in America conceive to be destructive of their liberties, and against which they have repeatedly petitioned in vain.

"Anxious to vindicate the national honour, we would willingly discredit reports of slaves incited to insurrection, and barbarous nations encouraged to take arms against our American brethren,

then, if they had not prevailed without refutation, and filled the minds of your Majesty's faithful subjects with indignation and horror.

"If to these circumstances of peril and distress, our fears could suggest any addition, we might justly expect it from the resentment of those powerful enemies, who have ever shewn a readiness to take advantage of our internal commotions, and will joyfully embrace the occasion of avenging that disgrace they sustained during the late glorious war, from the united arms of Great Britain and America. And we should, indeed, be reduced to despair, but that we are encouraged to look up to your Majesty, the common father of all your people, as the happy instrument in the hands of divine providence, which bringeth good out of evil, for restoring to this distracted empire the blessings of mutual confidence, liberty, and peace.

"For the speedy effecting of which, we most humbly beseech your Majesty to cause hostilities to cease in your Majesty's colonies in America, and to adopt such mode of reconciling this unhappy controversy as may best promote the interest of Commerce, and the welfare of all your people."

[Signed by 2171 merchants and traders.]

"*To the* KING'S *Most Excellent* MAJESTY."

Most gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the mayor, burgesses, clergy, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city of Bristol, at the Guildhall assembled, beg leave to address your Majesty on the present conjuncture of affairs between Great Britain and your American Colonies.

"With gratitude we acknowledge the many and great blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and auspicious government, during which, the trade and commerce of this ancient and loyal city have increased to a degree unknown to former times, to be attributed only to the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and the many excellent laws lately passed for the encouragement of those inexhaustible sources of wealth.

"Truly sensible of your Majesty's unwearied endeavours for the support of the religious and civil rights of all your subjects, we cannot but with astonishment behold the conduct of a few disappointed men, whose sophistical arguments, and seditious correspondence have, in a great measure, been the occasion of deluding your American subjects into open rebellion.

"As British subjects, we testify our abhorrence of this unnatural rebellion; and though we deeply lament the misfortunes our American brethren have brought upon themselves, yet we cannot but express our warmest wishes for the success of those measures your Majesty hath adopted in support of the legislative authority of Great Britain over all your dominions, which, we trust, will now be permanently established; and hope, that the loyalty which prevails here, will soon convince our fellow-subjects in America of their error, and bring them back to a just sense of their duty and allegiance. This, and this only, can restore them to your Majesty's favour, and to that flourishing state they so long have, and still might have enjoyed.

"May your Majesty's councils ever prevail to the extirpating of licentiousness; and, by a firm establishment of real liberty, may you triumph over the enemies of our glorious constitution, and long continue to reign over a free, united, and happy people. To obtain these great ends, we assure your Majesty of our utmost assistance and support; and declare, that a zealous attachment to your royal person and family, a veneration for the laws, and an ardent affection for order and good government, are the principles which direct and animate our conduct."

[This address was signed by 901 persons.]

"*To the* KING'S *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and others, citizens of Bristol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne with the most respectful assurances of our unalterable attachment and affection to your Majesty's royal person and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the support of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and prosperity of your once united and flourishing, but now, most unhappy distracted empire.

"It is with an affliction not to be expressed, and with the most anxious apprehensions for ourselves and our posterity,

poſterity, that we behold the growing diſtractions in America threaten, unleſs prevented by the timely interpoſition of your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, nothing leſs than a laſting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehenſive, that, if the preſent meaſures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow-ſubjects in the colonies will enſue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the ineſtimable benefits, which we have derived from thoſe eſtabliſhments. We can foreſee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom, at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your Majeſty's arms over deſolated provinces, and an exaſperated people. From the conſequences of a reverſe of things, in the courſe of human events, not impoſſible, we chuſe to avert our eyes. We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can wiſh it, except thoſe nations, who, envious of the diffuſive liberty and conſequent power and proſperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great-Britain.

"We owe a teſtimony of juſtice to your colonies, which is, that in the midſt of the preſent diſtractions we have received many unequivocal proofs, that our fellow-ſubjects in that part of the world are very far from having loſt their ancient affection and regard to their mother country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour, and private juſtice. Notwithſtanding the ceſſation of the powers of government throughout that vaſt continent, we have reaſon to think, judging by the imports into this city, and by our extenſive correſpondencies, that the commodities of American growth, enumerated by acts of parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great-Britain as in the moſt quiet times. We aſſure your Majeſty, that the trade of this port, and the ſubſiſtence of a great part of your kingdom, have depended very much on the honourable, and, in this inſtance, amicable behaviour of your American ſubjects. We have, in this ſingle city, received, within one year, from the 1ſt of September, 1774, more than one million buſhels of wheat, to ſay nothing of the great quantity of other valuable commodities, eſſential to our navigation and commerce. Theſe circumſtances we humbly beg leave, with the utmoſt deference, to ſubmit to your Majeſty's conſideration, in order to ſhew, that whenever your royal clemency ſhall exert itſelf in behalf of your colonies, the diſpoſitions on their part to peace and reconciliation are by no means ſo unfavourable as many perſons, from paſſion, or miſinformation, may poſſibly ſuggeſt.

"No part of your Majeſty's ſubjects can wiſh more earneſtly to preſerve the conſtitutional ſuperiority of the Britiſh legiſlature over all parts of your dominions, than the citizens of Briſtol. But they are convinced, from clear reaſon and ſevere experience, that this ſuperiority can hardly be preſerved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence, and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the Britiſh plantations. We humbly conceive that this authority would ſuffer no diminution in the leaſt prejudicial to it, by healing conceſſions, by the relaxation of penal ſtatutes, which have been found ineffectual for their purpoſes, and by relinquiſhing the purſuit of an object, the poſſible attainment of which, under any circumſtances of fortune, may admit of the moſt ſerious doubt. On the contrary, we have reaſon, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hoſtility on both ſides, to hope the moſt ſalutary effects from a return, under your Majeſty's provident and ſagacious direction, to the antient, indulgent, and happy uſage of this kingdom, with regard to its colonies.

"We find ourſelves under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of making, with reſpectful plainneſs, this dutiful and moſt faithful repreſentation of our ſentiments to your Majeſty, leſt it might be ſuppoſed that by our ſilence we were conſenting to the opinions and wiſhes for coercive proceedings, expreſſed in the late addreſſes to your Majeſty. We aſſure your Majeſty that we are men of peaceful diſpoſitions, that we deteſt the thought of obtruding on your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency, any ſort of recommendation of force and rigour againſt any part of your people. That we, who have long flouriſhed by an amicable intercourſe with the colonies, ſhould call for coercive meaſures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and preſumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful. No; experience has hitherto taught us the good effects of ſuch meaſures, and it little becomes us to recommend violent and hazardous proceedings. We muſt always look back

with

with satisfaction and gratitude to that period of your Majesty's reign, when a prudent concession restored tranquility and commerce to all your Majesty's dominions. We trust that, after having humbly intreated the exertion of your Majesty's wisdom for reconciling, amicably, the differences which unhappily subsist among your subjects, we have cleared ourselves to our own consciences, and acquitted ourselves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our sovereign, and of our country, from any share whatsoever in producing the calamities, which the present proceedings, so inauspiciously begun, may yet bring upon this nation."

Mr. URBAN,

IN answer to your Correspondent's question concerning placing the Archbishop's mitre on a Ducal coronet (Mag. for July, p. 327), I can only say, that the best account of it which I have seen is in Mr. Pegge's *Assemblage of Coins, fabricated by authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, p. 7. It is there acknowledged to be a practice *lately introduced*, but seems to be done with much propriety, considering the rank his Grace holds, which is above the Dukes, except those of the Blood; and at the same time it is very ornamental, as appears to the eye in the engraved inscription prefixed to the *Assemblage*, &c. T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have inserted in your Magazine for March and April last, the Life of that extraordinary man Dr. Francis Cheynel, by Dr. Samuel Johnson, please to add what has been said of it by the Editor of *The Nonconformist's Memorial**, Vol. ii. p. 467.—"Dr. Cheynel's Life, by Dr. Johnson, is drawn up in such a manner as might be expected from a man of his avowed principles in religion and politics. The narrative is, indeed, a satire both upon Dr. Cheynel and the times. From the writer's concessions, however, the reader will remain possessed with the idea that Dr. Cheynel's was a truly great character, though from undeniable facts he will be constrained to own it was not without its blemishes."

This is followed by some quotations.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 236 of your Magazine for April, you mention "a description of the cathedral church of Salisbury," printed for *Baldwin*, in terms of approbation which you would not have made use of, had you known the real fact.

In 1753, the ingenious Mr. Francis Price published a series of observations on that cathedral, deduced from his own careful surveys, he having been employed in the repairs; and he gave some very good plates in his book. This very book the *ingenious Mr. Baldwin* has reprinted, with a little variation of the title, acknowledging the plates to be the same, but not saying a word of the body of the work being so. In order further to mislead, he has transposed some paragraphs of the original, and substituted *We* for *I*. He has prefixed an account of Old Sarum, perhaps, also, stolen from some other book, and added *a view of a city in Gaul*, and at the end has copied the inscriptions on the monuments. Had he called it a new edition of Price's Observations, with additions, people would have known what they were about to buy; but I have had my pocket picked under a notion of its being a new work.

I think you owe it to the public, who may have been misled by your recommendation (though I am sure undesignedly on your part), to undeceive them, and expose what I must call a scandalous imposition.

Page 226 of the same Mag. in the list of Irish peers, descended from persons eminent in the law, you mention Viscount Middleton—this is the spelling of the English Baron; the Irish is with one *d*, Midleton. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR list of parliament is very exact; except only a few corrections.

Berwick—Hon. John Vaughan is *Lieut. Col.* (not Col.) of the 46th regiment.

Cambridge—Mr. Jeoyns's seat is *Bottisham-hall*.

Kent—Thomas Knight, jun. is of *Rowling*, Kent.

Maidstone—Sir Hor. Mann, kat. is of *Bourn*-place, *near* Canterbury.

St. Mawe's—Lord Vis. F—— has no *(legitimate)* son.

Saltash—Mr. Cooper is now *Sir Grey* Cooper, bart.

Sandwich—William Hey, Esq. is Chief Justice of Quebec.

Truro—After Geo. Boscawen, dele *jun.* his father being dead.

Mr.

* Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney.

Mr. URBAN,

OBSERVING that you sometimes admit § Latin Letters into your excellent miscellany, I send you one in that language, (lately written to a friend,) containing free strictures on some of *Mr. Gray's posthumous pieces.* If you think it likely to afford any entertainment to your classical readers, you will, perhaps, allow it a place in your next Magazine; if not, you will oblige the writer by suppressing it.

Caerhaes, Cornwall,
Sept. 21. Q.

§ Vol. XLII. p. 266.

I—K—B—F— S. D.

EGO vero, Vir Amicissime, vehementer gaudeo nudius quintus cognovisse ex literis tuis, gregem modò Te tuum invisurum fuisse ἀποφοὰ λωον; plus adeò gavisurus, si bonum hoc consilium, ut primum potueris, effectum dederis. * *

De *posthumis* Grani *scriptis* rectius Te multo atque κριτικωτερον statuisse puto, quàm quidem ex ne cæsum reprimque quodammodo legendis ipse statueram. Concinnavi porrò comparationem quandam, parem felicem eam et malè sonam, Odes hujusce *Grani*,

Barbaras aedes aditure mecum, &c.

cum *Horatii* Ode, mellitâ quidem illâ,

Ulla si juris tibi pejerati, &c.

totam utique Venerem spirante, quicum altera ea nil nisi metrum habet commune; ultius interim immemor, ut jure quis susp cari posset, quàm † *Septimio* suo Romanus dicavit poeta, quamque Anglus ille noster ex professo imitabatur. Insignem planè præproperi, & currente calamo, haud satis ad amussim exacti judicii errorem!

De *Aeripp*ino vero idem tecum sentio. Nihil hic simplex nudumque; nullus adeò verus naturæ color, nulla vox; sed compta, sed fucata, sed arcessita omnia. In scenam prodit princeps fœmina, meâ quidem sententiâ fœminarum haud ita absimilis nostratium, † "fictis, compositis, crispisque cincinnis"—purpurata probè ac purpurissata probè—† "cumatile et plumatile," ambitiosa nimium ornamenta, secum velut in pompam trahens; perindè quasi prima fuerit et præcipua Imperatricis Romanæ laus, (ut aliâ translatione utar) declamatorio quodam tonare eloquio, atque ore rotundo loqui. Hanc quidem pol *Agrippinam*, sicut mihi videtur, * "*in spongiam*" potius "*incubuisse*" oportuit, quemadmodum ferè de *Atticè suo* dixit quondam per jocum *Augustus*, quàm in publicum promi.

Neque aliter forsan de *Literis* plerisque *Grani*, prosâ oratione conscriptis, æquus rerum æstimator judicaret. Judicet certè leves admodum esse eas futilesque, nec simplici demum lectione, nedum *Grani* scriptore dignas. Non possum tamen quin ex hac quelibeunque censurâ paucas quasdam è Galliâ Italiâque missas lubens excipiam. Rectæ enim sunt, pulchræ et jucundæ; non in ostentationem illæ nescio quarum facetiarum illiberalium, sed ad animi liberum quandam oblectationem compositæ, omnique genere ac venustatis laude cumulatæ. Quin et res, loca, personas, varios hominum mores, varaque eorum studia, instructa, vivæ delineamenta; ad hoc, speciosa quotquot ferè sunt his in terris naturæ miracula, et quidquid denique oculorum usquam auriumve judicio subjicitur, tam planè ac dilucidè, tamque vivis expressisque coloribus his in literis exprimi cernimus et depingi, ut, inter legendas eas, magis clarè prope singula mente liceat cognitioneque percipere, quàm si mediis ipsi in rebus versaremur.

Haud scio an longiori Te fuerim epistolâ moraturus, dictaruque quidem mihi videntur *Grani* in Latinè scienda atque scribendo Deus, ni laudem insuf modi et parvi Te facere videremur, mihique decesset omnis fallacis memoriæ subsidia. Nam nec Littletonus hic, nec Ainsworthius amicam præbet opem; imò vero ne Coleius quidem. Ne miireris igitur, Vir humanissime, si paulò minus, aut minus politè, loquar, qui vix † Latinè loqui sciam. Vale. IX. Kal. Septembres.

Mr. URBAN,

I Desire you will insert the following account of the city of Sigenm (now a Greek village, called Giauckis) extracted from Dr. Cimadler's Travels.

Yours, &c. S. W.

* *Septimi, Gades aditure mecum, &c.*

† Voces Plautinæ, quibus muliebrem in ornatu luxum lepidè pingit Poeta. [*Truculent.* Act. II. Sc. 2. *Epidic.* A. II. S. 2.

* Suetonius in *Octavio*.

† Itaque hercle vereor, ne talem tamque gravem egomet quoque vi cor in me jure derivasse censuram, qualem jam olim commeruisse dicitur A. Albinus, qui "Res Romanas" Romanis "oratione Græca scriptitavit." Vide de hac Albini apud A. Gellium, *Noctium Atticarum*, lib. XI. cap. 8. porquam eloquentes, more suo, narratam.

THE city of Sigeum stood, anciently, on a slope opposite to the part where we ascended. The high hill of Giaurkioi was the acropolis, or citadel; and a mean church on the brow, toward Mount Ida, occupies the site of the Atheneum, or Temple of Minerva, of which the scattered marbles by it are remains. The famous Sigean inscription lies on the right hand as you enter it, and on the left is part of a pedestal of fine white marble, with sculpture in basso-relievo; of which the subject is the presentation of young children, with the accustomed offerings, to Minerva. Within the same building was found a marble, once reposited in the precincts of the temple, and now preserved in the library of Trinity college, in Cambridge. It contains a decree made by the Sigeans, 278 years before the christian æra, and enacts, among other articles, the erecting, in the temple, an equestrian statue of King Antiochus, on a pedestal of white marble, with an inscription, in which his religious regard for the temple is mentioned, and he is styled the saviour of the people. It remained on the spot till the year 1718, when it was purchased of the Papas, or Greek priests, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq; then going Embassador to Constantinople. The place in the wall from which it was removed, is still visible. The city Sigeum was founded by the Mityleneans of Lesbos. The Athenians seized it under Phryno; Pittacus failed after him, and was defeated in a battle. It was then the poet Alcæus fled, throwing away his shield, which the Athenians suspended in the temple. Periander, of Corinth, was chosen Umpire. The Mityleneans afterwards recovered Sigeum, but it was taken from them by Pisistratus, who made his son Hegesistratus tyrant there. The Ilieans then got possession of it, and by them it was subverted; perhaps about the time of Antiochus, as the name of the Sigean people has been purposely erased in the decree above mentioned. The temple at Sigeum was of remote antiquity, if not coeval with the city, which is said to have been built from the ruins of Troy. The Ilieans probably feared that a visit from a stranger for the sake of its fragments would have now rebuilt the celebrated inscription in form of a pilaster, eight feet seven inches long, one foot and something more than six inches wide, and above ten inches thick; it is broken at the bottom; in the top is an hole three inches and a half long, three wide, and above two deep; this served to unite it more firmly with the upper portion, or the capital, by receiving a bar of metal, a customary mode of construction, which rendered the fabric as solid as the materials were durable. The stone was given to the temple, as appears from the inscription on it, by Phanodicus of Proconnesus, a city and island not far from Sigeum, famous for its quarries of marble. Such donations were common, and we shall have occasion to mention several. The lines in both inscriptions range from the left to the right, and from the right to the left, alternately. This mode of disposition was called Boustrophedon, the lines turning on the marble, as oxen do in ploughing. It was used before Periander, and by Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, his contemporary. The Greek alphabet, as imported by Cadmus, from Phœnicia, consisted of sixteen letters. Palamedes, the rival of Ulysses, who was put to death in the camp before Troy, added four. Simonides of Ceos increased the number to twenty-four. This person was a favourite of Hipparchus, brother of Hegesistratus, the tyrant of Sigeum, and lived with him at Athens. We may infer from the first inscription on the pilaster, that Phanodicus, and the temple to which he contributed, existed before the improvement made by Simonides, for it exhibits only Cadmean and Palamedean characters; and also that the structure was raised under the Mityleneans, for it is in their dialect, or the Æolian. The second inscription has the letters of Simonides, and was engraved under the Athenians, as may be collected from its Atticisms, and, it is likely, about the time of Hegesistratus; the method of arranging the lines not being changed, nor the memory of the person whom it records, if he were not then living, become obsolete. We copied these inscriptions very carefully, and not without deep regret, that a stone so singularly curious, which has preserved to us a specimen of writing antiquated above two thousand years ago, should be suffered to lie so neglected and exposed. Above half a century has elapsed since it was first discovered, and it still remains in the open air, a seat for the Greeks, destitute of a patron to rescue it from barbarism, and obtain its removal into the safer custody of some private museum, or, which is rather to be desired, some public repository."

58. *An Essay on the Original Genius and Writings of* Homer: *With a comparative View of the ancient and present State of the* Troade. *Illustrated with Engravings. By the late* Robert Wood, *Esq; 4to. pp. 342.* Payne. 15s.

TOO long interrupted by Mr. Wood's public avocations *, and now unhappily terminated by his death, the classical reader will peruse with avidity this truly classical work, snatched as it were, or rather compiled, from the ruins of Troy, and those most celebrated scenes of ancient story, "where Achilles fought, Ulysses travelled, and where Homer sung," at the same time lamenting that the renowned triumvirate of friends and travellers, by whom Balbeck, Palmyra, and the Troade, were visited and illustrated, have all now trod

"The gloomy paths their Homer trod before."

Thus the first publication of the kind, which is confined to what concerns the Greek poet, will therefore, we fear, be the last. Nor must we flatter ourselves with any farther comparison of the present appearance of those countries with our early classical ideas than what is conveyed in the annexed sketch of the Troade, or expect that "more general Commentary upon Homer," that more extensive and methodical work, which the late Lord Grenville, equally the friend of Homer, of Wood, and of learning, proposed and recommended to him.

Before we give an idea of our author's plan, or of the several views in which he considers the poet's mimetic powers, we cannot resist the temptation of communicating to our readers the same delight that we felt in perusing the concluding paragraphs of the introduction.

"Should the fate of the experiment I am now making convince me of a common error, of which I have too much reason to be apprehensive, viz. that of mistaking a fondness of my subject for a knowlege of it, I promise to stand corrected, and to spare at least the public, if not myself, any further trouble on this head; hoping that my partiality to those romantic scenes of heroic action will meet with some indulgence, especially from those who can imagine, and therefore I hope excuse, that species of enthusiasm, which belongs to such a journey, performed in such society, where Homer being my guide, and Bouverie and Dawkins my fellow-travellers, the beauties of the first of poets were enjoyed in the company of the best of friends. However wild and unreasonable these feelings may appear to judgments of a more sober cast, I must still confess a return of their influence, whenever I indulge in a grateful review of those happy days which we passed together, examining the Iliad on the Scamandrian plain, and tracing Ulysses, Menelaus, and Telemachus, through the various scenes of their adventures, with the Odyssey in our hands.

"Had I been so fortunate as to have enjoyed their assistance in arranging and preparing for the public the substance of our many friendly conversations on this subject, I should be less anxious about the fate of the following work. But whatever my success may be in an attempt to contribute to the amusement of a vacant hour, I am happy to think, that, though I should fail to answer the expectations of public curiosity, I am sure to satisfy the demands of private friendship; and that, acting as the only survivor and trustee for the literary concerns of my late fellow-travellers, I am, to the best of my judgment, carrying into execution the purpose of men for whose memory I shall ever retain the greatest veneration. And though I may do injustice to the honest feelings which urge me to this pious task, by mixing an air of compliment in an act of duty, yet I must not disown a private, perhaps an idle consolation, which, if it be vanity to indulge, it would be ingratitude to suppress, viz. that as long as my imperfect descriptions shall preserve from oblivion the present state of the Troade, and the remains of Balbeck and Palmyra, so long will it be known that DAWKINS and BOUVERIE were my friends.

ROBERT WOOD."

Our author begins with offering a few conjectures with regard to *Homer's country*, and, though it is impossible now to be ascertained, he espouses the most received opinion of its being Ionia or Æolis, and perhaps Chios or Smyrna. That the poet lived in a country East of Greece appears from his placing the Locrians "beyond Eubœa:" his describing the Echinades as being situated "beyond sea, opposite to Elis," is

* As Under-Secretary of State in the most active period of the last war.

is scarce intelligible but by supposing it addressed to the inhabitants of the Asiatic side of the Archipelago; and the description of Syros, by Eumæus, as being "beyond, or above, Ortygia," must have been made in Ionia. His simile, also, of the West and North winds bursting from Thrace on the Ægean sea, Il. ix. 4. his comparison of the march of Ajax to a storm raised by a westerly wind; of the rage of Hector to the violence of Zephyrus buffeting the waves; and of the numbers and eagerness of the Greeks to a growing storm from the same quarter; prove that these were Ionian, or at least Asiatic, storms; as they are raised by a wind which, in those seas, can blow on that coast alone. In other descriptions, too, his Zephyrus is perfectly Ionian, a stormy and freezing; and his general manner of treating countries is proportioned to their remoteness from Ionia, in the style of a traveller. On the whole, from the faint lights of history Mr. Wood declares for Chios or Smyrna, and rather for the former.

He next follows the poet abroad, by tracing his *travels*, and first his navigation, observing that the Asiatic Greeks confined themselves to the shore, and that Greece abounded in sea-coast. Overland journey only, and that a short one (from Pylos to Sparta) is described in the Iliad or Odyssey. And here occasion is taken to discuss Homer's manner of building and of navigating a ship, both of which were imperfect, his ships being open half-decked boats or galleys with one mast, and his voyages timid and coasting. The country and manners of Phœnicia and Egypt appear to have been well known to him: there is some reason, also, to think that he was no stranger to Judea, and its inhabitants to the Euxine or Black Sea. We have traces of his knowledge beyond Thebes to the South, as far as Æthiopia, but it is observed that he never mentions the Adriatic or Ionian gulph, making Ithaca the boundary of his geographical knowledge that way. His *winds* are next farther considered: of them he expressly mentions those only which blow from the four cardinal points; and, accommodating them to his own country, makes Eurus and Notus mild and gentle, Zephyrus and Boreas fierce and boisterous. On this head, comparing Homer and Virgil as navigators, our critic shews the superior accuracy of the former; observing, in particular, that Æneas sails from Carthage with a West wind, improperly styled "favourable," that soon after he pursues his course with a North wind†, which is still more contrary to his intended course, and that in the evening this changing to the West, the pilot finds it vain to struggle with this wind which was before styled favourable, and, consulting the stars in a very dark night‡, resolves to steer for Sicily.

Homer's geography and *Pope's translation* are next considered. And here it is affirmed, that not only those permanent objects, his rock, hill, promontory, &c. but even his more fading and changeable landscape, his grove, lawn, and meadow, his corn, wine, and oil, agree surprisingly with the present state of those countries. Several passages are quoted, in which Pope has perverted or mistaken the sense of his author, and given us beauties indeed, but beauties of his own. This often occasions ambiguity, and even contradiction, in the English, when there is none in the Greek. But most unaccountable are the inaccuracies in his map of Troy; such as discharging the Scamander into the Ægean sea instead of the Hellespont; supposing the Greeks not to have passed the river before the beginning of the 6th Book; and, above all, the situation of every place being reversed, or changed (by the engraver): from right to left, and from left to right; so that Sigeum is placed where the Rhœteum ought to be, and *vice versâ*.

Our critic here takes occasion to rescue Homer from a severe imputation which has been very generally urged against him, and which has very materially affected his geographical reputation, viz. his describing Pharos as situated a day's sail from Egypt, it being affirmed that this island was not an English mile from Alexandria. But, having twice made this voyage of Menelaus with the Odyssey in his hands, Mr. W. was satisfied that the poet's account of its length and danger was agreeable to appearances when he wrote, shewing that in Homer's time Pharos must have been at least thirty miles distant from any part of the land of Egypt, the coasts where

* —Zephyros audis spirare *secundos*?

† —fluctus atros *Aquilone* lecabat.

‡ —inhorruit unda *tenebris*.

—observata remotior *astra*.

Alexandria

Alexandria was afterwards built being then barren, and making no part of Egypt, and proving, in contradiction to Bochart, that the Delta has been greatly increased by the mud which the Nile deposits in the sea. On the whole, he questions, with Aristotle, whether any part of the Lower Egypt existed in Homer's time; but if the south angle of Delta was then formed, its distance from Pharos must have been fifty leagues. The difficulty and danger of this navigation, mentioned also by Menelaus, he exemplifies in a voyage of his own from Latichia in Syria, to Damiata in Egypt, in Feb. 1743, chiefly owing to the bar of shifting sands at the mouth of the Nile, called the *Bogaz*. Homer's *religion and mythology* are next discussed, and a view taken of the state of learning in Greece and Egypt in his time. For their knowledge and wisdom, from the monuments which they have left of their taste and genius, and the accounts which other nations have given of them, Mr. W. thinks and proves, that the Egyptians have been much more highly complimented than they deserve. He then shews, from a comparative view of both systems, that Homer, as far as he was at liberty, drew his theology and mythology from a comprehensive observation of nature, directed by a fine imagination and a sound understanding, observing, from the poetical journeys of Neptune and Juno, &c. how happily Homer's celestial geography (if it may be so called) is connected with his map of Troy; that these journeys also prove the composition to be Asiatic; and that the scenery of Virgil, in several instances, will not bear so scrupulous a review as that of the Greek poet. His *manners* are next considered. These, in some parts of the east, are still preserved, for which our author partly accounts from the perpetual and inexhaustible store of the aboriginal modes and customs of primæval life with which the interior of Arabia abounds, interspersing a general view of the uncultivated part of that peninsula and its inhabitants, and briefly comparing the ancient Greek and Jewish, and the present Arabian manners, in six different points of view, 1. The profound dissimulation of all ranks. 2. Their cruelty, violence, and injustice. 3. Their hospitality. 4. The unnatural separation of the sexes. 5. The simplicity of one uniform set of manners; and 6. in certain comic similarities, proceeding from the same despotic origin. Homer is then contemplated as *an Historian*, or the Father of History; a character in which he stands unrivalled, as to him we owe the earliest account of arts, science, manners, and government. This is proved by his general character for truth, and the consistence of his facts, separated from the contradictions in which his successors have involved them. The chronological order in which the action of his two poems is here ranged introduces some conjectures on the origin of Greek arts, manners, and language, and a confutation of the voyage of Æneas to Italy; in which the nature of the evidence on both sides is distinctly considered, and full justice done to Homer, as an historian, in that important point. The section concludes with a digression on the conduct of Virgil under the difficulties which embarrassed the historical credit of his subject, which we have already inserted as a specimen of our author's manner, p. 428. The next is employed on Homer's *chronology*. In his age there was nothing like a formal calendar. His time is measured only by the returns of the seasons, of day and night, more, in short, by nature than by art. He was born, Mr. W. here imagines, not long after the siege of Troy, and had finished both his poems about half a century after that event, for the following reasons, 1. the succession of the great grand children of Æneas to the kingdom of Troy, being the latest fact he has left upon record *; 2. his descriptions are minutely circumstantial, calculated, as it were, for the descendants of his heroes; 3. his picture of society agrees best with that early stage of it; and lastly, his account of persons and facts could not have passed through many hands. Our author differs from Pope and Parnell in thinking that the most ancient life of our poet was really collected by Herodotus, and was the last and most probable account he could get. It is next observed, that the action of the Iliad

* Νυν δε δη Αινειαο βιη ΤΡΟΕΣΣΙΝ αναξει,
Και παιδες παιδων, τοι κεν μετοπισθε γενωνται,

which Virgil translates,

Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris,
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis,

in order to reconcile Homer to the Roman history.

agrees

agrees with the time it employs; that this exactness extends to the machinery, and to night as well as to day; and that even the battle-pieces become less tedious and more interesting as we become more acquainted with the time and place of the action. That the same distinct chronology, and the same chain of consistent circumstances, are not to be found in the Æneid, is proved by several instances: and for this difference our author accounts from the different objects which the two poets had in view; Homer, he thinks, finding great part of his moral in his fable, and Virgil inventing a fable for his moral. The *language and learning* of our poet are next presented to our view. When the Greek language was confined to a single state or community, in what proportion it was original, foreign, or mixed, or from what part of the continent or islands it first sprung, cannot now be known. That their alphabet was borrowed is clear, yet from their terms of science they seem in the study of nature to have been original. Of the poet's learning a short sketch is given from his own authority; and in discussing the question, "How far the use of writing was known to him," it is alleged, that nothing which he has left us conveys an idea of letters or reading, or of the various terms which belong to those arts. With symbolical, hieroglyphical, or picture description, he seems indeed to have been acquainted. Witness the letter (as it is called, σηματα λυγρα) of Bellerophon, Il. vi. 168. It is farther proved, that writing came late to Greece, and, when it was known, was by no means in general use. The alphabet, Mr. W. thinks, with Herodotus, they derived from Phœnicia, and prose writing being unknown in Greece till long after Homer's time is a further presumption that they were not in possession of an alphabet. Before that, verse and music were very necessary aids to memory, and therefore the same word in Greek signifies a *song* and a *law* (νομος). In short, an alphabet and prose writing are here both fixed to about 554 years before Christ, and from a brief view of what he conceives to have been the compass of Homer's knowledge, our critic conjectures that the art of writing, though perhaps known to Greece, was very little practised; that all knowledge was then preserved by memory, and with that view committed to verse till an alphabet introduced the use of prose in composition. Some advantages (here specified) as well as losses were derived to Homer from this illiterate state of things, "which contributed to make him as original in his expression as in his conception; as happy in his colouring as his outline; simple with dignity; natural without indelicacy; informed without pedantry; the most clear and intelligible, as well as the most musical and harmonious of poets." In conclusion, as an historian, a geographer, and even a philosopher, he is allowed a superior rank, and, in a word, Homer and Nature are the same.

Resuming the character of a traveller, Mr. W. observes the same method in the description of the Troade which he followed in that of Palmyra and Balbeck, giving a plain account of the appearances of things as he found them, and then leaving the reader to judge of his conjectures with regard to their ancient state. This journey our adventurer performed in a fortnight in July 1750. After visiting the whole kingdom of Priam * (in circumference about 500 English miles, of which above 300 are sea coast), he landed at the mouth of the Scamander, and explored the present source of that river (about 25 miles distant in a strait line) travelling by night over part of Mount Ida, which still corresponds with the Homeric description, though the Trojan plain and the situation of the river are considerably changed. Its antient fountains, we know, were close by the walls of Troy, but the ground now near them is too steep and rugged for the site of a city, and cannot be made to accord with the pursuit of Hector, &c. Great part of the plain has been produced by the river since that time. As to the situation of Troy, it cannot be ascertained, not the least remains being left—*etiam periere ruinæ*, as Lucian says. Those on the sea-coast are the ruins of Troja Nova, or Troas, built by Alexander or Lysimachus. The course of the Scamander, its junction with the Simois, &c. and the present appearance of the coast and country, are particularly described and compared with Homer's narrative; and, the better to illustrate them, a view is annexed of Ancient Troas, (or the Troade) together with the Scamander and Mount Ida (drawn by Borra and

* A strait line drawn from the Caicus to the Æsopus, would perhaps nearly terminate its eastern and inland boundary.

engraved

engraved by Major) with the modern Turkish names of villages [among which (if we may hazard a conjecture) may not those of *Ene* (near the river) and *Enequi* (near the sea) be possibly derived from Æneas?] There are also views of two ancient bridges, one below the junction of the two rivers, the other below Bornabaschi; the ancient ruins of Troy or Troas (abovementioned); two antique alto-relievos of the Trojan story, drawn at Ephesus, in 1764, by Mr. Pars (described by Dr. Chandler), and engraved by Bartolozzi; and, prefixed to the volume, a head of Homer, from the collection of Lyde Brown, esq; drawn by Cipriani, and engraved by Basire.

This short epitome, however imperfect, is alone a sufficient encomium; as the beauties of this work to be admired need only to be seen: but when we think how great the toil, the hazard, the expence of travelling in search of classic ground and classical intelligence, and consider also how short was the period when Homer sung, when Pope translated, and when Wood commented; and that the translator and the critic, as well as the poet and his heroes, are all now dead, and to all earthly pursuits and prospects are as though they had never been,—how astonishing, we cry, are the faculties of some human minds! but how are they subdued and mortified by the fragility of our frame, and the shortness of our existence, and still shorter duration of our taste and vigour for pursuits that the infirmities of age must entirely pall and eradicate! But the powers of the soul, in this world checked and disappointed, evidently lead to that consolatory prospect beyond the grave, of which we shall not here enter into a discussion.

It is proper to add, that we are well informed that this posthumous work is published by Mr. Bryant, and that all our author's manuscripts are in the hands of that gentleman, an editor in every respect such as Wood or Homer would have chosen.

59. *Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the Northern Parts of* Europe, *particularly* Copenhagen, Stockholm, *and* Petersburgh. *By* Nathaniel Wraxall, *jun.* 8*vo. pp.* 412. 4*s.* Cadell.

THE first of these letters (of which there are in the whole xxi.) is dated "on board the Friendship, in the German Ocean, April 14," and the last at "Hamburgh, Sept. 30, 1774," in which time the author had completed his proposed tour round the Baltic, after travelling near 3000 miles. Of this tour he has given a very pleasing account, enlivened with several curious anecdotes of persons distinguished either in the political or literary world. To the celebrated Linnæus, in particular, he was introduced at Upsal, and his interview with that prince of botanists, one of those happy few to whom *præsenti maturos largimur honores*, is thus related. "He sent us word in return (to our compliments, &c.) that he would pay us a visit in the afternoon at three o'clock, when he had *done dinner* *. He came punctually at the hour *marked* †; and after staying some time conducted us to the botanical garden, where he shewed us his collection of plants, shrubs, and flowers, which are very numerous, and have been presented to him from every part of the globe. At the door he took his leave and quitted us. This celebrated botanist is now (June, 1774,) in the 69th year of his age. He is of a middle size, inclining to short, which is still increased by his stooping prodigiously when he walks. He was dressed in a plain blue suit of cloaths, and booted, as is common with the Swedes. At his button-hole hung the white cross of the Order of the Polar star, which was conferred on him by the late King Adolphus, who admired and honoured him. He enjoys a very easy independence from his salary and pupils in the university; besides which he is said to be possessed of a considerable fortune acquired by his profession. He has a country house about five miles out of town, and keeps his chariot. He has one son and four daughters alive; but I don't find they possess any of their father's genius. At present he very rarely attends the botanical parties which are made twice every week round Upsal, and are conducted by his son, who is Botanical Professor. Monsieur Linnæus has been in England, France, and Germany, but speaks no language except the Latin and Swedish; in the former of which he converses with perfect facility. His knowledge,

* An inelegant phrase, for which the Englishman, we doubt, not the Swede, is accountable.

† A Gallicism, (*marquée*) in English "appointed."

I am assured, is by no means universal, but confined almost absolutely to natural history, in which it is unbounded. His faculties are as yet unimpaired, except his memory, which begins to suffer some diminution. The remark, that a prophet has no honour in his own country, is very much verified in him; and I found those persons, who were intimately conversant with his life and actions, more inclined to dwell on his personal imperfections, his foibles, and his weaknesses, than to expatiate on his astonishing talents, and extended fame. Thus it always is, when we view the object at too inconsiderable a distance, and through the medium of those humanities which are inseparable from humanity."

"The round tower at Copenhagen, built by Christian IV. is mentioned as not having a single step in it, though very lofty. You ascend by a spiral road of wear fourteen feet broad, from the bottom to its summit. A Swedish officer, who shewed me over it, assured me, that one of their kings, Christian V. as I recollect, drove in his carriage up and down it, and he even produced a book, as I doubted it, to prove the veracity of the assertion *. I must own, it may be easily done, though probably at some risk of the driver's neck."

Mr. Wraxall's account of the unfortunate Struensee is particularly curious, and on the whole he shews that his rigid occasional virtues, or political reforms, "were his real crimes; and not that he was too acceptable to the Queen, which only formed a pretext;" and that it was the minister, and not the man, who had become obnoxious, ranking him, as a politician, with the Gracchus and the Moles, whom tyranny, or public baseness, and want of virtue, have brought, in almost every age, to an untimely and ignominious exit; but to whose memory impartial posterity have done ample justice." And Count Brandt's crime of lifting the hand against the King, for which he was condemned, we are told, was merely self-defence in striking his majesty, or biting his hand when he had thrust it into the Count's mouth, with intent to choak him for being so prudent as to decline a challenge.

"The king is said to be, doubtless, in a state of debility, which incapacitates him for business, though he can play at cards, dance, or go to an opera; and has a vacuity in his aspect, which is strongly marked. Prince Frederick (his brother) has received neither mark of bounty from nature or fortune, than royal birth. He is very much deformed, and this personal imperfection has gained him the title of Richard III. among those who do not love the court, though it doubtless augmented among the English. [illegible]

The introduction of the Queen Dowager of Sweden (the King of Sweden's sister) and the present King, with a description of the Empress of Russia, &c. are now, but too long for our purpose. A capital statue and history of Russia are, however, not to be dispensed with. "One of the noblest monuments of gratitude and veneration universally paid to Peter I. is that which her present Majesty has ordered to be erected. It is an equestrian statue, and has been fifteen years in the hands of Monsieur Falconet. I was introduced to this great statuary only a few days ago, and saw the photiote to fix the model, which is already completed. In this production he has united the grandeur, simplicity, and the most minutely discriminative [illegible] other statues, which practitioners past his gave him the design, which is singular in its kind, and admirably adapted to express the character of the man, and the nation over which he reigns. The head of a colossal colossal with rays, or surrounded by flames, appears mounted on a rock or hillock of a prodigious size, up and ascended which the horse labours, and appears to have nearly reached its summit. This attitude has given him room to exert great anatomical beauty and skill in the muscles of the horse's hind thighs and hams, on which the whole weight of his body is necessarily sustained. The Czar's figure is full of fire and spirit: he sits on a bear's skin, and is clad in a simple habit not characteristic of any particular country, but such as may be worn, without violating of propriety, by an inhabitant of any. His eye is directed to some apparently distant object, designed to be the capital; and on his features are [illegible] strongly impressed the sentiment of deliberation and public care. His left hand holds the bridle, and his right is extended, as the artist himself expressed

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* ——— ——— tejus'

Aërium possit currus superare ascensum,
Acclivi accessu, non fructis ordine lentis,

says Mr. Huet, in his *Itin. Suecicum*, taken in Christian IV's reign. See Vol. XLI. p. 535.

expressed it, *enpere et en maître*. Under the figure on the rock is this inscription: PETRO PRIMO, CATHERINA SECUNDA POSUIT, 177 .— Every thing is now in preparation to cast the statue itself *, which will, when finished, be perhaps incontestibly the most matchless production of its kind in Europe. Apart from his genius as an artist, Falconetre is a man of uncommon talents, condition, and expansion of sentiment: he is a citizen of the earth, and totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or of country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. He is, however, said to possess, in a high degree, that *sorenesse*; as Pope expressed it, that impatience of unmerited censure and little peevishness, which men of fine parts often discover, on account of the erroneous judgment which the multitude form of their abilities and execution. He paid many fine encomiums to the merit of our present painters in England, particularly to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he said, he maintained a constant correspondence, and interchange of their respective compositions. "Count Hugolino in the dungeon" hung over his chimney-piece, which, he said, the Chevalier Reynolds had lately presented him, and the exquisite expression of which he could not behold without mingled terror and admiration. He enquired of me if I knew Mademoiselle Angelica ‡, almost all whose pieces he has, and is a passionate esteemer of them.—He has past the middle stage of life, is a Frenchman by birth, and has been a resident in St. Petersburgh near eight years."

Our traveller, we must observe, throughout the whole of his *tour*, is gallant to such an extreme, that, had he lived in the days of chivalry, he would doubtless have been a knight errant; and, even in these times, nymphs of all nations attract his admiration. His countrywoman Mrs. Fenwick §, a Norwegian, a Prussian, a Swede, La belle Gabriel ‖, Mademoiselle de Freiden §, and, to crown all, a fair captive Princess, are his Dulcineas. As a specimen, take his account of the last. "The Princess Royal of Prussia is at this time eight and twenty years of age, and has now been a prisoner (at Stettin) these five years. Her person is agreeable, not beautiful. She is of a middle height, finely proportioned in her limbs, and very active in all the exercises of the body: her complexion is fair, and her features all handsome, with the exception of her nose, which is too large, and pointed like the family of Brunswick, from which she is sprung. There is, however, somewhat *trifle* in her countenance, when attentively regarded, not difficult to be accounted for. The manner in which she lives is mournful enough, and may well wipe out the errors she has committed. In the bloom of her age, she is immured in a frightful old castle, built in some barbarous century by a barbarous Duke of Pomerania, where she has three or four apartments, which, if fame says true, ill befit her rank and dignity. Her appointment amounts only to 7600 dollars of Prussia, which does not make 1200*l.* a year, with which she is obliged to provide herself every thing. Two valets, and two *filles de chambre*, constitute her household. She has never been permitted to go without the gates of Stettin till within this month past, when this liberty was accorded. One or two ladies always accompany her, and every female is allowed free access; but there are only two men in the place who dare speak to or accost her. These are the Duke of Bevern and the governor, an officer yet more advanced in years. The Prince of Dessau, though well acquainted with her previous to this disgrace, and though he sees her every day, assures me he has never held the slightest discourse with her. I must own this is a trial to which my fortitude and virtue would be quite unequal, and, if placed so near such a dangerous precipice, I should inevitably fall. The story of Araxes † has ever appeared to me a more touching and natural

* This statue (we are since told from Petersburgh) was cast there Sept. 4, with only an accident to two of the feet [of the horse we presume], but which was easily repaired. It is 30 feet high.—See Lloyd's Chronicle of Oct. 9, p. 341.

‡ Is not this lady married? and, if so, "Madame Kauffman" rather than "Mademoiselle Angelica?"

§ The wife of the English consul at Elsinoor.

‖ The fame whom Mr. Brydone saw and heard at Palermo.

§ Maid of Honour to the Duchess of Courland.

† Misprinted for "Araspes" (see Xenophon's Cyrus), though not noticed in the *Errata*.

natural one than Scipio and his Celiberian virgin, which, if true, was probably more the coldness of temperament, than any godlike effort of magnanimity and self-restraint ‡. I had yesterday the pleasure to see her Highness on horse back: she was habited *en Amazon*, and shewed the greatest address in managing the horse she rode. She sat astride, according to the custom in Germany, and made a very gallant figure. This whole afternoon I have been looking at her from the windows of the room where we dined at the Prince of Dessau's, opposite to which she walked for several hours. Her dress was by no means princely. A jonquil silk night-gown, and her hair very simply adorned, gave no room to guess her quality; but her foot was remarkably small, even to excess admiration. You will laugh at me for this minute description, and these returns to the Princess every moment, but I am touched with her situation, and feel for a young woman, whose future days must probably be spent in seclusion and penance for a crime, which from circumstances hardly merited so severe a punishment."—We "laugh" indeed, and are disgusted at this and many other instances of affected sensibility, which occur so frequently as to make the reality suspected: Mr. Wraxall, therefore is much mistaken in thinking this parade will at all recommend him to those whom he is most desirous to please. We must add, that this avowed champion of the fair, who in the days of romance would doubtless have made a desperate attempt to deliver this captive, had also "a high curiosity to see another unfortunate Princess, that young sovereign, whose history and misfortunes (he says) have interested all Europe, and who has been driven in the bloom of life from a throne and kingdom, which were not worthy of her:"—but when he doubts not "that future time will see her *recall-ed again* to it with universal consent," and, comparing her fate to that of Mary of Medicis, thinks that "the reunion of Christian VII. with his Queen may form as noble a story for the pencil of genius as that of Lewis XIII. with his mother;" we feel with a sigh that he is no true prophet. With his Majesty, however, he had the happiness to dine at Zell, and from a French captive at Cronsberg, who "had the honour *a tourner la broche* for her Majesty's dinner," when confined there, was assured that "she was *la Princesse du monde la plus aimable*." Instances of unfortunate captive Princesses have been very frequent, it may be observed, in the northern courts. Not to mention the Electress Sophia, wife of our George I. imprisoned at Ahlen, history informs us of a Christina Munk † of Denmark. Stettin has her Ulrica, Zell has had her Matilda, and Riga her Regent of Russia. The last Princess being no more, our author does not even mention her, though, in that capital of Livonia, her unfortunate husband ‖ and family (if they still survive) might fairly have been classed among the "things which merit attention;" and every one who recollects their banishment, and their son Ivan's deposition and murder, must be disappointed at the omission.

We cannot conclude without observing, that, from his own remark on Charles XII's dress (preserved at Stockholm), and also from Count Lieven's authority, (then one of the King's pages,) Mr. Wraxall has no doubt that Charles was assassinated, and fell by a pistol-ball, and not by a shot from the walls of Frederickshall, though Voltaire has taken great pains to prove the contrary. The reasons alleged seem to carry great weight; but for these we must refer to the work.

60. *The Silver Tail, a Tale; in two Heroic Epistles, from Mr. G—n of the Exchequer, to Signora A—j—i: with her Answer.* 2s. *each.* Bladon.

SIGNORA AGUJARI, the celebrated opera-singer, having been the offspring of an illicit amour (and thence nick-named Bastardini), is reported to have been exposed by her parents soon after her birth, in a wood near Rome, where one of the wild swine fell upon the poor infant, and devoured a considerable part of its posteriors. The child's cries, however, soon brought some assistance: a benevolent person rescued and took care of it, and a silver plate is said to have served as a kind of "supplemental bum." Hence this Tale.

‡ This argument proves abundantly too much, and, if admitted, would totally subvert virtue, which, if it never does, or can resist and conquer temptations, (which the weak and unprincipled affect to think irresistible) is nothing but a name. This is not the only instance of the *freedom* of our author's sentiments.

† See Vol. XLIII. p. 426.

‖ Prince Anthony of Brunswick. See some curious anecdotes of this unhappy pair in *Letters from Russia*, lately published.

An IMITATION *of Mr. Grey's* ODE *inserted in our Magazine for June. By a Young Gentleman.*

HEAR, awful genius of the solemn grove!
(And say what title best can please thine ear;
Those age-struck woods and native rivers prove
No common genius bears dominion here.
The trackless rocks, the mountains savage height,
The broken cliff, inviting fell despair,
The deep-brown grove where reigns eternal night,
And sounding water-falls, the God declare
In glory more than if the Citrean beam,
And Phidian art its nicest aid bestow'd,
Or high-wrought gold had shed its richest gleam,
To deck the fane of the recumbent God;)
Hear then, dread genius of the solemn grove!
Now be thy mighty power on me confest,
Propitious to thy suppliant's wishes prove,
And give him to the placid joys of rest:
But, if stern Fortune shou'd forbid my flight,
To taste the sweets of sacred Silence' reign,
Shou'd she recal me from the darling sight,
And dash amid the storms of life again,
At least allow to my declining age
A calm retreat from all the cares of life,
Safe from the busy world's tumultuous rage,
And far beyond the reach of vulgar strife.

Sunderland.

A Gentleman being invited by another to dinner, upon his arrival at his friend's house, was a spectator of the scene that his humble muse has attempted to paint in the following lines.

GENTLEMAN.

WHY weep, my Polly, what's the cause?
Tell me, my charmer, why those tears?
What stroke such deep affliction draws?
And put a period to my fears.
Thy father lives—thy mother's well,
Both have I seen within this hour—
Thy sister Kitty—prithee tell,
What possibly can have such power?

LADY.

Oh, shall I never see her more,
Nor fold her to my breast again,
Nor see her pretty playful store
Of tricks, to mitigate my pain!

GENTLEMAN.

What says my Polly, is Kitty dead?
I cease to wonder at thy grief;
Is then my little Kitty fled?
I'm glad I came to thy relief.

LADY.

No, no, my dear, you much mistake,
My father, brother, Kitty's well;
But dreadful loss—ho! how I quake;
I cannot the misfortune tell.
My lovely Flora! oh, my dear!
No language can express my loss;
Nor shall I long survive I fear,
So exquisite, so keen a cross.
Have we not seen her gambol o'er,
Running in sportive mazes round
The spacious dining-room and floor,
And catch the paper with a bound!
But now she's dead—my dear is drown'd;
Farewell to happiness and joy!
On earth no comfort can be found—
"I swear I'd sooner lost my boy." *
Whilst thus she gave a vent to tears,
Jenny came running in a hurry,
Anxious to dissipate her fears,
And put her mistress in a flurry.

JENNY.

Lord, Ma'am, the cat's alive, indeed;
Oh what a near escape she's had;
I vow my heart did almost bleed,
"But now, I'm sure, 'tis won'drous glad?" †

LADY.

My cat alive! thrice happy day!—
Polly, transported, flew down stairs,
And sought the place where Flora lay,
And quite forgot all other cares.
"Kiss me my Flora, kiss me, love;
Hear, Jenny, fetch a napkin clean,
And wipe my Flora dry, my dove,
Let not a drop of wet be seen."
Jenny obeyed, and so the dinner
Was roasted not—let who will know it,
Which mortified that hungry sinner,
Your humble servant, Sir,

THE POET.

Epitaph designed for a Gentleman in Gl—*shire, who intends his Burial-Place shall be on the Top of a high Hill, at a Distance from the Church.*

I Lie not here, that on the awful day
When the loud trumpet bids my bones arise,
They, cloath'd a-new with their long-perish'd clay,
May sooner penetrate the op'ning skies.
For then, of none effect were godly worth,
And gospel promises in vain were given;
But the proud tyrant of exalted birth,
Would arrogantly claim the bliss of heaven.
The low-laid peasant, and the sex-sunk brave,
Would be retarded in their airy flight,
Whilst the tall gibber triumph'd o'er the grave,
And ‡ D——d's shade enjoy'd the realms of light.
But that my soul, from mortal boundaries free,
May o'er these dreary Cotswolds nightly stray,
And with instructive hand (so heaven decree)
Point out the weary traveller's dubious way.
Nought but the tripping elves shall here resort;
No vicar's horse shall e'er this sod invade;
Nor will my soul, like Yorick's, be the sport
Of the unfeeling sexton's busy spade.

CROTCHET.

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* Verbatim.

† Almost verbatim.

‡ Lord Le D—— removed the church of West W—— to the top of a high hill, at a little distance from the town.

Mr. Urban,

IN return for the pleasure which I often receive from the perusal of your agreeable miscellaneous work, I send you an original poem of Dean Swift's, which he never published. The discerning part of your readers will be at no loss to guess at the Dean's reasons for not making this piece public. His brethren of the cloth would certainly never have forgiven him, even though his satire seems to be levelled only at the *Fanatics*. You may be assured of the authenticity of this little poem, when I refer you to the authority of Lord Chesterfield, who mentions it in letter LXVI. of the 2d vol. of the collection lately published. His Lordship expressly says he had the original, in the Dean's own hand writing; but there is no copy of it in the Earl's book. I am happy, however, in having it in my power to send you a correct copy for the entertainment of your readers.

MERCUTIO.

On the DAY of JUDGMENT.

By Dean Swift.

WITH a whirl of thought oppress'd,
I sink from reverie to rest.
An horrid vision seiz'd my head,
I saw the graves give up their dead.
Jove, arm'd with terrors, burst the skies,
And thunder roars, and lightning flies!
Amaz'd, confus'd, its fate unknown,
The world stands trembling at his throne.
While each pale sinner hangs his head,
Jove, nodding, shook the heav'ns, and said,
"Offending race of human kind,
By nature, reason, learning, blind;
You who through frailty step'd aside,
And you who never fell—*thro' pride*;
You who in different sects have shamm'd,
And come to see each other damn'd;
(So some folks told you, but they knew
No more of Jove's designs than you)
The world's mad business now is o'er,
And I resent these pranks no more.
I to such blockheads set my wit!
I damn such fools!—Go, go, you're bit."

The NIGHTINGALE's COMPLAINT.

WHY, my mournful warbler, why
Dost waste the tedious day
With many a tear, and many a sigh,
And many a plaintive lay?

Dost thou the captive state bewail
In which thou'rt doom'd to dwell?
No more to visit hill or dale,
Or woods or shaded dell?

To which my bird, my fav'rite bird,
With sweet persuasion sung;
Nor sweeter numbers e'er were heard
From Linley's tuneful tongue:

"Is there not cause for tears and sighs,
"For loss of sacred home?
"For loss of freedom of the skies
"Giv'n us at large to roam?

"Is there not cause for tears and sighs,
"When, in some distant grove,
"Perhaps my Philomela dies
"In absence from her love?

"Oft, after Vespers, would repair
"The maids and groves among,
"The matron, and her virgin care,
"And listen to my song.

"The hermit, too, would oft attend,
"Unseen by mortal eye;
"Awhile his beads, his pray'rs suspend,
"And praise my melody.

"Oft wou'd some hapless shepherd swain
"Beneath the shade recline;
"Of love's vicissitudes complain,
"And mingle woes with mine.

"What is the fretted roof to me,
"Or spacious splendid dome,
"Compar'd to sweet simplicity,
"Compar'd to humbler home?

"Some other bird of brighter dyes,
"Some bird of happier grace,
"May boast, perhaps, might proudly prize
"This gay, distinguish'd place,

"Vain of his plumage, vain of dress,
"Vain of his gaudy cage;
"But sure the graces ne'er will bless,
"Nor will his note engage.

"Ne'er was the servile votive song
"To harmony ally'd;
"Nor e'er shall slav'ry guile my tongue:"
He said, he bow'd, and dyd.

E. V.

To the Author of the Poetical Billet from Captain ROCHE *to Mrs.* RUDD.

(*Inserted by particular Desire.*)

WHILE *honour* burns within the manly breast,
Insulting jeers it ever will detest;
When thus insulting jeers appear in view,
We know there is no *honour* left in you.
Of all the subjects that invite the Muse,
Was there no other left for you to chuse?
Or is your spirit of such hellish mould,
The more you wound, the happier is your soul?
Why are these questions, when the proof's so clear?
Subjects are plenty, that you must declare,
Since such your choice, long may your pen lie still,
Nor write one line in concert with your will.
Pity is due to all who are distress'd,
And none are guilty till their trial's past,
Tho' you so roundly do their guilt aver,
Your *judgment* positive may chance to err;
Yet such your pride and rancor of your blood,
You'd rather they prove guilty than it shou'd.
If 'tis your nature that your happiness
Is fed by mortals sing'ring in distress,
Indulge your feast unenvy'd and alone;
For company, I trust, you can have none.
Sorry I am to interrupt such bliss;
But duty calls; I'll only mention this;
What PITY *here on Earth is given,*
Such PITY *will be shewn in Heaven.*

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 450.

IN our Magazine for July, we laid before our readers the ſubſtance of Gov. Martin's ſpeech to the General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, with the Aſſembly's anſwer; ſince which the General Aſſembly of South-Carolina has been called together by Lord William Campbell, lately appointed Governor of that flouriſhing province, who, in a pathetic ſpeech, ſuitable to the occaſion, after lamenting the diſtracted condition in which the province is involved, and after informing the Aſſembly, (the only legal repreſentatives of the people,) that if there are any grievances under which the people labour, the mode of redreſs is by no means that which they have adopted; he then moſt earneſtly entreats the Aſſembly to deliberate and reſolve with that coolneſs, temper, and moderation, which the important inſtant demands, and to reflect that the happineſs or miſery of generations yet unborn, will depend on their determinations; and concludes with aſſuring them, that, if ever it is in his power to be inſtrumental in reſtoring that harmony, peace, cordiality, confidence, and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and her colonies, he ſhall eſteem thoſe moments the happieſt and moſt fortunate of his life."

The Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, in their adreſs on this occaſion, lament, with his Excellency, the diſtracted condition of the province; acknowledge that the violent meaſures at preſent adopted do not ſeem calculated to remove any real grievances; are happy that their houſe had no ſhare in promoting thoſe meaſures; and, with hearts over-flowing with loyalty and duty, aſſure his Excellency, that they will deliberate and reſolve on every meaſure that may come before them with that temper, coolneſs, and moderation which the important inſtant demands; they conclude with acknowledging their gratitude, and promiſe that their utmoſt efforts ſhall be exerted to ſecond his Excellency's humane endeavours for the reſtoration of peace.

The addreſs of the Commons Houſe was in another ſtrain; they lament, that his Majeſty's councils and the conduct of his miniſters have incapacited them from meeting his Excellency with thoſe joyful congratulations with which, in happier times, they had ever been accuſtomed to meet his Majeſty's repreſentatives, but the calamities of America baniſh every idea of joy and pleaſure.

They doubt not the fervent zeal of his Excellency's heart for the intereſt and happineſs of the province; but cannot help expreſſing their ſurpriſe at the ſevere cenſure paſſed on the meaſures which have been adopted in common with the other colonies from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, for the preſervation of their liberties; and want words to give an idea of their feelings at the expreſſion, *if there are any grievances*, &c. as if his Excellency doubted their exiſtence; the world, they ſay, reſounds with the catalogue of them.

"We ſhould, they conclude, have eſteemed it an high obligation, if your Excellency had pointed out to us what effectual mode for the redreſs of thoſe grievances could have been purſued, or what ſteps we have omitted, which we ought to have taken, in order to avert the inevitable ruin of this once flouriſhing colony. Every pacific meaſure which human wiſdom could deviſe has been uſed; the moſt humble and dutiful petitions to the throne, petitions to the Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain, have been repeatedly preſented; and as often treated not only with ſlight, but with rigour and reſentment. We, therefore, with all due deference, beg leave to obſerve, that the preſent are the only meaſures which ſeem beſt calculated for our preſervation, and the removal of our intolerable grievances." To this his Excellency gave no anſwer.

In our laſt we took notice of the hard treatment, which Mr. Chriſtie had received from the committee of Maryland, ſince which that affair has been finally ſettled, Mr. Chriſtie fined in 500l. his eſtate ſequeſtered till that ſum is paid, and himſelf baniſhed the province.

It ſhould ſeem, however, that the province of Maryland is now the theatre of anarchy, whoſe confuſion, if not ſpeedily regulated, may probably ſpread, and affect the whole combination. It took its riſe from an indulgence granted to the owner of a ſhip, to take in a cargo after the 10th of September, the day limited by the American aſſociation, for ceaſing exportation to Great-Britain, &c. This indulgence was granted, in compaſſion to the owner, whoſe ſhip met with an accident, and who, by that accident, was diſabled from getting his cargo ſhipped in due time, which he was under articles to perform. On much the ſame pretence others have claimed the like indulgence; but ſome thouſands of the multitude are determined that none of them ſhall ſail, while like numbers inſiſt upon enforcing the permiſſion. How the affair will end time only can determine.

Many very diſagreeable conteſts have ariſen between the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and the magiſtrates of the ſea-port towns, near which they are ſtationed; but none has been conducted with more ſpirit and decency than that between Capt. Macartney and the mayor of Norfolk, in Virginia.

Lord

Lord Dunmore, Gov. of that province, had complained to the Captain of the Mercury of an illegal summons that had been served upon Mr. Sprowle, to appear before the committee of safety at Norfolk, for having harboured his Majesty's troops in the stores at Gosport. In consequence of this information, the captain wrote a very polite but spirited letter to the mayor of that town, in which, among other things, he assured his worship, that, as it was his duty, so it was his inclination, to protect his Majesty's loyal subjects, to preserve the peace, and to enforce obedience to the laws; that the same principle which had induced him not to harbour the slaves of individuals in the province, would operate with him to protect the property of all loyal subjects; in order to which he assured his Worship, that he should place his Majesty's ship abreast of the town, and, that if it became necessary, should use the most coercive means to suppress all unlawful combinations and prosecutions within the province of Virginia." This menace was in some measure justified by the severe treatment which Mr. Schaw had received from the populace, for signalizing himself in behalf of government, and who is since come over to England to seek protection.

This Schaw having caused a man to be apprehended for wearing a hunting shirt, the uniform of the Virginian militia, and also voluntarily entering into the provincial service, the committee of safety imputed him out as an enemy to American liberty, in consequence whereof he was severely handled by the mob.

To this letter the Mayor returned for answer, that the commons referred to were assisted by gentlemen who compose the committee of the county, and therefore entirely without the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Norfolk; that he was a stranger to the treatment of Mr. Schaw; that the disturbance was over; but that as the place of meeting for the purpose of examining into Mr. Sprowle's conduct, happens to be within the limits of his borough, he would take care that no insult should be offered to his person, if he should think fit to attend the committee. He added, that he had always found the authority of the civil magistracy competent for the preservation of government and good order, thanked the Captain for his chearful offers of assistance, presuming that his intentions were only to act within the line of his department; but confessed himself astonished at an expression which seemed to imply a threatening that would eventually prove destructive to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects. He concluded with the strongest assurances, on the part of the inhabitants, of their earnest desire to live in harmony with the gentlemen of the navy, presuming that they, on their part, had no intention to intermeddle in military matters, till particularly required by the civil magistrate.

In the Captain's reply, he proposed attending the committee in person with Mr. Sprowle, requesting the mayor at the same time to accompany them alone; concluding, that when any set of gentlemen assume to themselves the power of arraigning the conduct of an individual for furnishing barracks for his Majesty's troops, it gives but too much reason to apprehend, that the authority of the civil magistracy is not competent for the support of government and good order.

It does not appear, by what has been published of this transaction, whether the proposed meeting did or did not take place; but it appears that the letters, of which what is related is in part the substance, were laid before the Common-hall of the borough of Norfolk, and that several resolutions were formed upon the contents of the first of them, to the following effect: 1, that the military power is and ought to be under the controul of the civil; 2, that the letters from Capt. Macartney contain an implied threatening, which the Common-hall conceive to be unjustifiable, premature, and indecent; indecent, because, at the same time that this haughty declaration, so big with ruin, is denounced, so little regard is paid to the common sense or feelings of the people, that the execution of it is pretended to be to preserve the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects. They conclude with resolving, notwithstanding their defenceless state, steadfastly to adhere to the substantial principles of good government, and never to desert the righteous cause of their country.

These resolutions being communicated to the Captain, inclosed in a letter from the Mayor, he returned for answer, "that it was not his intention to draw on a political discussion of the precise limits of the civil or military jurisdiction, but that the inhabitants of Norfolk might know how desirous he was to preserve peace and good order, to promote which, he said, he should strictly adhere to the tenor of his first letter.

In this situation matters stood, when, on the 6th of September, a storm arose, which, for eight hours, raged to such a degree that nothing could resist its violence. The Mercury man of war was driven ashore, and left in two feet water, and has since been burnt by the populace; many vessels laden, ready to depart, were bulged; some were carried so far within land as never to be replaced; the tide rose to an enormous height, and the whole country is reduced to a most deplorable condition. The effects of this hurricane were severely felt at sea, where many vessels perished, and not a soul on board

board escaped to relate the melancholy story of their catastrophe. Previous to this hurricane, notice had been given, that, after the 9th day of September, no exportation of any merchandize, or commodity whatsoever, from thence to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, could be permitted.

The convention of Virginia having passed a resolution, that no wheat, flour, or other grain, should be exported to any part of the world, the convention of Maryland refused their concurrence, on which the resolution was ordered to be rescinded.

The Provincial Congress of New-York having resolved that the cannon should be removed from the battery, a number of people assembled for that purpose about the dead of night on the 26th of August; but, being observed, were fired upon by the Asia man of war, with 6, 9, and 24 pounders loaded with grape shot. The militia, in their turn, fired upon the Asia's boat appointed to watch their motions. This produced a general alarm; the whole city were instantly thrown into the greatest consternation; the drums beat to arms; and the inhabitants prepared to leave the town with the utmost precipitation. This brought on a literary correspondence between Capt. Vandeput and the mayor, which, however, ended without any material consequences. The Asia had one man killed, and the town's people three wounded. Twenty-one cannon were carried off, and the women and children continued removing when the dispatches were sealed up.

In a former magazine we took notice of a misunderstanding that had happened between Capt. Wallace, of the Rose man of war, and the Deputy Governor of Rhode-Island, since which the captain has been charged with breach of duty by firing upon the defenceless town of New London. It appears however, that the tenders belonging to the Rose, in an attempt to seize some vessels laden with fresh provisions, had lost six of their men, and were otherwise very roughly handled.

Other skirmishes have happened; but nothing decisive has been attempted by either side, probably in hopes that Parliament, on reconsidering the consequences, will relax in the terms of reconciliation, and put an end to a bloody and unnatural contest, about a claim, which, had it never been peremptorily insisted on by one party, would not have been virtually disputed on the other.

Some secret expedition seems to be on foot, as Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is said to have seized some ships for the use of government, to the owners of which he has given assurance that they shall be amply paid. A new ship of 400 tons is provided with 13 field-pieces, and it is suspected that he intends commencing hostilities on York or James river.

The committee of safety for Newbern, in North Carolina, suspecting Governor Martin's intention of erecting the king's standard at Fort Johnston, in order to commence hostilities against the people over whom he presides, have forbidden all correspondence with him under severe penalities.

General Gage has ordered the stores and ammunition to be removed from Castle William near Boston, that fortress to be dismantled, and the whole building to be destroyed; by which it should seem, that his intention is not to winter in his present station. It was supposed that the troops were to be removed to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; but a rumour prevails that Nova Scotia has been surprized by the Provincials.

With respect to the affairs of Quebeck, and the part the Indians take in the present contest, little can be said with certainty. The Provincials under General Schuyler, to the number of 3000, are marched into that Province, probably to attack Montreal, while another body under General Putnam are said to have decamped from the lines before Boston to attack Quebec; a few weeks will determine the issue of these undertakings. In the mean time a skirmish has happened between a party of Indians and New Yorkers, in which some lives were lost on both sides. The Indians, to the number of 1700, are said to have entered into treaty with General Carleton to support his Majesty's troops in the present contest.

In order to prevent the fatal disputes that frequently occasion bloodshed between the town's people and the crews of his Majesty's ships of war, the committee of safety for New York have forbidden all communication with those crews, and appointed Mr. Lot, agent victualler, to supply the ships with whatever necessaries they may want.

The Province of Georgia that till now has, by the moderation of the Governor, been kept within bounds, has at length broken forth into violent commotions and shaken off all legal government. A provincial congress, a council of safety, and a parochial committee, have taken place of a governor, council, and house of assembly, and govern the people with a rod of iron.

A ship from Cork, in Ireland, with cloathing for the army at Boston, has lately fallen into the hands of the Provincials, and a major with two other officers made prisoners of war.

The Maryland convention have recommended it to all suitors in civil cases to decide their disputes by reference, and to all debtors, that are able, to pay their creditors to the utmost of their power, and

and to all creditors to shew forbearance where debtors are unable to pay. They also recommended a suspension of cases in law where the court only can decide, till the troubles of the times are abated.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

September, 21.

A most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began about ten in the morning at Leeds in Yorkshire, and its neighbourhood, by which the eldest daughter of Mr. Car, of Leeds, was struck dead in an instant, as she stood between the fire-side and the window; as was likewise a maid-servant to a farmer near Topcliff, in the North Riding, much in the same situation. Several other persons were struck dead in the same storm, which extended to a great distance.

Sept. 23.

The ship Jupiter, from Dunstaffnage Bay, with 200 emigrants on board, chiefly from Argyleshire, set sail for North Carolina. They declare the oppressions of their landlords are such that they can no longer submit to them.

September 25.

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in order to consider what measures are proper to be adopted at the present awful and distressed situation of this kingdom and the American Colonies, much clamour arose: a set of instructions, however, was produced and read, to be presented to the county members, against which a protest was made, and very little unanimity was observed throughout the whole. The Sheriffs differed in opinion, and Alderman Plomer alone signed all the resolutions.

September 27.

Was held a special court of the East India Company, when Mr. Roberts, who filled the chair, acquainted the Court, that advices of consequence had been received from Bengal; that an unfortunate disagreement had taken place between the members of the Supreme Council; but that it would be necessary to arrange the papers relative thereto before a clear state of the case could be laid before the proprietors. He said further, that great disturbances prevailed among the Moratto powers; that Hyder Ally had taken advantage of those troubles, and acquired a considerable increase of power and territory. He also read letters from Bombay, in which an account was given of the taking of the islands of Salset and Ceringa; and that, in storming the fort of Tanna, which defended the former, Com. Watson was mortally wounded.

One Thomas Bell was charged before the magistrates in Bow-street with an intended forgery on the bank of Scotland. He first applied to a paper-maker to make him a quantity of paper with the Bank of *Scotland* wrought in it, and afterwards to an engraver to get a plate exactly imitating that of a Scots bank note, which he produced. This done, he produced the paper to have 500 copies wrought off; but Mr. Mackey, the engraver, having previously acquainted Mr. Kynloch, agent for the bank of Scotland, with every step taken, Bell was apprehended and committed to prison in order to take his trial. He is but a young man, yet was some time ago imprisoned for a similar offence, but released for want of sufficient evidence.

At Rush, in Ireland, a company of rioters escaped a party of soldiers sent to apprehend them, by a subterraneous passage, which the party of soldiers could not discover, notwithstanding their utmost vigilance. They, however, heard a hollow neigh under their feet, and found a cavern in which 100 men might be concealed, and where were found 15 bags of tea, two barrels of gunpowder, a box of musket cartridges, and another of bullets. No men were seen during this search; but the shrieks of the women and children were truly pitiable.

Sept, 29.

After the business of the day was over at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor laid before the court the following letter from the Congress at Philadelphia:

"My Lord,

"PERMIT the Delegates of the people of twelve ancient colonies, to pay your lordship and the very respectable body of which you are head, the just tribute of gratitude and thanks for the virtuous and unsolicited resentment you have shewn to the violated rights of a free people. The city of London, my lord, having in all ages approved itself the patron of liberty, and the support of just government, against lawless tyranny and oppression, cannot fail to make us deeply sensible of the powerful aid our cause must receive from such advocates. A cause, my lord, worthy the support of the first city in the world, as it involves the fate of a great continent, and the stand to shake the foundations of a flourishing and, until lately, a happy empire.

"North-America, my lord, wishes most ardently for a lasting connection with Great-Britain, on terms of just and equal liberty; less than which generous minds will not offer, nor brave and free ones be willing to receive.

"A cruel war has at length been opened against us, and whilst we prepare to defend ourselves like the descendants of Britons, we still hope that the mediation of wise and good citizens will at length prevail, and restore harmony and peace, on permanent principles, to an opposed and divided empire.

"We have the honour to be, my lord, with

with great esteem, your lordship's faithful friends and fellow-subjects.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President."

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

Mr. Stavely moved that the above letter should be entered on the records of the city, and printed in the papers.

September 29.

The Aldermen Hayley and Newnham were sworn in Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

Seventeen sail of transports passed Landguard fort, and were fired upon by the commanding officer for not striking to the fort. They are to take on board the Hanoverians in the pay of Great-Britain.

September 30.

An order of Council was this day published in the London Gazette, prohibiting the exportation of salt-petre for three months from the 23d of August last.

The Purser of the York Indiaman brought an account of the safe arrival of that ship off Plymouth from Bencoolen. She sailed from Bencoolen the 29th of April, and from St. Helena the 22d of July. She has been out ever since December 24, 1773.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princes Ernest and Augustus, with the Princess Elizabeth, were inoculated for the small-pox.

A squadron of Russian men of war lying at St. Helen's, were this day dressed in colours, but on what occasion was not certainly known. They have on board several Circassian beauties, who are by no means comparable to the beauties of England.

Tuesday 3.

Notice was given from the Excise-office, that there are now in circulation counterfeit guineas, dated 1755, which nearly resemble those issued from the mint, and bear their full weight, distinguishable only by a fainter impression of the die on the arms side, a pale reddish colour, and by a more acute tinkling sound in sounding them.

At Haddington, in Scotland, a heavy rain came on, which swelled the river Tyne so much, that it overflowed the East end of the town, and threatened the destruction of the whole. It rose eight feet perpendicular. The people were in the utmost consternation, some wading up to the arm-pits to escape, and others climbing up the roofs of the houses. The cries of women and children were dreadful; houses, bridges, mills, and furniture of all sorts, were seen floating together, and much cattle were carried off by it.

Thursday 5.

Advice was received of the Bute Indiaman being got safely into Margate roads, but must wait for a spring-tide to bring her into the river.

Friday 6.

The Captain of a Dutch East Indiaman was unfortunately drowned in coming ashore at Plymouth in a boat with a young gentleman passenger, and five sailors, three of whom only were saved.

Tuesday 10.

The Parliament of Ireland met, when his Excellency the Ld. Lieutenant opened the session with the following speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"YOUR distinguished loyalty to the King, your just attention to the honour and dignity of his government, and your well-regulated zeal for the peace and happiness of your country, have made so sensible an impression on my mind, during a three year's residence among you, that, encouraged by the experience of what I have seen, it is with the most sincere satisfaction I meet you again in Parliament.

"I am persuaded that you entertain a grateful sense of the blessings you enjoy under the mild and firm government of the best of Sovereigns; and his Majesty relies on the known zeal and loyalty of his subjects of Ireland, that, whilst his government is disturbed by a rebellion existing in a part of his American dominions, you will be ready to shew your inviolable attachment to his person and government, in the assertion of his just rights, and in the support of his legal authority.

"I am happy to inform you, that, since your last meeting, his Majesty's tender concern for the welfare of this kingdom, hath induced him to pass several laws in the British Parliament highly beneficial to your commerce, your manufactures, and your agriculture."

His Excellency proceeded to enlarge upon the importance of those facts: 1. the fishery-act; 2. the cloathing-act; 3. the act for granting a bounty on the importation of flax-seed; 3. the act for the encouragement of Protestant charter-schools; and then concluded in these words: "On my part, you may be assured, that I shall continue faithfully to represent your loyalty and zeal to his Majesty; and that I shall chearfully co-operate with you in whatever may tend to advance the prosperity and happiness of this kingdom."

The address to this speech was strongly opposed. Sir Cha Bingham, in moving it, enlarged on his Majesty's goodness to Ireland, and took occasion to expatiate on the ingratitude of his American subjects; thought, if the House were cold on their unnatural rebellion, it would encourage them to continue their opposition; and, therefore, hoped the most vigorous measures would be recommended. Mr. Ponsonby thought the subject too nice for their

their discussion; and, as the British Parliament were soon to meet, was for referring the affairs of America till the sense of the British legislature should be known. In consequence of this reasoning, he proposed an amendment, which however was over-ruled.

Advice was received, that the York East Indiaman and the India Pilot were both safe arrived in Margate-roads.

Samuel Turner, Esq; resigned his gown as Alderman of Tower ward, and received thanks of the Lord Mayor, &c. for the diligent and upright discharge of his duty.

Wednesday 11.

The Bristol petition in favour of the Americans was presented to his Majesty by Mr. Burke, and graciously received. (See p. 470.)

At the same time an address, memorial, and petition, of a considerable number of gentlemen, merchants, and traders, of London, was presented by William Baker, Esq; attended by John Sawbridge, and George Hayley, Esqrs. two of the City Members (for which see p. 477).

Thursday 12.

This day the Court went into mourning, for four days, for her late Serene Highness the Princess Amelia, youngest sister of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

The Lord-Mayor held a wardmote for the election of an Alderman for Tower ward, in room of Mr. Turner, when Dr. Hugh Smith was elected by a majority of hands; but a poll being demanded in favour of Mr. Woodridge, the same was granted; but next day that gentleman declined giving the ward any further trouble.

Friday 13.

This morning the Comptroller of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, arrived in town, with advices of importance; in consequence of which 12 shipwrights have been ordered to embark immediately for that port: they are to have extraordinary encouragement. He reports, that great dissensions prevail in the Provincial army.

Mrs. King, from the York company, made her first appearance at Drury-lane, in the character of Rosalind, in *As you like it*, and was favourably received.

Saturday 14.

Sir Edward Hughes, Esq; attended by a numerous company of respectable gentlemen and merchants of the city of London, presented to his Majesty a very dutiful and loyal address (which see p. 476).

Wednesday 18.

Being St. Luke's-day, the annual Lecture was spoken by Dr. Monro, Physician to St. George's Hospital, Dr. Pocock in the chair.

Thursday 19.

In the evening one of the most dreadful storms arose that has ever been remembered, during which many ships were wrecked upon the coasts, and multitudes of lives lost; it was accompanied with a great fall of rain, which raised the rivers in many places to an unusual height. This storm continued at Leeds, in Yorkshire, for 36 hours, without the least intermission, and became in the highest degree alarming to the inhabitants, hundreds of whom durst not lie down in their beds the first night, and many deserted their houses, expecting nothing less than to find them in ruins the next morning. The succeeding night proved equally alarming: the prodigious quantity of rain which fell, being driven down the river, exhibited the most shocking scene that can be imagined, the whole neighbourhood being under water; large quantities of grain deposited in warehouses were washed away; cloth was in some places torn from off the tenters, in others the cloth and tenters were carried away together; several dwelling-houses and dye-houses suffered greatly, the dyeing-vats being torn out of their places; the pavement in the street broken up; walls thrown down; cows, horses, sheep, &c. forced into the river, and drowned.—But shocking as the foregoing accounts are, those from the neighbouring parts are much more so; Swillington, Calverley, and Otley bridges, thrown down; large stacks of grain, a large quantity of coals at Wakefield, and 1000 cart-loads of Hackton coals, swept away from near Ferrybridge; the driver and seven horses belonging to Cave's London waggon, lost near Wakefield bridge, &c.

Monday 23.

Stephen Sayre, Esq; having been accused, by an information upon oath, of high treason, was this day taken into custody, and after having been examined by the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state, was committed prisoner to the Tower. *Gazette.*

Between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, Mr. Staley and Mr. Mann, King's messengers, attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford-street. To obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, they pretended that a forged draught for two hundred pounds had been issued by the bank of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared, than they acquainted him, "they had an order signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into custody, on a charge of high treason, and to search for, seize, and carry with them such of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpose".

Mr. S. heard the charge and permitted them to search his escritoire, boxes, and bureaus without opposition, from whence

whence they took a letter from Mrs. Macaulay, (sister to the lord mayor elect,) and another letter, addressed to the livery of London, under the signature of "Barnard's Ghost, &c." Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Messengers unto Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmost expedition. The messengers then conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford, where Sir John Fielding was already seated. An information from one Mr. Richardson (an adjutant of the Guards,) was read. The charge in this information was to the following purport: That Stephen Sayre, Esq. had expressed to him, the said R. an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the parliament house; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of over-turning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that sort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very slightly he was acquainted with adjutant Richardson; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them, in which he acknowledged he had expressed himself very freely concerning the unhappy and destructive contest now depending in America, &c. &c. and that he concluded this conversation by saying, he feared there was not spirit enough in this country to bring about a total change of men and measures: But that as to any plan or intention about seizing the person of the King, or any expression which could be construed into such intention, he totally and utterly denied.—He farther observed, that had there been any such plan under consideration, Mr. Richardson should, *if in his senses*, have concealed his resolution of divulging it until some further steps were taken; that by a little delay, Mr. Richardson, in case the design had been real, must have been furnished with a thousand corroborating circumstances. But, said Mr. Sayre, I perceive there is a dangerous disposition which gives high encouragement to informers, and marks some persons as unfavourable to liberty, whether their information proves well grounded or not: Here he instanced the honours and rewards which had been heaped upon two American Governors, and many others, whose whole evidence (he said) stands flatly contradicted by known and acknowledged facts; and added, that if such a disposition continued to be exerted, no man of any character or importance in this country would be safe a moment.—Mr. Sayre was proceeding to relate the whole of the conversation which happened, had not his solicitor, who came in after he had begun, advised him to be silent.

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment and was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the Tower.

The following is a true copy of the warrant of commitment:

"William Henry, Earl of Rochford, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and Principal Secretary of State:

"These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorise and require you to receive into your custody the body of Stephen Sayre, Esq; herewith sent you, being charged upon oath before me, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with treasonable practices, and to keep him in close custody until he shall be delivered by due course of law; and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"Given at St. James's, on the 23d day of October, 1775, in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign. ROCHFORD."

"*To the Earl of Cornwallis, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, or to the Lieutenant of the said Tower, or his Deputy.*"

After Mr. Sayre was committed to the Tower, he sent the following letter to the Secretary of state:

Mr. SAYRE *to Lord* ROCHFORD.

"*My* LORD,

"I FIND, upon reading the warrant of commitment, that the Commanding Officer here cannot permit my friends to visit me, unless by express orders from your Lordship; if it is in your Lordship's power, I have no doubt but you will readily grant me that indulgence. *Tower, three o'clock,* "I am, &c."

Oct. 23.

In consequence of which Mrs. Sayre was permitted to visit him.

Tuesday 24.

The Rev Barnard Hodgson, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed by Lord North, as Chancellor of the University, Principal of Hertford college, in the room of the Rev. David Durell, D. D. deceased.

Wednesday 25.

Being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

Thursday, 26.

The Parliament met for the dispatch of business, and the sessions opened by a most gracious speech (which see p. 459). Previous to the motion for an address, Lord Camden presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, shewing: "That this Court, having taken into its most serious consideration

consideration the present distressed situation of our fellow-subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of those coercive measures, which are pursuing against them---measures, that must (notwithstanding the great uncertainty of their success) eventually be productive of new and more burthensome taxes, the increase of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear, the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.—That his Majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble and dutiful Address and Petition to the Throne, praying a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his Majesty's American Colonies, to declare, that *he should abide by the sense of his Parliament*, this Court conceive it to be their indispensable duty, thus early in the session, in the most respectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. House, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the healing of the present unhappy disputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies, as may be speedy, permanent, and honourable."---Which petition, after some altercation between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Camden about the informality, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

This brought forward an Address from the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia which was likewise read. It contained the fullest acknowledgment of the supreme authority of Great Britain, but at the same time was clogged with a catalogue of grievances, which shewed that the people there were no less discontented, than those of the more southern Provinces. These petitions were without effect.

About four o'clock Lord Townshend moved for the Address. The terms were as usual an echo of the speech. His Lordship instead of enforcing the necessity of the measures proposed, and explaining and pointing them to their several objects, dwelt chiefly on the propriety of taking foreigners into our pay, and Irish Papists into our service. He said Papists might be as good soldiers as any others; and that if they were good soldiers, it was very little matter what might be their creeds. He touched slightly on the disposition of the several powers of Europe; in order to shew, that we had nothing to fear from abroad in the execution of our designs in America, and concluded with a high compliment on the lenity and moderation of the present Administration.

Lord Dudley seconded the motion; after asserting in the fullest sense the sovereign authority of the British Legislature over every part of the British dominions, he contended, that the present rebellion existing in America, *was* solely fomented and supported by a *desperate faction* in this country; that none but men of the worst dispositions and most pernicious designs, would encourage the claims of America; and that as they had been wrong almost in every thing else, he was glad to find they had been mistaken in their predictions relative to the distresses which our disputes with America would cause among manufactures; for he had the pleasure of acquainting their Lordships, that he lived in the midst of a manufacturing country, near Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. and he could affirm, from the best, and most authentic information, that none of the direful effects, which it had been said would flow from the resolution of the Continental Congress, &c. had been yet felt, nor were likely to be felt.

Lord Rockingham, after enumerating the conduct of the several administrations for some years past respecting America, condemned the speech, which he called the speech of the Minister, in very pointed terms; and contended with all possible freedom and confidence, that the measures recommended from the Throne were big with the most portentous and ruinous consequences. He then moved an amendment, expressive of their Lordships concern, at beholding the disorders in the British Colonies rather encreased than diminished, by the means which had been used to suppress them; attributing the failure of the measures hitherto pursued, to a want of full and proper information of the true state of that country, branding them as insidious and inefficacious, tending to tarnish the lustre of the British arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, to nourish without hope of end a most dangerous civil war, and recommending a review of the *whole* as the only effectual means of restoring order to the distracted affairs of the British empire, confidence to his Majesty's government, obedience, by a temperate use of its powers, to the authority of Parliament, and the happiness of all the people.

The Duke of Grafton and the Bishop of Peterborough singalized themselves in the opposition; the former said, he trembled for the consequences of dismembering so great a proportion of territory from the Imperial Crown of these realms; declared, his opposition rose solely from the conviction of his own mind; and that no consideration upon earth should ever bias him to oppose of a measure so diametrically opposite to the true interest of his country. The latter, in a strain becoming the dignity of his profession, enlarged upon the dreadful operations of war, the havock and devastation that must attend the continuance of it; the

pleasure

pleasure it must give to the enemies of our most holy religion to see those whom they are pleased to call heretics engaged in so horrid a massacre; and concluded by pressing with great earnestness the putting a stop to the further effusion of blood.

The numbers in the division on the amendment proposed were, Against the amendment 66, proxies 10; for the amendment 33.

Friday 27.

Advice was received from Plymouth, that the Dolphin, Capt. Rundle, from Philadelphia, with dispatches, which are as fresh as the 20th of September, was safe arrived at that place. She sailed from the Capes the 22d. The port was shut up on the 24th, but several ships were suffered to lie off the capes to bring over dispatches.

Saturday 28.

An Order of Council was this day issued for permitting gunpowder and saltpetre to be carried coastwise, provided no greater quantity be shipped in one vessel than one ton of salt-petre and 50 barrels of gunpowder. This permission extends to Ireland.

This morning Mr. Sayre was brought by Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansfield, at his house in Bloomsbury-square, and, after an hearing of half an hour, was admitted to bail, himself in 500l. and his two sureties in 250l. each; a proof that his treason was not believed to be of a very dangerous nature.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Messrs. Yeats and Fletcher, wine-merchants, in Long-acre, occasioned by a servant letting fall a burning candle into a cask of spirits. The flames immediately seized some adjacent puncheons of rum, and, in a moment, the whole tenement was in a blaze. By the timely assistance of the engines, the fire, however, was prevented from spreading, and even a great part of the stock of liquors, together with the books of accounts, were saved.

Tuesday, 31.

Sir Peter Parker is appointed a commodore and second in command on the American station. He goes out in a new 50 gun ship just launched.

Among other acts passed by the general assembly at Massachusetts-Bay, is an act for removing from their offices and places all officers civil and military who have been appointed by any governor or lieutenant governor of the Province; and an act prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by all officers commissioned for that colony since the 19th of July.

The deputies from the different parishes of Martinico have unanimously resolved to assure 50,000 l. of their currency to the person of any nation who shall discover a method effectually to destroy the ants which have laid waste the fields of that island.

The Baron de Goes, the Swedish minister at the Hague, had a conference a few days ago with the President of the States-General, and, we hear, informed him, that the King his master, in order to encourage trade, had resolved to establish a free port in his dominions, and that his Majesty had pitched upon the town of Marstrand, in the province of Bahus, for that purpose, to which he should grant all the necessary privileges, and hoped it would be agreeable to their High Mightinesses, and induce the inhabitants of Holland to extend their trade to Sweden.

The lady of Gen. Carleton, lately arrived from Quebec, in her passage down the river St. Lawrence, heard the firing of great guns and small arms, which were supposed to be near Quebec, as when she left that city the General was preparing to engage a body of Provincials under Gen. Putnam.

The following Address of the Liverymen of the city of London has been presented to his Majesty, by Thomas Wellings, Chairman, John Spiller, Gabriel Leekey, William Judd, Evan Pugh, Roger Griffin, and Thomas Moore, Esqrs. being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber in waiting: which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously; and they had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

"To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"FROM the warmest sense of duty to your Majesty, and love of our country, we, your Majesty's loyal subjects, Liverymen of the city of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, with the freedom we ever mean to assert as Englishmen, and with that deference which we owe, as good subjects, to your Majesty, presume to approach your royal presence, and to entreat your attention to the genuine sentiments of a loyal and dutiful people.

"It is with the deepest concern we observe, that our fellow-subjects in your Majesty's American colonies are now in open rebellion. A malignant spirit of resistance to law and government has gone forth amongst them, which we firmly believe has been excited and encouraged by selfish men, who hope to derive private emolument from public calamities: from the counsels, the persuasions, the influence, of such men, God protect your Majesty. The interest, the honour, the sovereignty, of your kingdom of Great-Britain, are now at stake; as the guardian of those, we trust you will ever assert and preserve them. In this great work, be assured, Sire, that under your Majesty's direction we will, with the greatest

greatest cheerfulness, exert ourselves to the utmost of our abilities, in support of those laws which are our protection, and of that government which is our blessing.

"Whilst we presume to approach your Majesty, with hope you will exert the constitutional power you possess, to subdue such of your deluded people as are now acting in open defiance of the laws, permit us, gracious Sire, to implore your clemency towards those whose eyes may be opened to a full conviction of their offences; and who, hereafter, when reason and reflection shall prevail over passion and prejudice, may be restored to the allegiance which they owe to the mother-country and their Sovereign.

"That your Majesty and your posterity may long reign over a people, happy in enjoying those blessings which the accession of your ancestors to the throne of these kingdoms has hitherto insured to us, is the unfeigned and ardent wish of your Majesty's most dutiful, faithful, and devoted subjects."

[The above Address was signed by 1029 Liverymen.]

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"We have made a beginning of casting of brass cannon in this city. Yesterday a brass six-pounder, cast by James Byers, was proved with double proof, and stood it; it is as fine a piece of cannon as ever you saw. This city is formed into four battalions, two of which are formed of independent companies, properly uniformed, and make a fine appearance."

In the late debate on the address in the Irish House of Commons, Mr. Connolly gave as one reason why the representatives of that country should not interfere with America, "because if they assented to the Americans being rebels, and promised his Majesty support in carrying on the war against them, the *danger* was, they might be taken at their words, and an occasional supply demanded."

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. THE Lady of Lord Viscount Grimston, of a son

27 The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, of a prince

Oct. 3. The Duchess of Portland, of a daughter

The Lady of Ralph Clavering, Esq; of a son

6. The Lady of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. of a son

10. Her grace the Duchess of Grafton, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

REV Dr Samuel Halifax, Regius Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, to Miss Cooke, daughter of the Rev Dr Cooke, provost of King's college, in that University

Hon John Hancock, Esq; president of the grand Continental Congress in America, to Miss Quincy, of Boston

Rt. Hon Arthur Brooke, bart. to Miss Fourd, of Yorkshire

Thomas Dyson, Esq, of Suffolk, to Miss Umfreville, only daughter of the Rev. Mr Umfreville, of Bradfield, Essex

Dr Hervey, of Clapham, to Miss Telfe, of Westminster

Sept. 16. Capt. Parke, of Cork, to Miss Browne, grand-daughter to the Lord Archbishop of Tuam

21. Sir Alexander Douglas, bart. physician, in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnagy, Finhaven

Charles Augustus Louis Frederick Baron de Bode, an officer in the French service, to Miss Mary Kynnersley, sister to Clement Kynnersley, Esq; of Loxley, Staffordshire

Sir Richard Worsley, bart. to Miss Seymour Fleming, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fleming, bart

26. Rev Mr Payne, dissenting minister, of Ratcliff Highway, to Miss Randall, of Shadwell

31 Henry Wm Sanford, Esq. Watford, Somerset, to Miss Wilhelmina Spencer, of Bell-hill, Ireland

Oct. 7. Wm Baker, Esq; of Hertfordshire to Miss Sophia Gonyers, third daughter to the late John Conyers, Knight of the Shire for Essex

8 William Verdon, Esq; of Hanslope, Bucks, to Miss Helmsley, of Norfolk-street, Strand

DEATHS.

RT. Hon Alexander M'Donnell, Ro of Antrim. He is succeeded by his only son Lord Vis. Dunluce

Rev Mr. David Durell, D.D. Principal of Hertford college, Oxford, and prebendary of Canterbury

Hon James Cholmondeley, uncle to the Earl of Cholmondeley, General of his Majesty's land forces, and Col. of the 6th regiment of dragoons

Rev Dr Shipman, fellow of New college, Oxon, and rector of Crompton

Rt Hon Constantine Phipps, Baron Malgrave, of Ireland; succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon Cons. Phipps, now Lord Malgrave

Hon James Habersham, Esq; President of his Majesty's council at Georgia

Rev Mr Stapley

Mr John Tyrrell, at Blockley in Worcestershire, who boasted his descent from the famous Sir Walter Tyrrell, who shot William Rufus

Charles Dowdeswell, Esq of Chaceley, Worcestershire

Wm Johnstone Rogers, Esq; Oxford

Sept. Richard Lewndes, Esq; Bucks, late member for that county

George Dyndon, Esq; LL. D. and Register of the diocese of Dublin

James Milne, Esq; Scotland

Capt Thomas Forbes, of the Royal Navy, aged 102 years

Lieut James Vibart, of the 29th regiment

Thomas Pope, Esq; Lieut Col. of the second regiment of horse, Dublin

John Payne, Esq; Thames-street

Capt Hepburn, of the 19th regiment of foot.

12 Dr John Stevenson, professor of philosophy in the University of Edinborough.

14 Monf. Strube, Vice-Chancellor of the Electorate of Hanover, in the 80th year of his age

21 Rev Mr Mallet, rector of Combstory and Maiden Nowton, and prebendary of Gloucester

24 Carter Burwell, Esq; Virginia

26 Rev Mr Pinching, vicar of Wickham Skegth, Suffolk

Lady Whitmore Bath, relict of the Hon Sir Thomas Whitmore, Knight of the Bath

27 Edward Lovibood, Esq; Hampton

Mr Dallowe, physician, at Epsom

Mrs Dobson, Marlborough, the last surviving sister of Judge Foster

28 Rev Mr Uvedale, Suffolk

29 Mr Steven Winton, aged 99, Windsor forest

Thomas Steele, Esq; Chichester

Oct. 2. At his chambers in Lyon's-inn, William Stuckey, Esq; of Wetton, in Devonshire, a gentleman of great abilities in the law

3 Dr. Hempe, King's Mews

4 Dennis Chirac, Esq; Paddington

Hon Miss Mary Falconer, daughter of David, and sister to the present Lord Falconer, Scotland

5 Eliz. Gordon, eldest daughter of the Hon Alexander Gordon, and Countess Dowager of Dumfries

7 Humphry Edwin, Esq; St. Alban's

8 Countess Dowager of Tankerville

9 Jeremiah Gardner, Esq; Cornhill

10 Louis Nicholas Victor de Felix, Compte de Muy, Marshal of France, Knight of the French King's Orders, Governor of Ville Franche, Minister and Secretary of State in the department of War

12 Nicholas Bonfoy, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons

13 Haywood Baker, Esq; Greenwich

Mr Mellowes, an eminent attorney at law

16 Lady Murray, Kensington

20 At his house in Argyll street, Richard Otley, Esq; in the forty-fifth year of his age

PRESENTATIONS.

REV. Mr Williams to Landivelock, R. Brecnockshire

Rev Thomas Thurloe, to the deanery of Rochester, also Robert Clarke to the deanery of Tuam

Rev Richard Conyers, LL. D. to St. Paul's R. Deptford

Rev Francis Crayne Parsons, to Rolbeton V. Devon

Rev Thomas Humphries, to St. Chadd V. Salop

Rev Richard Daniel, to Mistley R. Essex

Rev Martin Barry, to Down Hatherley V. Gloucester

Rev. James Benson, LL. D. to a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester

DISPENSATIONS.

THE Rev Henry Hinde, M A, chaplain to the Lady Dowager St John, to hold the rectory of St John, with the mastership of the hospital of St John Baptist in Bedford, together with the rectory of Bletso, in Lincolnshire

The Rev Wm Bedford, M A, chaplain to Lord Blantyre, to hold the vicarage of Whitechurch, together with the rectory of St Mary Tavy, both in Devon

The Rev Daniel Longmire, B D, to hold the vicarage of Linton, in Cambridgeshire, together with the rectory of Newton, near Sudbury, in Suffolk

B—NKR—PTS.

ED. Berry, St. Paul's church-yard, ironm.

Tho Jones, of Chollstree, Herefordshire, hop merchant

Wm. Alexander, of London, merchant

W. Griffiths, Walsfanton, Staffordsh. miller

John Hill, Little Wild-street, upholsterer

Jos. Noah and Hyam Emdin, Great Aylisse street, merchants

Tho Giordani, St. Pancras, merchant

Tho Jackson, Bristol, salt merchant

Wm. Udall, Kirkfanton, Cumberland maltster

John Giles, of Penshurst, Kent, carrier

Tho Shittlewood, and Tho Toder, of Newark upon Trent merchants

John Cracknall, Queens-row, toyman

John Stevenson, Hinckley, hosier

Thomas Brown, Spedhurst, malster

John Clover, Norwich, Maltster

John Holtses, Oxford-street, hosier

Matt. Foy, Barton upon Humber, butcher

John Stiles, Hounsditch, packer

Edw. Doe, Oxford, linen-draper

Edw Green, Tooley-street, cheesemonger

Benj Clarke, of Dis, Norfolk, heckler

James Eitken, Nampwich, Cheshire, dealer

Thomas Glover, Wandsworth, taylor

John Field Hymore, Laurence Poultney-lane, merchant

Jos. Chippendale, and Nat. Milne, Manchester, scriveners

Thomas Bewley, Wellclose-square, coal-merchant

James Reeve, Cambridge, tanner

Hen Jacobs, Leadenhall-street, merchant

Geo. Phillips, Dean-st. Southwark, mason

PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	6 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £.	s.	d.
Oct.	30	Shut	Shut	89¾a⅞	89⅞	Shut.	86	25⅞	98	Shut.	87a⅞	86¾	156	Shut.	62a63s.	1⅞	13	2	0
Nov.	1	Sunday.																	
	2	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞a26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	3	Ditto	do	89¾	89⅞a88⅞.89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	97¼	Ditto	86⅞a87	Ditto	155¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	2	6
	4	Ditto	do	89¼	88⅞a¼	Ditto	89¼	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a62s.	Ditto	13	2	0
	5	Ditto	do	89⅞	88⅞.¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¼	86¼a⅞	155⅞a¼	Ditto	62a62s.	Ditto	13	2	6
	6	Ditto	do	89⅞a¼	88⅞.¼	Ditto	Ditto	25¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	154¼	Ditto	62a61s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	7	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞a¼	Ditto	85¼a⅞	25¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	61a59a60.	Ditto	13	2	0
	8	Sunday.																	
	9	Shut.	do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	59a60s.	Ditto	13	1	6
	10	Ditto	do	89½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	56a58a57.	Ditto	13	2	0
	11	Ditto	do	89⅞a¼	88½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	58a59s.	Ditto		Ditto	
	12	Ditto	do	Ditto	88¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	154¼a155	Ditto	59a60s.	Ditto	13	2	6
	13	Ditto	do	89¼a⅞	88⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	79¼.80	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
	14	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞a89	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a62s	Ditto		Ditto	
	15	Sunday.																	
	16	Shut	do	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	80¼a¼	62a63s	1	13	3	6
	17	Ditto	do	89¼a⅞	89⅞a88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87 a87	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63s	Ditto		Ditto	
	18	Ditto	do	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞a26	Ditto	Ditto	87	Ditto	156 a¼	Ditto	62a63s	Ditto	13	4	0
	19	Ditto	do	89¼a⅞	89.88⅞.89	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156¼a⅞	Ditto	63a62s	Ditto	13	4 sd	2a5
	20	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80¼	62a61s	Ditto	13	3	6
	21	Ditto	do	Ditto	88⅞	Ditto	85⅞	25⅞ ¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	156¼	Ditto	62a64s	Ditto		Ditto	
	22	Sunday.																	
	23	Shut	do	89⅞	88⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8-a79⅞	62a63s	Ditto	13	3	0
	24	140a142¾	do	89¼a89	88⅞.¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅞	Ditto	155¼	Ditto	63a62s	Ditto	13	3	6
	25	140¾	do	Ditto	88⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	155	Ditto	Ditto	⅞a1	13	4	0
	26	Ditto	do	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	62a	Ditto	13	2	6
	27	140⅞a¾	90¼a¼a⅞	Ditto	88⅞a¼	87⅞a¼a¼	Ditto	25⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	155¼	80¼	Ditto	Ditto	13	2	0
	28	Ditto	90¼a⅞	Ditto	88⅞	87.a⅞	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	63a64s	Ditto	13	2	6

The *Gentleman's Magazine*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 paper
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
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For NOVEMBER, 1775.

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With a VIEW of WINGFIELD CASTLE, in SUFFOLK, drawn by a Correspondent, and engraved at his Request.—N. B. The Description is written by the Draughtsman.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 30, to Nov. 4, 1775.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Bar. s.	Bar. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	4	8	3	3	2	1	2	0	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	4
Surry	4	9	3	5	2	6	2	3	4	4
Hertford	4	8	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	8
Bedford	4	7	3	8	3	0	2	1	3	3
Cambridge	4	3	3	0	3	3	1	10	2	9
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	3
Northampton	4	11	3	5	2	11	2	1	3	2
Rutland	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	3
Leicester	4	10	4	0	3	2	1	11	3	6
Nottingham	4	6	3	5	2	1	1	10	3	6
Derby	5	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	3	8
Stafford	5	3	3	11	3	2	1	10	3	7
Shropshire	5	5	4	5	2	11	1	8	3	9
Hereford	4	11	1	5	2	9	1	8	3	5
Worcester	5	0	3	5	3	2	2	3	2	8
Warwick	5	1	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	9
Gloucester	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	1	4	0
Wiltshire	4	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	4	3
Berks	4	7	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	4
Oxford	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	11
Bucks	4	6	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	7	3	6	3	3	2	2	3	6
Suffolk	4	[illegible]	3	0	3	1	2	1	2	10
Norfolk	4	4	3	2	2	11	1	10	3	0
Lincoln	4	6	3	3	2	10	1	8	3	5
York	4	10	3	8	3	5	1	10	3	8
Durham	4	8	3	6	3	5	1	9	4	0
Northumberland	4	6	3	5	2	10	1	9	3	6
Cumberland	4	7	3	7	2	10	1	8	3	8
Westmoreland	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	9	2	8
Lancashire	5	6	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	7
Cheshire	5	6	4	1	3	6	1	9	0	0
Monmouth	5	2	0	0	2	10	1	6	0	0
Somerset	5	4	3	0	3	3	2	0	3	3
Devon	5	8	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	0	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Dorset	5	4	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	11
Hampshire	4	10	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	10
Sussex	4	7	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	11
Kent	4	11	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	1
WALES.										
North Wales	5	9	4	6	3	0	2	2	4	1
South Wales	5	7	4	6	3	3	1	6	3	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for DEC. 1774.

Dec. 1774.	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W	fresh	29 5	38	smart frost night and day, bright and clear
2	S	ditto	29 4½	37	smart frost in the night, misling rain all day
3	S S W	ditto	29 1½	42	very moist and heavy, rain most part of the day
4	S S E	little	29 4½	44	ditto but very little rain
5	N E	ditto	29 7	48	a fine fair day, chiefly bright
6	E N E	stormy	29 9½	44	a blank, cold, churlish day, frost hard in the evening
7	N E	fresh	30 1½	38	hard frost night and day, bright afternoon
8	N	ditto	29 9	36	frost continues, with a great deal of snow
9	N W	little	29 5½	34	ditto, heavy snow in the night, bright day
10	N E	ditto	29 3½	33	frost and snow till noon, then a fog and wet evening
11	S S W	stormy	29 4	41	rain all night, exceeding damp day, with a little rain
12	Ditto	fresh	29 6½	47	very fine, mild, pleasant day
13	S	ditto	29 9	48	very fine bright day, rainy evening
14	Ditto		29 8	48	moist misling day, very wet evening
15	S	little	29 7½	43	a fine, mild, pleasant day
16	S S E	ditto	29 9	45	a heavy moist day
17	Ditto		29 8½	45	ditto
18	Ditto		29 9	45	ditto
19	Ditto		30	47	ditto
20	N	little	30	46	ditto
21	Ditto	ditto	30	44	a very dark black day
22	Ditto		30 ¼	42	a bright fair day
23	Ditto		30 3½	42	ditto
24	Ditto		30 4	41	ditto dry frosty air
25	W to E	little	30 3½	37	hard frost night & day, foggy M. & E. bright mid-day
26	N E	ditto	30 3	37	an exceeding foggy dark day
27	W	ditto	30 3	38	an heavy dull day
28	N W	ditto	30 2	39	ditto
29	E N E	ditto	30 2	40	bright day, some flying clouds, sharp air
30	S S E	ditto	30 2½	38	smart frost in the night, fine bright day
31	S	ditto	30	36	ditto

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. to Nov. 28, 1775.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	676	1338	Males	894	1790
Females	662		Females	896	

Whereof have died under two years old 533

Decrease				
2 and 5	147	50 and 60	203
5 and 10	37	60 and 70	272
10 and 20	44	70 and 80	117
20 and 30	139	80 and 90	82
30 and 40	163	90 and 100	12
40 and 50	172		

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1775.

DEBATES in PARLIAMENT.

THE debates in the present parliament have been carried to so great a length that it would much exceed our plan to follow them throughout; we must, therefore, content ourselves with selecting those of greatest importance, and with extracting the spirit, without attempting to give the substance of all that we select.

On the motion for recommitting the address to his Majesty's speech (see p. 464) after Col. Barré had done speaking, Sir G—— S—— stood up and rapidly ran over the whole line of ministerial misconduct. He challenged their advisers and abettors to shew him a readier way of accomplishing the subversion of a great commercial flourishing Empire than by ruining her trade, diminishing her revenues, wasting her treasures in fruitless projects; multiplying taxes; discouraging industry by stopping the hands of her manufacturers; spreading corruption; encouraging the enemies of the people to misrepresent the people; discountenancing men of probity and honour; contriving innovations; provoking opposition; dividing the strength of the empire against the empire, and incensing brethren against brethren; exposing the veteran armies, raised and maintained for the defence of the state, to every species of hardship, and employing them in bloody intestine wars; introducing at the same time foreign mercenaries to be spectators of their butchery. If a more certain way to put a period to the envied glory of a great kingdom can be devised, he called upon the King's friends to point it out. He concluded his sarcastic speech by predicting disgrace and ruin if a total change of men and measures did not very soon take place.

At eleven o'clock the house was going to divide, when Sir G. Y. proposed, that the motion for the re-commitment of the Address to his Majesty should be withdrawn, and the following amendment entered after the words "maintenance of its authority," "and we will immediately take into our consideration the measure of introducing foreign troops into any part of the dominions of Great Britain, without the previous consent of Parliament." This caused a fresh debate, which continued till one o'clock, when the question being put, the House divided, for the amendment seventy-two, against it one hundred and seventy-six.

October 28.

This day Lord North, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to call out and assemble the militia in all cases of rebellion in any part of the dominions belonging to the crown of Great Britain, which was granted; and Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Lord Barrington, Mr. Rigby, Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. C. Townshend, and Mr. Rice, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

October 30.

Lord North presented the bill for enabling his Majesty to call and assemble the militia. Mr. C. Turner spoke very violently against the bill. He pointed out a great number of inconveniences arising from that law, particularly in manufacturing counties and places of trade and commerce. He disapproved the additional power with which this bill would necessarily arm the sovereign. On this ground he contended, that the justifiable occasions for assembling the militia, if they were

no

not particularly specified, would remain at the discretion of the minister. On the whole, he dreaded the worst consequences from taking the militia from under the immediate controul of Parliament, who hitherto had been its guardians and paymasters.

Lord North said, it was impossible he could in this stage of the business reply to the argument of the Hon. member; the proper time to state his objections would be on Thursday, when it was proposed to give the bill a second reading.

Mr. Johnstone pressed the specifications hinted by Mr. C. Turner; and observed, that it was impossible to foresee, to what the operations of such a bill might reach, if a latitude was left in the execution of so extensive and dangerous a power.

Mr. Sawbridge and *Sir Geo. Savile* spoke against the principle of the bill, and pressed the minister to defer the second reading to a farther day; Sir George Suttie defended it.

The order of the day was then read to go into a committee to consider of a supply to be granted to his Majesty, in which Mr. Cooper moved the committee "that a supply be granted," which, after reading the King's speech, was agreed to.

October 3.

Hon. Mr. Masham gave notice, that, as nothing he had heard in justification of the measure of introducing Hanoverian troops into Gibraltar and Port Mahon, had satisfied him, he meant to move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity at an early day, unless the minister, to save him the trouble, would assure the house, that he intend d to do it himself.

Lord *North* replyed, that as to himself he was perfectly satisfied of the legality of the measure; yet, as some gentlemen were apprehensive that it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, he was not averse to concur in any method which might be thought necessary to keep the heads of ministers on their shoulders. He did not however apprehend, that bills of indemnity were ever applied for to Parliament, or ever granted, but for measures which would otherwise subject the King's ministers to private actions at law; such was the indemnity for the embargo on corn which affected private property; and therefore proposed a resolution, which by a conference with the Lords might be made the joint resolution of both Houses; which resolution being read, was in fact no other than a vote of approbation, which was by no means refished by either party.

Mr. *Masham* excepted against it on two accounts, first, as it did not by any means come up to his idea of the subject; 2dly, tho' it had, he could never agree to encounter the established law of the land, springing out of the constitution by a part only of the legislature.

Gov. *Johnstone* said, he disapproved both of the bill and resolution; and believed it would be difficult to quote a more respectable authority than supported him in this opinion. He remembered well, that in a speech attributed to Lord Mansfield, in stating of the act of indemnity relative to stopping the ports to prevent the exportation of corn in 1766, that noble Lord does not treat bills of indemnity, as applying to the partly consideration of being a bar to private actions; but describes them as favours and indulgences to ministers, as pardons for mere blunders and errors, not proceeding from the intention.

Nov. 1.

Lord *Barrington* delivered in the several army estimates, and gave notice, that he would move the committee of supply, to take them into consideration on Monday next.

C. Barre moved, "that on that day there be laid before the House an account of the last return of the number of effective men in the several regiments and corps in his Majesty's service, serving in North America, together with the state of the numbers of sick and wounded, distinguishing the several places where the said troops are stationed."

A warm debate ensued, which continued till almost seven o'clock, when the question being put, the House divided; ayes 65, noes 178. After this division no strangers were admitted into the gallery.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply, when the following resolution was agreed to, that 28,000 seamen, including 6685 marines, be voted for the service of the year 1776, at the rate of 4l. per month, per man, for maintaining them for 13 months.

Lord *North* wishing to give the House every satisfaction in his power, moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill to indemnify such persons as have

have advised his Majesty to send to Gibralter and Port Mahon, a part of the electoral troops of Hanover, during the recess of parliament."

Nov. 2.

Lord *North* moved for the second reading of the bill for impowering his Majesty to call out and assemble the militia, in cases of rebellion in any part of the dominions of the British crown.

This produced a very long and interesting debate, in which Mr. *Dunning* particularly distinguished himself. He intitled, that the bill might, instead of the ostensible motives held out, be employed to the most alarming and unconstitutional purposes. He shewed it would be a gross violation of the conditions on which the gentlemen, now in the militia, entered, and continue to remain in it; but, above all, it would throw a power into the hands of the King, hitherto unknown to the Constitution. He particularly adverted to the address of the first batalion of the Devonshire militia, who make a tender of their services, with their swords drawn, not to use them against the common enemy, any of the branches of the House of Bourbon, not even against the Americans, for they could not act against either out of the kingdom, but against the internal enemies of his Majesty's government; by which description, he said, he did not know but they might mean him; for if, by his Majesty's government, they meant the present Administration, he was most certainly their open and avowed enemy.

Mr. *Ackland* replied with great acrimony to that part of the speech. And

Lord *North* defended the bill on the ground of being calculated to prevent the necessity of calling in foreign aid hereafter. He observed, that it was not in any degree probable, that the landed proprietors of this kingdom would ever be called out to fight against themselves. His Lordship adduced many other arguments in favour of the bill; and, to remove the only reasonable objection which he had heard made to the bill, he proposed a clause to enable officers of the militia to resign, whenever they should be called out to a service which they did not approve.

On the question being put, the numbers for the bill, 259; against it, 50.

[The further Proceedings of the House of Commons we shall defer, in order to make room for the important Debate in the House of Lords on the examination of Governor Penn. On the lights afforded by this examination, the Duke of Richmond proposed to ground a motion; and the Lords assembled on the 10th instant, to hear and discuss the matter in question.

Previous to the calling the Governor to the Bar, the Duke acknowledged that he had apprized him of the questions which would be propounded to him; but the noble Duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the Governor, lest such conversation should be malevolently construed into a design of anticipating the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return.

The Duke of Richmond having finished his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he resided in America? *A.* Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any members of the Continental Congress? *A.* He was personally acquainted with all the members of that Congress.

Q. In what estimation was the Congress held? *A.* In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that Congress throughout all the Provinces? *A.* He believed this to be the case.

Q. How many men had been raised throughout the Province of Pennsylvania? *A.* Twenty thousand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into actual service if necessity required.

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition were those persons? *A.* Men of the most respectable characters in the Province.

Q. Were not a considerable number of them entirely destitute of property? *A.* It was presumed that, substracted from so large a number as twenty thousand, there were some necessitous, but the major part were in flourishing situations.

Q. Besides those twenty thousand who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the Provincials of Pennsylvania raised? *A.* Four thousand minute men, whose duty was pointed out by their description. They were

were to be ready for service at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the Province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants? *A.* Much more than sufficient, there was a surplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gun-powder at Pennsylvania? *A.* They perfectly well understood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could salt-petre be made in the Province? *A.* It could; mills and other instruments for effecting such an undertaking had been erected with success.

Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania? The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furnished with iron for the purpose.

Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection? *A.* To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanship employed in finishing the small arms was universally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ship-building? *A.* Equally so with the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest of their shipping amount? *A.* A ship of about three hundred tons was the largest they were known to build in Pennsylvania.

Q. Circumstanced as things at present were, did the witness think, that the language of the Congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general? *A.* As far as this question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other Provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he suppose that the Congress contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people? *A.* He had no doubt but that the Congress did contain Delegates chosen under this description.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congress appointed? *A.* By the votes of assemblies in some places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witness had presented to the King, been considered by the Americans? *A.* The petition had been considered as an olive branch, and the witness had been complimented by his friends, as the messenger of peace.

Q. On the supposition that the prayer of this petition should be rejected, what did the witness imagine would be the consequence? *A.* That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to desperation by its non success.

Q. Did the witness imagine, that sooner than yield to what were supposed to be the unjust claims of Great Britain, the Americans would take the desperate resolution of calling in the aid of foreign assistance? *A.* The witness was apprehensive that this would be the case.

Q. What did the witness recollect of the Stamp Act? *A.* That it caused great uneasiness throughout America.

Q. What did the witness recollect, concerning the repeal of that act? *A.* The anniversary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every testimony of public rejoicing, such as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladness.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the last petition was treated induce the Americans to resign all hopes of pacific negociations? *A.* In the opinion of the witness it would.

Q. When the witness presented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he asked any questions relative to the state of America? *A.* Not a single question.

After this he was cross-examined, and to some questions put to him, answered, That except in the case of taxation, he apprehended, the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the sovereignty of Great-Britain. That he knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congress, they were generally transacted under the seal of secrecy. And that in case a formidable force should be sent to America in support of government, he did not imagine there were many who would openly profess submission to the authority of parliament.

Mr Penn being ordered to withdraw, the Duke of Richmond got up, and told the House, that as his Majesty's ministers had been repeatedly called upon to lay before the House a plan of their future operations in respect to America, and had not thought fit to do it, though a fortnight had already elapsed, he must be content with making the best of what out-door reports he had been able to collect. His Grace said, that he understood Commissioners were to be sent from hence to treat with the Americans, but who they were, whether men of

ability

abilities, weight, and consequence, he knew not. That he had likewise heard five battalions of Hanoverians were gone to Gibraltar and Mahon, the better to enable Government to send more British troops to destroy British subjects. That he had also been told, that 70,000 men were to be sent to America, though by the Resolutions of the other House he found only 25,000 voted. Another piece of information he had acquired, was, that 30,000 Russians were to be sent to the Colonies. He then acquainted the House, that, in order to satisfy his curiosity in respect to the expence of transporting those people to America, a very experienced officer in the navy, whom he had consulted, had told him, that the mere victualling the transports, and carrying them to America, would cost 500,000l. without a single shilling for their pay or cloathing, and other requisites. After this he moved, "That the matter of the American Petition affords matter of conciliation of the unhappy difference subsisting between the Mother-Country and the Colonies, and that it is highly necessary that proper steps be immediately taken for attaining so desirable an object." This brought on a warm and interesting debate, in which Lord Dartmouth followed the Duke of Richmond, and was answered by Lord Shelburne. The Duke of Manchester disapproving of something that had fallen from a member, for having said that those who differed from the sentiments of Administration gave up the rights of Parliament, his Grace said it was very improper for any member to make such a remark. Lord Sandwich defended the observation, and said, that every Lord who maintained the superior consequence of the American Congress, when compared with the British Senate, did, in the most express manner, give up the rights of Parliament. His Lordship further observed, that the Opposition rather appeared to be struggling for power, than for the good of their country; and that if their plan of submission to America was adopted, the independence of the Colonies would be effectuated in concert with the destruction of the commerce of this country. Three different mistakes, his Lordship declared, had been made by the Lords who had spoken against Administration in the present debate, which he conceived proceeded from the false information the speakers had received. The first was, that the river St. Laurence was generally frozen up the end of October, or the beginning of November; this was, if he could trust the information of as great a navigator as Sir Francis Drake, (Capt. Cook,) a man who had lived four winters in the country, and who was the first navigator in Europe, a gross error; the river St. Laurence was not frozen up till the end of December; and, in fact, the great danger of sailing up it, at this season of the year, arose from the strong gales which were wont to blow thereabouts. The second was, that the three regiments which were last embarked were sent to Quebec. The third, that 30,000 Russians were to be sent over at the expence of 500,000l. and 70,000 forces were to be employed. He begged the noble Lords, who made these allegations, to inform him where they got their secret intelligence, as the matter was entirely unknown to him. His Lordship then entered very fully into the present situation of the army and navy, declaring that the marines were at this moment recruiting without difficulty, as his Lordship proved by instancing the weekly returns; and as to the seamen, the recruiting of that body was of so very easy a nature, that the officers in particular, and the public in general, languished for the service; and he did not despair of compleating the number voted, without having recourse to pressing. This his Lordship repeated; but begged the House to remember, that he did not pledge himself to perform it; because, although he thought it might be done, he did not assert it positively, as he was fully convinced that pressing was, in many cases, a very necessary measure, and that a great naval force could never be raised without it. Before his Lordship concluded, he took occasion to ridicule the mode of negociation proposed by the Lords who differed from him; and observed, that though Governor Penn was a worthy, honest gentleman, he thought himself warranted to say his testimony was clearly *ex parte*, and that therefore it might, without offence, be deemed a partial evidence. He called upon Opposition to shew in what books of negotiation their proposed plan was to be found, and advised them to order their writers to publish some new treatises in support of it; but, till he saw such treatises, he declared he should view negotiations in the old point of view, and think it always right to negotiate with force in hand,

hand, and not to disarm ere preliminaries were consented to. His Lordship gave an account of his conduct in negotiating the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, where he did not consent to send back the Russians, then on their march to join the allied army, till the French agreed to draw back an equal force from the field. That peace, his Lordship said, was a peace which fell from the clouds.

Lord Shelburne replied with an uncommon force of argument and energy of expression.—With regard to the alledged mistakes, he said, being denied by Administration the proper intelligence, he, with the other noble Lords who thought with him, were obliged to acquire it where they could meet with it; that he had heard, from indisputable authority, that the river St. Laurence was annually frozen up at this season; and as to the regiments destined to Quebec, it was the universal language of the people; and that although he could not reverence Administration, he did not wish them so ill, as that they should be found in a scrape at the expence of three regiments; but as it was notorious the regiments were embarked, he begged to know where they were destined. If the statement of 70,000 men was an error, the Lords in Administration should take shame to themselves, in obliging any Peer to go to the other House of Parliament for intelligence; that his information came from the First Lord of the Treasury, who had, in the House of Commons, made such a declaration. He rebuked Lord Sandwich for boasting of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, declaring that the sending of Peers as hostages, on that occasion, was an infamy to this nation, and fixed a stigma on those who proposed and enforced the measure, which nothing could wipe off. His Lordship drew a parallel between the number and success of our troops at that time and the present, mentioning particularly the terms of that peace, and asking what towns, what districts, could Administration now surrender as the terms of peace with the Colonists, when the small town of Boston was the whole of our American empire? His Lordship said, the easy recruiting of the seamen called up in his mind ideas of pity and sensibility; that it was too strong a proof of the decline of our trade, and the ruin of our commerce, to give him sensations of pleasure. That the late riot in Liverpool was ascribable to this, and this only; and that the *douceur* which prevented further disturbance was the providing for the rioters, by taking them into the royal navy; but that he thought the advertisement daily inserted in the public papers, for the Lieutenants on half-pay to send notice of their place of residence, was rather contradictory to the noble Lord's assertions on this head, especially as the advertisement declared, such as did not immediately comply with that request would be struck off the list. His Lordship concluded, that he was sorry, at the end of the debate, to find that the only information the last noble speaker had given the House, was to tell them, that their country must, on the present melancholy dispute, look for *peace in the clouds*.

Lord Sandwich shortly replied, and defended the measure of sending hostages abroad previous to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, calling it his greatest merit. In reply to what Lord Shelburne had said respecting the Navy-office advertisements, his Lordship declared there was no such threat held out in them as that of striking the Lieutenants off the list if they did not immediately register their places of residence; and proved that in every war, since England was of any consequence in Europe, it had been customary to publish such advertisements; that they were from various causes extremely necessary, and that there was no difference in those lately published from such as had heretofore appeared on similar occasions.

At the conclusion of the above debate, the numbers were, For the Motion 27, proxies 6; Against the Motion 50, proxies 36.

A Description of Wingfield Castle, *with a View of it, taken by* Jn. Scott, *jun. of* St. Edmund's Bury.

THIS noble old castle was built by a family of great reputation, who flourished here before the Conquest, and from the place took the name of De Wingfield, or Wingfield; from them it came into the hands of the Brewes, or Bruces, and from them to the Uffords, Earls of Norwich, from them to the Delapoles, Earls of Suffolk: it was for a long time, and till lately, vested in the family of the Catalynes. The Lady of the late Sir Cha. Turner, bart. was the relict of Sir Nevil Catalyne, after whose death it descended to the heirs of Thomas Leman, of Wenhaston, Esq; in whom it now is.

Mr.

A View of Wingfield Castle in Suffolk.

Mr. URBAN,

THE controversy about the culture of the vine in England hath been so largely discussed by two learned members of the Society of Antiquaries, that it may seem superfluous, if not impertinent, to add any more to it. But as doubts and conjectures often furnish means for the discovery of truth, I may be permitted to suggest such as have occurred to me in the perusal of Mr. Barrington's paper on this subject, just published in the third vol. of the Archæologia *, and submit myself to his candor, while I range myself on the side of his Antagonist.

It appears to me that the word *Vinea* is in no one instance used by our antient writers, in any other than its classical and common signification. I shall examine the instances in which it is used by our Monkish historians, who, tho' they too often mistake a bombast for a florid style, and give common relations, and trivial incidents, an air of pomp and rhapsody, are not apt to err in the use of obvious and well known terms. The question about the alteration of our climate since the time of the Romans, of Bede, or of Ed. III. is a *petitio principii*, against which, I apprehend, terms and names in general acceptation are not here allowed their proper weight.

When it is said that *vinum*, as οινος, is applied by classical writers to other species of wine besides that made from grapes, it is bearing too hard upon Monkish writers, not to allow that in them it *ever* signifies grape wine. *Vinum* is certainly a word of as unconfined signification as *uva*; yet these no more exclude the idea of grapes and their wine from later writers, than *monstrum*, *pons* †, and *vinitor*, do those primary ones of a monster, a bridge, a vine-dresser. The instance of *Pavo*, adduced from Brompton, is not conclusive; since Giraldus, whom Brompton professes to follow, expressly adds *sylvestres*, which his transcriber omitted; and even had this not been the case, the same exception might have been taken to *grues*, which I suppose are now as scarce in Ireland as in England.

But with all due deference to Mr. B. I must take the liberty to affirm, that no instance in Du Cange amounts to a proof, that *vinea* has more than the usual sense of a vineyard, I mean, applied to plantation; for we all know that certain *machines* were called by this name. Not to multiply quotations in my own cause, let us examine those brought by Mr. B. in defence of his. That of *terra vineata*, is not terra simply *culta* vel *consita*, but "*vineis* culta vel consita;" as under the same article we have "unam peciam terræ *vineatæ*," and "unam peciam terræ arativæ & vineatæ," where *vineata* is distinguished from *arativa*: and Du Cange's design in adducing these passages, is to shew, that "terra *vineata*" was "ager *vineis consitus*." He also brings *vineatus* for *embroidered with* vine *leaves*. "*Vineare* campum" is not merely to break it up, but *vineis conserere*. *Vinearium* ‡, and *vineale*, are strictly vineyards; and though *vineæ* and *vinealia* occur together in one instance, they are no more distinct than *orti* and *jardini* in another, and are corruptions from classical words appropriated to *vineyards*. Granting *vindemia* to signify "*fructus quoslibet* colligere" in later writers, as it applied to olives and honey in Pliny § and Columella ‖, this will no more prove against its natural application to grapes, than the term *hay-harvest* will prove there is no *corn* where it is used; and *harvest*, like *messis* *, is a controvertible term. Admitting also, with Charpentier, that *vinena* is "ager vineis arboribusq; consitus," what is this but saying that

* In answer to Mr. Pegge, on the same question in the same volume.

† Pons *novi Templi Londoniæ, per quem tam magnates quam alii fideles nostri ad Parliamentum & concilia nostra apud Westmonasterium, venientes* de dicta civitate & suburbiis ejusdem per aquam *ad dictum locum Westmonasterii, communiter transeunt*, &c. are the words of the record, by which, probably, is meant some *bridge* over a creek or inlet of the Thames, crossing the lane leading down to the Temple stairs, rather than the stairs or lane. Stowe cites the record, without explaining what is meant by the *bridge*, as he translates it. Hist. of Lond. p. 430. Ed. 1633.

‡ *Vinearium* is explained, in Greek Glossaries and Codes, οινοφορος and υπαμπελος; so that admitting οινοφορος to be *cyder* bearing, we must translate αμπελος *pomum*.

§ Lib. XV. c. 1.

‖ Lib IX. c. 15.

* Messis amara, sc. absynthi, Ovid. Pont. III. 1. 24. tho' *messis* proprie dicitur in iis quæ metuntur, maxime in frumento. Varro.

vines

vines were an essential part of the plantation? so that, could we but meet with this term in an English record or historian, our country might recover its vines again.

Most commentators allow that the *Carme*, or vineyards of Engeddi, were proper vineyards. Dom Calmet † says, they produced the Cyprus vines, and Bp. Patrick ‡ supposes that clusters, or, as the margin of our bible renders it, *cypresses*, were branches of the aromatic shrub, which gave its name to the island of Cyprus. There is, however, no reason for excluding those plants from vineyards, or supposing *Carmè* should not here mean a *vineyard*.

It is by no means clear, that the French word *vigne* is put for "a house including a small garden." In the instances cited from Madame de Boccage, she is certainly only a translator of the Italian term *vigna*, which is as commonly applied to mansion-houses, whether in town or country, as *villa*. We need only look into Montfaucon's and other travels in Italy, to be convinced of this. The truth is, vineyards made a part of considerable gardens, and came in time to be put for the whole, as with us, a track of ground laid out in plantations of various kinds (where what is strictly called a garden has the least share) is yet called a garden. But it seems too great a force upon language, to suppose, that, because the Italians gave the name of *vigna* to a pleasure-ground or house, (for it is to these, by the authorities Mr. B. cites, and not to a garden or orchard) simply considered, (that this name was given) that, therefore, the English, who knew not what a pleasure-house was at the time in question, should confine *vineas* to it, to the absolute exclusion of its primary sense.

I shall not plead, that, as I have not Barnes by me, I know not whether the Russians went into a *Russia*, or a more southern wood to pick pears or plumbs. But if there are, in the northern languages, such words as *pirum* and *plumus*, it is a fair conclusion, that such sort of fruits grew in northern climates, without supposing these plumbs and pears to approach nearer to the green-gage or bon chretien, than the crab to the golden pippin.

Whatever might be the productions of the northern countries, where Bede lived, there is no reason to suppose them so much acquainted with those of the southern ones. There was a sufficient commerce between the Monks and the different provinces of England, to undeceive any writer as to the kind of their manufactories, in which, alone, we suppose vines to be cultivated. Bede had a correspondence with Albin, abbot of Canterbury, and Nothelm, priest of London, to both whom he acknowledges himself obliged in his preface. Add to this, that the said our translator of Bede renders *vineas* by *gardens*.

Mr. B. observes from Pliny, that the paucity of vineyards in Italy occasioned a law of Romulus to enforce milk instead of wine in libations. But as this by no means proves that there were then no vineyards in Italy, and succeeding cultivation encouraged them, advantage, so neither can we prove, from the fewness of them in England, that there were none in the places that even since bear their names. And therefore a similar law among Alfredus, it could never surely have been alledged to prove there were no vineyards in England.

Hamo de Hethe, bishop of Rochester, was so great an improver of his palaces by building and cultivation, that it cannot be supposed the wines which he presented to his sovereign could be the juice of mere ordinary vineyards. He spent the whole year after his consecration in repairing his houses, and vineas cultivans varias plantatas fecisset §.

Whatever Mr. Pegge understood by the term *vineas*, or whatever it really signifies, it is plainly distinguished from *wines*, which, in the passages of Glanvil and Hemingford, is put in a strictly, and not in a generical name comprehending all liquors; whereas, according to Mr. B.'s ideas, we must transfer it from its obvious import to the juice of apples, tho' Malmsbury expressly marks the distinction. On the so much controverted passage of that author, I shall only observe, that, besides the progression from corn to apples and grapes, it supposes appletrees the natural growth of Gloucestershire, but vines the effect of cultivation. It does not suppose vineyards in every county of England, but more in the

† Dict. art. *Engeddi*.

‡ Paraph. on Canticles I. 14.

§ Dunc. Hist. Roff. in Aug. Sac. I. 360

than

than in *any other*; and the wine made from them might be more palatable than the French, without concluding the latter to have been *sweet*. *Dulcedo* is here only opposed to *roughness*, as Mr. B. himself admits, when applying it to cyder.—Florid as this description of Malmsbury is, it appears to be founded on the strictest truth; and I should be sorry to see it convicted of falsehood, any more than that similar, but at this time unaccountable, description of Thorney by the same author.

I must beg leave to differ from Mr. B. about the meaning of the word *tædiosus*. All the instances both in Ainsworth's Dictionary and du Cange's Glossary amount to Malmsbury's idea of it. *Tædium belli* in Livy ‖, *capti* in Ovid *, *laboris* in Quintilian †, is a wearisomeness of war, enterprize, or labor, an unwillingness to continue them. But as this unwillingness may arise from other causes, Malmsbury critically ascertains his meaning by adding *per socordiam*: so that, if *tædiosus* signifies only a man tired of his work, *tædiosus per socordiam* is a man tired of his work by downright lazineſs, or a lazy fellow.

Mr. B. proceeds to controvert the word *vinitor* in the Dunstable Annals; but he seems not aware that the word he cites from Du Cange for a *wine-merchant* is *vinator*, not *vinitor*, which that Glossographer explains by *vinetarius*, a vine keeper or presser, or one who had the charge of wine, tho' his last instance seems to relate to dealers in wine. Though the instances relative to wine and vineyards among us are so few that there is no arguing from a single one whether the Dunstable *vinitores* were day labourers and vilains, or smuggling vintners, Mr. B. will hardly suppose that the vinitores *ad draconem pugnantes* ‡, on the cup which Wilaf gave to Croyland, were any other than vine-dressers.

In quoting honest Fullet as saying that "cyder was made in Gloucestershire sooner than in any other county in England," (which however I do not find in the page referred to) Mr. B. omits all what he had said about wine which "formerly grew in this county, but doth not now; witness the many places therein called vineyards, whereof one most eminent, nigh Gloucester, the palace of the bishop; and it appears by antient records that some towns in this shire paid *rent-wines* in great proportions; so that England, tho' it does not *ferre vinum*, is *ferax vini*, capable (especially in a hot summer) to produce it to good perfection."

The same author in the next page will also vindicate Malmsbury about the Higra in the Severn, on which see also Drayton's Poly Albion there cited.

The notion of persons dying of poison was so prevalent in early times, and the fact so difficult to ascertain, that Robert de Sigillo, bishop of London, and his company, might as well have died of a surfeit by eating ripe grapes, especially as, if we may judge from the election of his successor in October the same year, his death probably happened in the season of ripe grapes. We might presume that these grapes were the growth of London, notwithstanding the objection that "this great city, which was so many ages ago so considerable, seems to be a most ill chosen spot for such a kind of husbandry." Why might not a bishop of London have a vineyard at his palace as well as a bishop of Ely strawberries in his London garden; temp. R. 3. I believe nobody doubts the great area occupied by the noblemens houses and gardens in London so lately as Queen Elizabeth's reign. Add to this, that the great monasteries in London probably had their vineyards, as well as in other parts of the kingdom; and that the places which still retain the name of *vineyard* were without the walls of London §. Whoever attends to the stout walls which enclosed the antient gardens, will think no difficulty to keeping a mob out of the most inticing vineyard, whose extent could not be comparable to a modern turnep or pea field. Dr. James's vineyard must have been as much terra arma for an orchard, as for a vineyard. But this is only a single instance against many.

The site of the monastic buildings at Croyland is too much altered to trace the *vineyard* there: but a warm S.W. bank at Denney Abbey, situate, like Croyland, in the fens near Cambridge, still retains the name of the *vineyard*.

‖ VIII. 2. * Met. IX. 615
† II. 2. ‡ Ingulph, p. 9

§ *Vine-street*, E. Smithfield, Hatton-Garden: others in St. Giles's in the Fields, and in Piccadilly. The *Vineyard* by Houndsditch; that in Southwark, opposite the Tower; a street in Richmond; and elsewhere in Surry.

W

afterwards and with the Prince of Orange, the Marquess of Brandenburg, &c. he also discoursed frequently. Bidding adieu to these armies, and accompanied by a young gentleman, David Bruce, the Lord of Clackmannan's son, whom he was conducting to Italy, they had scarce got a mile beyond Rhinberg (where Colonel Edmond was slain) when they were both robbed of their cloaks and money by five French and Walloon soldiers; and that within a village, women and children lamenting on, but no man to relieve them, they being with carts serving Spinola's camp. Next day they visited at Cologne the falsely supposed tombs of the three Kings who went to Bethlehem, who, as the Romanists say, are interred there; and also the 11,000 virgins bones, martyrs. "The church-walls, indeed, were all indented about with bare sculls, but whose heads they were the Lord knoweth." From thence our traveller went up the Rhine, and, coasting Heidelberg, presented to the Princess Palatine (King James's daughter) some rare relics of the Holy Land. Leaving Mr. Bruce there till his return, Lithgow went to Nuremberg, to discover the six Germans deaths whom he had buried in the deserts and at Grand Cairo (see p. 489), the two Barons being subjects of the Marquess of Anspach. Having met there with some of their brethren, sisters, and kinsmen, and acquainted them with their deaths, he was presently carried to the Marquess, to whom he related all the circumstances: upon which a brother of the one Baron and a sister of the other were instantly invested in their lands; and Lithgow was greatly regarded and rewarded by them all. After ten days feasting, his associate and he set forward for Switzerland. In the canton of Bern, near to Urbs, they went to see a young woman who for 13 years had neither eat, drank, nor excremented, as was vouched by her friends, physician, &c. She was always "bed fast," and reduced to sinews, skin, and bones. The year after she recovered her natural strength and appetite, married, had two children, and died in the 8th year. The day following they entered Geneva, where Lithgow daily feasted and discoursed with the chief Burgomasters, the seven Ministers, and the four Captains. One night he was told by one of the Ministers, that in a village, six leagues off, in Madame de Longueville's country, was a mass-priest, who in his own parish had gotten with child three widows and their three several daughters, and all about one time; and for this was brought to Dijon to be executed; desiring him to go see the manner, the next day (leaving Mr. Bruce with them) he went thither, and the day following saw him hanged on a new gallows as high as "a steeple," the three mothers and their daughters being set before him, "being grandsires, whose sorrowful hearts and eye-gushing tears for their sin and shame were lamentable to behold." Over the Alps our travellers then "kept to Turin;" and, coasting the shore of Genoa's Riviera, Lithgow left Mr. Bruce at Leghorn with a galley-captain as a volunteer.

In his way to Florence, at Pistoia, being in the market-place after supper with a French pontlard in his pocket, the head of it was spied by a *Bargello*, Captain of the Sergeants, who immediately seized, carried him to prison, and clapped him in a dungeon, robbing him of all his money and pontlard; and, posting that night to Florence, he shewed the justices there next day a stiletto of his own; upon which Lithgow was condemned to the galleys for a year, or to pay 100 ducats. There he stayed three days; and in that time, being discovered to the Governor of Pistoia, and brought before him, he related the unadvised cheat of the *Bargello*, and that he never wore a stiletto, but on that pretext had been robbed of 72 pieces of gold. The Governor, perceiving the villain's knavery, and that he had not acquainted him with the affair, sent an express to his Highness, shewing him the truth. The *Bargello* was sent back, and being confronted with Lithgow, could not deny it. Our author recovered his gold and pontlard; his accuser, with his wife and children, was banished Pistoia for ever; and our traveller received, in compensation, from his Highness's treasury there, 40 Florence crowns of gold; being knighted by the Duke himself. At Florence he joined company with one John Brown; and, having privately visited Rome, and publickly Naples, they travelled along the coast by Salerno to Genoa, the capital of Calabria.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Urban,

IN consequence of the curious extract from Mr. Chandler's Travels, in your last Magazine, I was induced to read

read the whole, and think myself much obliged to that gentleman, for the variety of information he has given me, and shall be much more so, as probably will others of your readers, for some further illustrations of the following account of a monument of very high antiquity.

P. 283.—" By Gyges, which was within forty stadia or five miles of Sardes, was the burying-place of the Lydian kings. The barrows on the ridge or mound are of various sizes, the smaller made perhaps for children, or the younger branches of the royal family; four or five are distinguished by their superior magnitude; all of them are covered with green turf; and as many as I observed, in passing among them, retain their conical form without any sinking of the top.

" One of the barrows on this eminence, near the middle, and towards Sardes, is remarkably conspicuous, and has been described by Herodotus as the greatest work in Lydia, inferior only to the works of the Egyptians and Babylonians. It was the monument of Halyattes, the father of Crœsus. The earth was heaped on a basement of large stones; it was six stadia or three quarters of a mile, and two plethra, in circumference, and thirteen plethra in width; it was made by three classes of the people, the market-men, labourers, and girls who were prostitutes. Five *termini* or pyramidal stones remained on the top, in the time of the historian, with inscriptions, recording what each had performed; and on a measurement it had appeared, that the greater portion was done by the girls. The mold, which has been washed down, now conceals the basement; but that, and perhaps a considerable treasure, might be discovered, if the barrow were opened.

" The reader, it is likely, will wonder at the great number of girls which were employed in this work, and will conceive a bad opinion of the morals of the Sardians. It was the custom of the ancient Lydians, as the historian relates, to permit their daughters to procure their own dowries; in this they deviated from the Greek laws, which were established among them. They were an ingenious people, the inventors of gold and silver coin, of wine-taverns, and of several games in general use. The female Lydians were much admired for the elegance of their dress, the beauty of their persons, and their wonderful performance of a grand choral, circular dance, in honour of Bacchus."

Thus far Mr. Chandler; and, as Herodotus tells us that Lydia produced little of art worth his mentioning, except this great artificial mound of earth under which Halyattes lies interred, I wish our modern traveller had been more particular in his description of it, and had not contented himself with almost barely translating Herodotus's account; which, obscure enough in itself, is not cleared up to my satisfaction in the translation. I can scarce think that these girls could themselves have performed the greatest part of this immense work, whose basement consisted of large stones; I rather imagine that they, together with the *trades people* and *artificers* (for so I would translate Ἀγορᾶς and Χειροτέχνας), did furnish out the whole expence of raising this monument; and as to the five Queen, though the inscriptions said to be upon them would lead one to imagine that they were of materials proper to receive such inscriptions, yet I cannot find any authority for translating the word *pyramidal stones*.

Of these Lydians Herodotus tells us, that they first coined money, introduced the use of taverns, &c. These circumstances indicate a civilized and polished state, yet he found no monument of art among them worth recording, save this great *tumulus* of earth; such, it should seem, as our own and other countries, in their more rude and barbarous state, have produced, when they were probably little capable of exhibiting any thing better: I wish, therefore, to know whether the present appearance of this very ancient monument resembles any that Mr. Chandler may have seen in Britain; for instance, the great mount on the plain near Marlborough. I wish, also, to know what may be the circumference of the base, and how far it now agrees with the measurements given by Herodotus; whether there is not yet a possibility of having the inside of this well-authenticated monument examined; which, if it could be done, would itself be an object worthy the attention of the Liberal Society which sent Mr. Chandler abroad; and, on account of the treasures which that gentleman reasonably thinks may be found within, would probably repay the labours even of a private adventurer.

THERON.

To

To the Farmers of Great-Britain.

SOME of you have often been amused with schemes of Husbandry, by men of no practical knowledge, doubtless with a laudable intention, but who, for want of that grand requisite, experience, could only engage men of reading, or speculation, whose approbation alone could be the reward of the benevolent theorists. But what I have now to propose to you, was begun by a man of your own profession, adopted by his neighbours, from a persuasion of its utility, and now, from repeated and experimental proofs, diffusing itself through a large county. The practice I mean, is setting of wheat, which was first begun a few miles west from Norwich, by a little farmer, on about an acre of land. The success was more than proportioned to his ideas, and was presently adopted by many who had before made it a subject of ridicule. For four or five years its practice has progressively enlarged, and some of the largest farmers, as well as many public spirited gentlemen of Norfolk, began, last seed time, to practise it; and I have just received an information from one of the former, that he is perfectly assured he has a quarter per acre more in this mode, than by the ordinary practice.

In whatever light this practice is viewed, it is an additional conciliation to its being generally adopted. The first saving of seed is adequate to the extraordinary expence, which expence gives us labourers, women, and children, of course centers in the parochial benefit; the seed is lodged beyond the reach of vermin and frost; the weeds, from the springing crop, are easier eradicated; the ears are larger, with but little inequality of size consequent; no dwarfish or unripe ears, a prevention to an early harvest; the grain of an equal and fuller body, and specifically heavier per bushel than an equal seed sown on a proportionally matured soil. With these various and experimented advantages, I cannot but earnestly recommend it to the farmers of other counties; whence follows a recital of the mode of planting it, which is most advantageously practised on a clover stubble, or on those lands where tresfoil and grass-seeds were sown the spring preceding the last, and on which the cattle have pastured during the last summer. These grounds, after the usual manuring, are once turned over by the plough, in an extended turf, or flag, about six inches over, along, which a man, who is called a dibbler, with two sewing irons, some what thicker than ram-rods, enlarged near the end, and then terminating in a point, with cases of wood at the other ends for handles; with these he steps backwards along the turf, and makes his holes about three or four inches asunder, and one inch deep, into each of which holes the droppers (women, boys, or girls,) drop one, two, or three grains, but two are held preferable to one, or more; after which a gate, with branches of thorns run through its ledges or rails, drawn by a horse, fills up the holes, and closes the operation.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *and* FAMILY *of Mr.* STERNE.

Written by Himself.

ROGER Sterne (grandson to Archbishop Sterne), Lieutenant in Handasside's regiment, was married to Agnes Herbert, widow of a Captain of a good family: Her family name was (I believe) Nuttle—though, upon recollection, that was the name of her father-in law, who was a noted sutler in Flanders in Queen Anne's wars, where my father married his wife's daughter (N. B. he was in debt to him), which was in September 25, 1711, old stile.—This Nuttle had a son by my grandmother—a fine person of a man, but a graceless wheelp; what became of him I know not.—The family (if any left) live now at Clonmel, in the south of Ireland, at which town I was born November 24th, 1713, a few days after my mother arrived from Dunkirk.—My birth-day was ominous to my poor father, who was, the day after our arrival, with many other brave officers, broke, and sent adrift into the wide world with a wife and two children—the elder of which was Mary. She was born in Lisle, in French Flanders, July 10th, 1712, new stile.—This child was most unfortunate—she married one Weemans—in Dublin—who used her most unmercifully—spent his substance, became a bankrupt, and left my poor sister to shift for herself,—which she was able to do but for a few months, for she went to a friend's house in the country, and died of a broken heart. She was a most beautiful woman—of a fine figure, and deserved a better fate.—The regiment, in which my father served, being broke, he left Ireland as soon as I was able to be carried,

carried, with the rest of his family, and came to the family seat at Elvington, near York, where his mother lived. She was daughter to Sir Roger Jaques, and an heiress. There we sojourned for about 10 months, when the regiment was established, and our houshold decamped with bag and baggage for Dublin—Within a month of our arrival, my father left us, being ordered to Exeter, where, in a sad winter, my mother and her two children followed him, travelling from Liverpool by land to Plymouth (Melancholy description of this journey not necessary to be transmitted here). In twelve months we were all sent back to Dublin.—My mother, with three of us, (for she laid-in at Plymouth of a boy, Joram), took ship at Bristol, for Ireland, and had a narrow escape from being cast away by a leak springing up in the vessel.—At length, after many perils, and struggles, we got to Dublin.—There my father took a large house, furnished it, and in a year and a half's time spent a great deal of money.—In the year 1719 all unhing'd again; the regiment was ordered, with many others, to the Isle of Wight, in order to embark for Spain in the Vigo expedition. We accompanied the regiment, and were driven into Milford Haven, but landed at Bristol, from thence by land to Plymouth again, and to the Isle of Wight—where I remember we stayed encamped some time before the embarkation of the troops—(in this expedition from Bristol to Hampshire we lost poor Joram—a pretty boy, four years old, of the small pox), my mother, sister, and myself, remained at the Isle of Wight during the Vigo expedition, and until the regiment had got back to Wicklow, in Ireland, from whence my father sent for us.—We had poor Joram's loss supplied during our stay in the Isle of Wight, by the birth of a girl, Anne, born September 23, 1719.—This pretty blossom fell at the age of three years, in the barracks of Dublin—she was, as I well remember, of a fine delicate frame, not made to last long, as were most of my father's babes.—We embarked for Dublin, and had all been cast away by a most violent storm, but through the intercessions of my mother, the Captain was prevailed upon to turn back into Wales, where we stayed a month, and at length got into Dublin, and travelled by land to Wicklow, where my father had for some weeks given us over for lost.—We lived in the barracks at Wicklow, one year, 1720, when Devijeher (so called after Col. Devijeher) was born; from thence we decamped to stay half a year with Mr. Fetherston, a Clergyman, about seven miles from Wicklow, who, being a relation of my mother's, invited us to his parsonage at Animo.—It was in this parish, during our stay, that I had that wonderful escape in falling thro' a mill race whilst the mill was going, and of being taken up unhurt—the story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland—where hundreds of the common people flocked to see me.—From hence we followed the regiment to Dublin, where we lay in the barracks a year.—In this year, 1721, I learned to write, &c.—The regiment, ordered in 1722 to Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland, we all decamped, but got no further than Drogheda, thence ordered to Mullengar, 40 miles west, where by Providence we stumbled upon a kind relation, a collateral descendant from Archbishop Sterne, who took us all to his castle, and kindly entreated us for a year—and sent us to the regiment at Carrickfergus, loaded with kindnesses, &c.—a most rueful and tedious journey had we all in March, to Carrickfergus, where we arrived in six or seven days——little Devijeher here died, he was three years old—He had been left behind at nurse at a farm-house near Wicklow, but was fetch'd to us by my father the summer after—another child sent to fill his place, Susan; this babe too left us behind in this weary journey—The autumn of that year, or the spring afterwards, (I forget which) my father got leave of his Colonel to fix me at school, which he did near Halifax, with an able master, with whom I staid some time, 'till by God's care of me my cousin Sterne, of Elvington, became a father to me, and sent me to the University, &c. &c. To pursue the thread of our story, my father's regiment was the year after ordered to Londonderry, where another sister was brought forth, Catherine, still living, but most unhappily estranged from me by my uncle's wickedness, and her own folly.—from this station the regiment was sent to defend Gibraltar, at the siege, where my father was run through the body by Capt. Phillips, in a duel (the quarrel begun about a goose); with much difficulty he survived—tho' with an impaired constitution, which was at a [illegible] to

to withstand the hardships it was put to—for he was sent to Jamaica, where he soon fell by the country fever, which took away his senses first, and made a child of him, and then in a month or two, walking about continually without complaining, till the moment he sat down in an arm chair, and breathed his last—which was at Port Antonio, on the north of the Island.—My father was a little smart man—active to the last degree, in all exercises—most patient of fatigue and disappointments, of which it pleased God to give him full measure—he was in his temper somewhat rapid, and hasty—but of a kindly, sweet disposition, void of all design; and so innocent in his own intentions, that he suspected no one; so that you might have cheated him ten times in a day, if nine had not been sufficient for your purpose—my poor father died in March 1731.—I remained at Halifax till about the latter end of that year, and cannot omit mentioning this anecdote of myself and schoolmaster—He had had the cieling of the school room new white-washed—the ladder remained there—I one unlucky day mounted it, and wrote with a brush in large capital letters Lau. Sterne, for which the Usher severely whipped me. My master was very much hurt at this, and said, before me, that never should that name be effaced, for I was a boy of genius, and he was sure I should *come to preferment*—this expression made me forget the stripes I had received—In the year 1732 my cousin sent me to the University, where I staid some time. 'Twas there that I commenced a friendship with Mr. H . . . which has been most lasting on both sides.—I then came to York, and my uncle got me the living of Sutton—and at York I became acquainted with your mother, and courted her for two years—she owned she liked me, but thought herself not rich enough, or me too poor, to be joined together—she went to her sister's in S———, and I wrote to her often—I believe then she was partly determined to have me, but would not say so.—At her return she fell into a consumption—and one evening that I was sitting by her with an almost broken heart to see her so ill, she said, "My dear Lawrey, I can never be yours, for I verily believe I have not long to live—but I have left you every shilling of my fortune;"—upon that she shewed me her will—this generosity overpowered me—It pleased God that she recovered, and I married her in the year 1741. My uncle and myself were then upon very good terms, for he soon got me the Prebendary of York—but he quarrelled with me afterwards, because I would not write paragraphs in the news-papers—though he was a party man, I was not, and detested such dirty work, thinking it beneath me—from that period, he became my bitterest enemy.—By my wife's means I got the living of Stillington—a friend of her's in the south had promised her, that if she married a Clergyman in Yorkshire, when the living became vacant, he would make her a compliment of it. I remained near twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places—I had then very good health.—Books, painting, fiddling, and shooting, were my amusements; as to the Squire of the parish, I cannot say we were upon a very friendly footing—but at Stillington, the family of the C——s shewed us every kindness—'twas most truly agreeable to be within a mile and a half of an amiable family, who were ever cordial friends.—In the year 1760, I took a house at York for your mother and yourself, and went up to London to publish my two first volumes of Shandy. In that year Lord F——— presented me with the curacy of Coxwould—a sweet retirement in comparison of Sutton. In 1762, I went to France before the peace was concluded, and you both followed me.—I left you both in France, and in two years after I went to Italy for the recovery of my health—and when I called upon you, I tried to engage your mother to return to England, with me—she and yourself are at length come—and I have had the inexpressible joy of seeing my girl every thing I wished her.

I have set down these particulars relating to my family, and self, for my Lydia, in case hereafter she might have a curiosity, or a kinder motive, to know them.

Mr. URBAN,

IN page 239 40. of your instructive Magazine, you recommend to the public "The Nonconformist's Memorial" abridged from Dr. *Calamy* by Mr. *Palmer*; and I am not in the least inclined to doubt of the propriety of the recommendation. I cannot but think, however, that it would be an acceptable piece of service to the unprejudiced and impartial lovers of true history, if some bookseller would at

this time reprint, from Bishop *Kennet's* "Historical Register and Chronicle," Lond. 1774, folio, "some matters of fact, that duly attended to may help to alleviate those complaints (occasioned by the *Bartholomew Act*), and shew the great moderation and tenderness of our governors civil and ecclesiastical towards those ejected and silenced ministers." The whole of this might be comprised in a sizeable pamphlet, and be printed in the same form with Mr. *Palmer's* work, so as to be bound up with it as its companion. At present the answer to these complaints is only to be found in this bulky folio, which is in few hands; and perhaps many of those, in whose hands it is, may never have attended to this answer, and may not even know that such an one existed. The pamphlet might begin with the words "Whereas in consequence" in page 888, and conclude with page 938. By this it will appear that "the numbers of the ejected and silenced ministers upon the *Act of Uniformity* have been aggravated and misrepresented to the world:" see *Kennet*, p. 919, 925; and that "they do ill to charge the *church* with persecution, when the civil government ordained all the laws against them as well of prosecution as of incapacity, with a view to the peace and safety of the state, rather than to any honour or interest of the church; and all the penal laws were either executed, suspended, or repealed, according to the exigence of times and seasons, when strict conformity or when full liberty were thought more expedient for the public peace and safety:" see *Kennet*, p. 889. It may not be improper at this time also to refer the friends of the *Church of England* to Walker's "Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the times of the Grand Rebellion," Lond. 1714, folio; wherein the history of *her* sufferings is preserved, as that of the *Separation* is in the works of *Calamy* and *Palmer*.

You seem, in page 240, col. 2, to be puzzled with regard to the date of *Burman's* dedication prefixt to the life of *Ashmole*, as it stands in the new edition lately published. I have the original edition now before me, printed at London, 1717, 12mo. and the date in question is "Feb. 1716 7," misprinted evidently instead of "1716-17."

In page 242, col. 2, you are mistaken in imputing an omission to Mr. *Warton*, in his "History of English Poetry," relative to *Chaucer's* acquaintance with *Petrarch* at Padua; of which he takes notice in page 415 of his ingenious work.

I am greatly pleased with your humane and just rebuke of the editor of Mr. *Gray's* poems, &c." at page 290; and cannot but look upon him as equally culpable in publishing some other passages never intended by the writer for the public, and written only (to speak in the most favorable terms) in his *gaieté du cœur*. The name of such a man as Dr. *Waterland* cannot be contemptuously mentioned, as it is in page 182 of this publication, without exciting in the breast of every candid person a contempt for whoever so mentions it: as "Dr. *Daniel Waterland* was," to use the words of the learned editor of his two volumes of "Sermons on Religion and Morality," London 1741, "a person, whose learning and judgment were equaled by nothing but his candour and humility." The conceited animadversions on Mr. *Spence's* "Polymetis," a work of established merit, reflect no honor on the judgement or candor either of Mr. *Gray* or Mr. *Mason*. Happily for Dr. *Hurd*, he had his education at *Cambridge*; so that his "Dialogues" are commended, while Mr. *Spence* is ridiculed; and the writing in dialogue is styled by Mr. *Mason* a "frippery mode of composition." But, surely, Mr. *Mason* did not choose to recollect the several admirable remains of Greek and Roman dialogists; not to mention, among several modern ones, the truly ingenious Lord *Lyttelton*; to whose dialogue between "Mercury—an English Duellist—and a North American Savage" —I would particularly refer your readers; as it exposes, in the most lively manner, the horrid custom of *Duelling*. I referred them in p. 166 of your last volume to Dr. *South's* irrefragable arguments against it, as your correspondent *Speculator* did, in a subsequent page, to some others well worthy the attention of the men of *honor*. The same correspondent mentioned two political pamphlets as written by Lord *Lyttelton*, and as omitted by the editor of his works. A second edition has been since published without the least notice of these pamphlets, which were *certainly* attributed to his Lordship at their first appearance. The method of spelling the word "redde," the perfect tense of the verb "read," pointed out by the same correspondent as an *innovation*

innovation in our orthography, introduced by the philosophers of the *Royal Society*, is I see continued by them in their 65th volume. Bishop *Lowth*, in page 89 of the last edition of his excellent "Introduction to English Grammar," observes, that "our *antient* writers spelt it *redde*."

It has been suggested, in reply to your learned correspondent Mr. *Rew's* defence of the established reading in the 1st ode of *Horace*, at page 326, 327, that at present there is an inverted elision, which is elegantly removed by the slight alteration proposed by Bishop *Hurd*.

You seem, at page 334, to have misunderstood Mr. *Strange* in his use of the word *appreciate*, by which he evidently means *rate* or *estimate*, from the French *apprecier*.

A place is desired in your next Magazine for these miscellaneous remarks, which have occurred to

Your constant reader,

Oxford, AVINDEX.

Nov. 25, 1775.

Page —

356, col. 1, l. 57, erase "Lord Chief."

382, col. 2, l. 36, 37, erase the words between the brackets.

204, col. 1, l. 17, read "St. David's."

222, col. 1, l. 26, read "*last* century."

286, col. 2, l. 54, erase "the late."

402, col. 2, l. 41, read "Salisbury."

419, col. 2, l. 43, after "Sir," add "an expression."

420, col. 1, l. 45, after "object" add "honour is his passion."

428, col. 1, l. 43, read "we can see."

429, col. 2, l. 20, read "converted."

Mr. URBAN,

AT the end of the third volume of the Bibliotheca Biographica, 8vo. 1769, there is a Life of the famous Mr. John Hutchinson, by his intimate friend Mr. Roger Spearman, in which there is a curious account of his attempts to ascertain the longitude by the means of clocks and watches. I send you an extract of what relates to this matter, to be inserted, if you please, in your next Magazine, and at the same time a request to some one of your correspondents that may have been acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson and these attempts, to give the world some further information concerning them, more particularly how far they did or did not coincide with Mr. Harrison's, who has received the parliamentary reward of 20,000l. Yet Mr. Harrison's method, I find, is capable, and stands a chance, of being improved upon. The ingenious Mr. Arnold is to easy in so high, and indeed in the highest, degree of perfection as it is capable of attaining; and, if it should succeed, to be rewarded with a sum at least not inferior to that Mr. Harrison has received.

The Extract.

"Some time in the year 1702, Mr. Hutchinson completed a machine of the watch kind, for the discovery of the longitude at sea; it was referred to Sir Isaac Newton and other persons qualified to consider and examine pretensions of that kind, and was by them approved; and Mr. Hutchinson even obtained testimonials under their hands, of the perfection and usefulness of his machine; but, when application was to be made to parliament, he was some way or other dropped by those who had promised to support his pretensions; and, thereby with the disappointment, he seems to have laid aside this, and several other things of that sort, and to have destroyed all his papers concerning them. Two of these watches were found after his decease, the one put together, the other not; but no papers or notes relative to them were to be met with in any more than the manuscript map of the world which the late Mr. Whiston in his longitude and latitude, dev. mentions in these words: 'I have also very lately seen shewn by Mr. Hutchinson, a very curious and inquisitive person, a copy of a manuscript map of the world, made about eighty years ago, taken by himself from the original, wherein the variation is reduced to a theory, much like that which Dr. Halley has since proposed, and in general exactly agreeing to his observations; but with this advantage, that therein the Northern pole of the internal loadstone is much better stated than it is by Dr. Halley; its place then being, according to this unknown very curious and sagacious author, about the meridian, &c. which ancient and authentic determination of its place I determine my reader particularly to observe.' This method of discovering the longitude, proposed by Mr. Hutchinson, is allowed, by the best judges, to be the easiest to understand and practise of all others, requiring no depth of astronomy, no nicety in observations or calculations; and so is, even to the common sailors, the

the most practicable: for if a watch could be exactly kept to an even motion, and so shew the hour at any one certain place at land, the comparison of the time known by that watch with the apparent time at the ship, known by the sun or stars, or another watch regulated by them, would discover the longitude from the place to which that first watch was adjudged, in time; and, by allowing fifteen degrees of the Equator to an hour, may be found in degrees also: and Mr. Hutchinson had so contrived and framed the springs, wheels, and pivots, &c. of his watches, as not in any considerable degree to be influenced by heat, cold, moisture, and drought; and also to be capable of that degree of exactness which is requisite to answer the purpose; and it is the opinion of those who know most of this affair, that a machine of the watch kind bids the fairest of any method for the discovery of the longitude."

[To the above extracts we beg leave to subjoin what is said in Atkyns's Voyage to Guinea in 1735, on the same subject.]

"A natural (says he) though hitherto incorrect way of estimating the parts of longitude (in those runs), till instruments and rules are discovered, is, I think, first, to make exact tables of the sun's risings and settings, at places commonly departed from, and those we go to, for every day in the year; and then, secondly, to carry two proved watches, of equal goodness, kept in equal warmth, and freest from motion and weather, to measure the difference of time where you are by the same edge of the sun the tables were made from; the minutes sooner or later, according as you go East or West, are so many leagues of longitude for that day. I would insinuate by this, only my opinion, that those literal improvers of time, the *watchmakers*, bid as fair for the discovery of longitude as the astronomer; for if watches can be made not to err above two or three minutes in the time a ship is running 1000 leagues, or if they do err more a rule could be found how much (like as an azimuth corrects the common compass), or if any *movement* could be depended upon only from observation to observation, then the error would be no greater than what is met in different quadrants, observing latitude. As it is, it seems a proper method to correct or assist the present rules of calculating meridional distance."

[This is from Atkyns's Voyage to Guinea, 8vo. 1735. He was Surgeon of a man of war, and took this voyage in 1721, in a ship that went after the pirates.]

Mr. Urban,

HAVING attended to the dispute between Philo-Ridleius and his opponent, I should be glad to have an answer to the following queries:

1. Whether the word *church*, in every acceptation of it, is equivalent to the word *society*, in the opinion of the opponent?

2. If yea, whether the man who said of himself, *nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus*, might not be said to be a *society* to himself?

3. Whether the opponent by the words *real author* means that Dr. Ridley was *sole author* of the first Letter to the Author of the Confessional?

A By-Stander.

A CARD.

PHILO-RIDLEIUS presents his compliments to Mr. —— *near Abingdon*, with his best thanks for the chronological information in his last Letter to Mr. Urban; in consequence of which, the facts stand thus:

Oxford, March 19, 1767, writes to the publisher of the London Magazine, with his *judicious* criticism on Mosheim's *Ecclesia Gallicana*.

Canterbury, April 18, 1767, writes to Mr. Urban in contradiction to *Oxford*, and, N. B. calls his Letter *A Defence of* Archbishop *Wake*, that is to say, A defence against the *scandal* of the Archbishop's negotiating an union with a Protestant rather than a Popish church; with the contemptuous sneer, *Non tali auxilio*, &c.

Oxford, without any regard to *Canterbury*'s remonstrances, re-publishes his Letter of March 19 in the St. James's Chronicle of May 16, 1767.

Canterbury, in great wrath, publishes a second rebuke of *Oxford* in the St. James's Chronicle of May 21, 1767; adding, in the end of his Letter, "Full proof of these things "will be given to the public within a "reasonable time."

Part of this *full proof* was given in the *first* Letter to the Author of the Confessional; which, according to Mr. —— *near Abingdon*, appeared *November*, 1767. The rest of the *full proof* was given by Dr. Maclaine some time in the year 1768.

Now,

Now, as "the publication of Arch-"bishop Wake's Letters, with the ob-"servations necessary to be made on "them, could not POSSIBLY come "within the *compass* of Dr. Ridley's "*design* in his Letters to the Author "of the Confessional," (as the gentleman in the purlieus of Abingdon more honestly than warily observes) it could not *possibly* come within Dr. Ridley's *design* to write the *first* of the three Letters to the Author of the Confessional; *ergo*, Dr. Ridley was *not* the author of *that* Letter.—Q. E. D.

Mr. URBAN,

DR. Samuel Johnson, in his elaborate and excellent Preface to the Plays of Shakespeare, assures us that he has preserved all the annotations of Mr. Pope, whether good or bad, that no fragment of so great a writer might be lost. As it is admitted, therefore, that the merest trifles derive consequence from their connection with such distinguished characters, I here offer you a number of original Letters which passed on various occasions and subjects between our English Homer and his friends. I have transcribed them exactly from the hand-writing of their respective authors. The two first are from the Sotins and Trypho of that age. In the one we surprise the bookseller in the very act of seducing a young author into print: in the other, another master of the rubrick post discovers an imprudent willingness to advance his private interest by hastening into the world a performance before he was sure it had received its last corrections. I attempt no arrangement, but shall dip into a band-box, and take them out without distinction.

To Mr. POPE.

SIR,

I HAVE lately seen a Pastoral of yours in Mr. Walsh's and Congreve's hands, which is extremely fine, and is approved of by the best judges in poetry. I remember I have formerly seen you at my shop, and am sorry I did not improve my acquaintance with you. If you design your poem for the press, no person shall be more careful in the printing of it, nor no one can give greater encouragement to it than, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JACOB TONSON.

Gray's Inn Gate,
April the 20th, 1706.

To Mr. POPE.

SIR,

YOU have Mr. Tickle's book. He direct one here. It is already condemned here; and the malice and wiggle at Button's is the consolation of those who have spare moments from politicks.

Sir John Germain has his book.

All your books are delivered pursuant to the directions; the middle of the week after you left us.

The Princess is extremely pleased with her book.

You shall have your folios preferred.

Mr. Broom I have not heard from.

Pray detain me not from publishing my own book, having delivered the greatest part of the subscribers, already upwards of four hundred.

I designed to publish Monday seven night. Pray interrupt me not with any death.

I doubt not the Life of Homer, if you do not disappoint me by delaying publication.

Your's,

BERNARD LINTOTT.

Service to Mr. Gay.

Lord Bolingbroke is impeached this night.

The noise the report makes, does me some present damage.

Mr. POPE *to Mr.* JERVAS. *No date.*

I BEG you to let me know if you have any thoughts of your Devonshire journey this summer. If you have, I will stay for you, and let Mr. Fortescue and Gay travel together. This resolution must be made with some haste, because they go next week; and I shall want time to prepare. I thought Mrs. Cecil had receipts before. The names of Lady Ranelagh and Lady Cavendish were inserted long since in the list.

You may tell Mr. Rollinson that Gay was not sure he should go to Lord Bolingbroke's when he came hither; or help him to some excuse, for his neglect was scandalous, and has given him much vexation of spirit.

I should have been glad to have had the Report of the Committee, and have since writ to Lintot for it. If the Wings now say that B. is the hero of my Preface, the Tories said (you may remember) once years ago, that Cato was the hero of my Poem. It looks generous enough to be always beating side of the distressed; and the friends of the other party may expect great panegyricks from me when they come

to

to be impeached by the future party rage of their opponents. To compliment those who are *dead in law*, is as much above the imputation of flattery, as, Tickell says, it is to compliment those who are really *dead*. And perhaps, too, there is as much *vanity* in my praising *Bol*—— as in his praising *Hal*——. No people in the world are so apt to give themselves airs as authors.

I have just received the Report, but have not yet had time to read any of it. I have gone through the 5th, 6th, and 7th Books, except a small part of the latter end of the 6th.—Pray tell me if you hear any thing said about Mr. Tickell's, or my Translation, if the town be not too much taken up with great affairs to take any notice of either.

I hold the resolution I told you in my last, of seeing you if you cannot take a trip hither before I goe. But I would fain flatter myself so far as to fancy we might travel together. Pray give me a line by Saturday's post.

I am at all times, and in all reigns, whatever be the fate of the world, or of myself, sincerely and affectionately,

Dear Mr. Jervas, Your's,

A. P.

All here most truly your servants.

Mr. Jervas *to Mr.* Pope.

LADY Mary W——y ordered me by an express this Wensday morning, *sedente Gayo et ridente Fortescuvio*, to send you a letter, or some other proper notice, to come to her on Thursday, about five o'clock, which I suppose she meant in the evening. Gay designed to have been with you to-day, and I would have had him delivered this welcome message, but he durst not venture to answer for your coming upon his asseverations, you having interchangeably so accustomed yourselves to lying, that you cannot believe one another, though upon never so serious an occasion. He will be ready to go back with you. Fortescue's service and mine to all.

We are your humble servants.

Wensday, eleven o'clock at noon.

Mr. Steele *to Mr.* Pope.

Dear Sir, *Jan.* 20, 1711.

I HAVE received your very kind letter. That part of it which is grounded upon your belief that I have much affection and friendship for you, I receive with great pleasure. That which acknowledges the honour done to your Essay I have no pretence to; it was written by one whom I will make you acquainted with, which is the best return I can make to you for your favour to,

Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

Richard Steele.

From Ditto *to* Ditto.

Sir, *July* 26, 1711.

I WRIT to you the other day, and hope you have received my letter. This is for the same end, to know whether you are at leisure to help *Mr. Clayton*, that is, *me*, to some words for musick against winter.

Your answer to me at Will's will be a great favour to,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Richard Steele.

Mr. Fenton *to Mr.* Pope, *at Bienfield, near Okingham, Berks.* No date.

I HAVE received a specimen of the Extracts from Eustathius but this week. The first gentleman who undertook the affair grew weary, and now Mr. Thirlby, of Jesus, has recommended another to me with a very great character. I think, indeed, at first sight, that his performance is commendable enough, and have sent word for him to finish the 17th Book, and to send it with his demands for his trouble. He engageth to complete a Book every month till Christmas, and the remaining Books in a month more, if you require them. The last time I saw Mr. Lintot he told me that Mr. Broome had offered his service again to you; if you accept it, it would be proper for him to let you know what Books he will undertake, that the Cambridge gentleman may proceed to the rest.

I am ever, Dear Sir,

Your most obliged,

And most obedient humble servant,

E. Fenton.

I HAVE here inclosed the specimen; if the rest come before the return, I will keep 'em till I receive your orders. I have desired the gent. to write the rest in folio, with half the page left blank.

The same to Mr. Pope.

St. John's, Oxon, July, 26, 1719.

Dear Sir,

I SHOULD much sooner have sent you my acknowledgment and thanks for the very kind reception I met with from you

you at your pleasant house at Twickenham, but in troth it has been so very hot, that I could neither write, read, or think, but only lye still, swim, or sleep; and am still so monstrously lazy, that you must expect but a dry short letter from me; no gallantry or gaity, but only a little downright good breeding and civility. I hope this will find your good mother settled in her health, and also yourself, as much as her age and your constitution will permit. If wishes had any power in medicine, I could soon make you both immortal; for she very well deserves it for furnishing the world with you, and you have yourself made your name immortal enough. I wish only that your body might come in for a small share of that noble blessing, if it were only for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. I wish the same to your good friend the Dutchess; that she might live to teach people of quality all the good qualities in the world. I write as I talk, and I speak as I think; and am, with great sincerity,

Your most affectionate
friend and servant.
W. EVANS.

Sir Godfrey Kneller to Mr.* POPE.

Dear Friend,

I FIND them pictures are so very fresh, being painted in three collers, and ought to be near a fier several days; for as they are, it is impracticable to put them where you intend. It would be pitry they should take dust. *Jenny* stays here 8 or 10 days, and will not fail of sending them when reddy; and I am, giving my hearty and humble servis to your dear mother,

Dear Mr. Pope,
Your most sincere, and in reality,
humble servant,
G. KNELLER.

To Mr. POPE. *From his Mother.*

My Deare.

A LETTER from your sister, just now is come and gone, Mr. Manwock and Charls Rackstr, to take his leve of us, but being nothing in it doe not send it. He will not faile to cole here on Friday morning, and take ceare to carrie itt to Mr. Thomas Doncaster. He shall dine wone day with Mrs. Dune, in Ducke-street; but the day will be uncertion, for I thinck you had better to send it to me. He will not faile to cole here, shae is Mr. Manwock; Your sister is very well, but your brother is not. There Mr. Blunt, of Mapple Durham, is ded; the same day the Mr. Englefield died. My servis to Mrs. Blunts, and all that ask of me. I hope to here from you, and that you are well, which is my dalye prayers. Rest with my blessing.

I am, your loving mother,
Tuesday, 12 o'clock. DO. POPE.†

Sir G. KNELLER *to Mr.* POPE.

Dear Friend,

I HOPE your genus dos and will know myn is with the most acceptable and most accomplished company to-morrow; for my body is in no condition to stirr out of my bed as yet, and has had no rest these two nights; but what it snatches and gets in the day times by fits; and I believe my left lag will be out of order a good while. Pray give my hearty good will to the compa. for the deeds, and my most humble servis, being ever yours,

G. KNELLER.

Fragment of a LETTER *from Mr.* EVANS * *to Mr.* POPE.

St. John's, Oxon, May 13, 1719.

Dear Sir,

'TIS not that I forget you or disrespect you, but knowing you to be a man of true business, I thought it too impertinent to trouble you with any of mine; but now I understand you are at leisure, have at you as far as this half sheet will hold. In the first place, I am very well satisfy'd you have done for me what you are able, and I heartily thank you, and beg your

* Sir Godfrey's bad spelling must be imputed to his ignorance of our language, being a foreigner: another billet of his as curiously spelt may be found in Mr. Hughes's correspondence, vol. 1.

† It appears from some manuscripts of Mr. *Pope's*, that he occasionally indulged his affectionate and amiable mother in transcribing some part of his works for the press; and the numerous corrections made in his own hand, sufficiently shew, that her mode of spelling gave him more trouble than the subsequent inaccuracy of his printers. The pleasure such a good old woman must have felt in writing over those verses, which she justly thought would confer immortality on her son, is more easy to be conceived than expressed; while his willingness to support her in the enjoyment of this fancy'd consequence, affords a glimpse of that filial tenderness, which exhibits perhaps the most captivating trait in his whole character.

pardon

pardon; and very much blush for having given you any trouble of this kind with a sort of men you know as much what to make of as I. I don't know how they are in your church, but in ours, to tell you the truth, all the clergymen I ever yet saw are a sort of ecclesiastical *quelques choses*, that between common honesty and common sense I know not what to make of. They preach, indeed, passive obedience, but their practise is active insolence and impudent injustice; and when the laity use them as they use one another, there will be an end of 'em—*Cætera desunt.*

Mr. Urban,

THE mechanical query started by your *Occasional Correspondent* in April last, appears to me by much too concisely worded for the nature of it, which is both extensive and intricate. I shall, therefore, state it in my own way, and answer it accordingly.

In a wheel at rest, let two points A and B be taken, both perpendicular to the center, and equidistant from it; let the wheel be rolled forward any portion of its circumference (suppose ¼) from the point of rest A, on a plain, towards the perpendicular line C D.—Query, Will the points A and B have passed equal space?

The question as thus stated will admit of two, seemingly contradictory, answers, according as the words *space passed* are understood. If we suppose them to allude simply to the relative distance which A and B have advanced from A towards C D, the space passed will be very unequal. For the circular and progressive motion of the wheel perfectly coincide in the point B, which coincidence gradually diminishes, till, in the point E, the circular motion is perpendicularly downward; on the contrary, the circular and progressive motion of the wheel in the point A are in direct opposition to each other, and the opposition gradually diminishes, till, in the point F, the circular motion is perpendicularly upwards: consequently, the respective velocities with which the points A and B advance towards C D will be ever fluctuating.—And, if we take the straight line A C equal to the curve line A E, when E is advanced to C, (¼ of a revolution, as per question,) the diameter A B will be parallel to the line A C, as E F now is, and the point B will be advanced one semidiameter *beyond* the perpendicular C D, but the point A will be only advanced ¼ of a diameter *towards* it; that is, the comparative progression of the two points B and A, in the ¼ revolution towards C D, will be as 5 to 1 nearly.

But, if by the words *space passed* we are to understand the whole track absolutely traversed by each of the two points A and B, then, both being equidistant from the center, the times and the spaces must be equal; let them be placed how they will in other respects. For the revolution of the wheel round its center being the sole means of its progression from A towards C, those two motions must, as cause and effect, be coequal; and all the motion in both points, being compounded of those two, must likewise be equal: because *equal things being added to equal things, their products are equal.*

J. S.

Mr. Urban,

YOUR truly ingenious correspondent, who has, in pages 508, 9, 10, of your last Volume, excepted to Mr. Gostling's styling the circular building at *Canterbury*, vulgarly called *Bell-Jesus*, a *Baptistery*, seems to me to have cited Lyndwood for a known doctrine not at all applicable to the point in dispute: for, had he sufficiently attended to Lyndwood's words, he would have plainly perceived that they have only a reference to such a conventual church as *non habebat populum*. But the church of *Canterbury* was not only a conventual church, but also a *cathedral*, and as *such habebat populum*; or, in other words, was a *baptismal* church. By this remark, however, I do not mean to controvert the opinion, that the building in question was the ancient *Lavatory*,

This is Dr. Evans, the epigrammatist, to whom Mr. Pope pays a compliment in the Dunciad.

natory; which is highly probable.—The same ingenious correspondent, at p. 180 of your present Volume, owns himself at a loss to comprehend the expression *in circuitu cortina*, where the meal was ordered to be boulted. I think it may very well be construed *with a curtain drawn round*; the word "*protensâ*," or one of a like signification, being understood.

Give me leave to take this opportunity of joining myself to Mr. GOSTLING in his most agreeable "Walk in and about Canterbury;" some few particulars in which have occasioned the following strictures; which, though they are of little importance, will not, I trust, be unacceptable either to that entertaining writer, or to his and your numerous readers:

Page 15, line 10, for "1447" we should read "1137."

Page 19, *note*, l. 10, Bp. Tanner, in his "Notitia Monastica," p. 210, folio, says, that "Abp. Lanfranc founded an house for Secular Priests, A. D. 1084, to the honour of St. Gregory; but Abp. William, *temp. Hen.* I. made it a priory of Black Canons."

Page 31, l. 13, for "white," we should read "Austin;" and in the Index, under *Friars*, erase "white or;" there being no *Carmelites*, or white friars, in *Canterbury*; but *Austin* friars there were. See Tanner's Index of the Religious Houses, *ibid.*

Page 33, l. 27, for "Edward II." read "Edward I."

Page 49, l. 30, Mr. Duncombe gives a more exact account of the monuments here mentioned, in his note on p. 23, 24, of the appendix to his Life sermon at the consecration of the parish church of St. Andrew; by which it appears that "of the two rectors immediately preceding Mr. Parr, there were no monuments."

Page 85, l. *ult.* for "triples" read "tripartium."

Page 96, *last note*, M. Folkes in his "table of *English* Silver coins," 1746," says, in his note on p. 53, that "Queen Elizabeth coined no money at Canterbury."

Page 150, *note*, l. 5, for "Thomas" read "William."

Page 183, l. 18, for "reformation" read "restoration;" as in the index under *chair*.

Page 184, l. 10. Le Neve in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," p. 258, has the following passage, which will perhaps settle Mr. GOSTLING's doubts relative to the throne in the choir: "*An.* 1706, the archbishop (Tenison) built for his successors a decent and beautiful throne in the choir of the cathedral church of *Canterbury*, for which the joiner's bill of work done by *John Smallwell* came to 174*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* *ob.* and the carver's bill for work done by *Grinling Gibbons*, 70*l.*" These bills, added together, prove the truth of the representation of this matter in Biographia Britannica; and Mr. Walpole is equally exact in his account of *Gibbons's* part in this performance, tho' he omits, whether designedly or not, the cost of the joiner's work.

P. 186, l. 16, at the end of Dr. Bloomer's sermon, preached in Canterbury cathedral, on the death of the excellent Dr. *Grandorge*, Lond. 1730, p. 40, it is set forth, that *he*, bequeathed, to *Christ's* church *Canterbury*, for repairs and ornaments of the cathedral, 500*l.* He died in 1729-30.

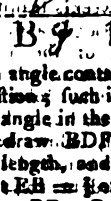
Page 215, l. 26, for "*sister*," read "*wife*" or "*queen*."

Your ready admission of my remarks on the "History and Antiquities of Rochester" at p. 384 of your *March* magazine, has incouraged me to deduce a place also for the foregoing observations in your next. By complying with this request you will oblige

Your constant reader,

Oxford. ACADEMICUS.

Solution of the Geometrical Question in Vol. XLIV. p. 463.



MAKE an angle containing 60°, as per question; such is ABC. Divide the said angle in the given ratio of 2 to 3, and draw BDF. Make BC of the given length, and produce CB to E, so that EB = ½ of BC. Draw EA parallel to BF. From the point of intersection A, draw AC, and ABC is the triangle required.

Then let fall the perpendiculars Ag and Dh, which being taken off a scale of equal parts, the contents of each part universally will be BC × ½ Dh, and BC × ½ Ag—BC × Dh, as required.

61. *Lunars*

61. *Letters by a Lady, who resided many Years in Russia, to her Friend in England. With Historical Notes. Sm. 8vo. pp. 207. 2s. 6d.* Dodsley.

THESE letters commence at Petersburgh, in Feb. 1729, and end at the same city, July 30, 1739, the writer, as we may collect from them, being successively the wife of two English consuls, or residents, in Russia *. In such a public situation she had the best opportunities of seeing and knowing the persons she describes, and the facts she relates, and those opportunities she has improved to the utmost, in this circumstance, as well as in the spirit and liveliness of her style, resembling Lady M. W. Montago, with much more attention to *bien-seance*, or decorum. The historical pictures here drawn from the life, and at full length, are very animated and interesting, as the scenes delineated are the marriage and death of the Czar Peter II. the accession of the Empress Anne, the history of the Empress Dowager Eudoxia, the banishment of the Dolghorucki family, rejoicings for the taking of Dmitzick, the pompous burial of Countess Gustavus Biron, the marriage of the Princess Anne and Prince Anthony of Brunswick, &c. with separate portraits of all the great personages above named, the Princess (afterwards Empress) Elizabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Courland, Counts Munich and Osterman, &c. &c. a journey to and from Moscow, descriptions of those cities, adventures, manners, diversions, &c. A very useful genealogical table of the succession of the family of Romanow, now reigning in Russia, is also annexed. It is remarkable, that the Princess Anne "shewed a great contempt for her husband, in a public and shocking manner," throughout a whole week's feasting, on account of their marriage, as if she had had a presentiment of the unhappy consequences of that match to herself and family, her son, John III. being deposed in his cradle, and at length basely murdered, while herself and her husband were banished for life, to Riga, where they died in 1744. Prince Anthony, who we suppose is still living, and is brother to the reigning Duke and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, is described as being in "person well enough, very fair, but has an effeminate look, and a good deal of stiffness and stammering." The episode of Princess Catherine Dolghorucki, detached from three of these letters, will give some idea of the contents of this very pleasing and truly original work.

From LETTER III.

"*Moscow, Nov.* 4, 1730" [should have been 1729].

——— "AT the Polish minister's assembly I have met with a young lady who does not play, whether from the same stupid head that I have, or from her heart being filled with a softer passion, I will not determine. She has softness, good nature, good sense, and politeness, inclosed in a pretty person of eighteen. She is sister to the favourite Prince Dolghorucki. The German Ambassador's brother is her beloved object: all things are agreed upon, and they only wait some forms necessary in his country to be (I hope) happy. She seems very fond of marrying out of her own country, shews great civility to foreigners, and a strong love to him, and he to her."

LETTER IV.

"*Moscow, Dec.* 20, 1730" [should have been 1729].

"Since my last, here has been a surprising alteration. The young monarch † (at his favourite's instigation, as is supposed) has declared his resolution of marrying the pretty Princess Dolghorucki, whom I mentioned to you. What a cruel disappointment to two people, whose whole hearts were engaged! but this is a country where there is no refusal to be made. Two days ago was the ceremony of his declaring it publicly, or, as they call it, being promised. She was brought the day before to a nobleman's house near the palace, where she is to stay till she is married. Every person of fashion was invited, and the company were placed on benches in a large room; the officers of the crown and natives of distinction on one side, and the foreign ministers and foreigners of fashion on the other. At the upper end of the room was a canopy, with two armed chairs under it, and an altar before them,

* In the *Historical Register* for 1731, we find the following article: "Claudius Rondeau, Esq. his Majesty's Resident at the court of Russia, was married at Moscow, Nov. 22, to the widow of Thomas Ward, Esq. his Majesty's Consul-General for that empire."

† Peter II. grandson of Peter the Great, being the son of the Czarowitz Alexis, who died in prison, in 1718.

them, on which lay a bible. A great number of the clergy were placed on each side of the altar. When every body was placed, the Emperor came into the room, and talked to some people a few minutes; she was brought from the house where she lodged, in one of his coaches, with her mother and sister in the coach with her; her brother, as Lord High Chamberlain, went in a coach before, and a great train of the Emperor's coaches followed. Her brother handed her to the door of the room, where her imperial lover received her, handed her to one of the chairs, and seated himself in the other. The pretty victim (for so I think her) was dressed in a stiffened bodied gown of silver tissue; her hair curled, and four tresses, with a great many jewels, and a little coronet at the top of her head; her train was very long, and not supported; her looks were composed, but very melancholy and pale. After they had sat some time, they rose and went to the altar, where he declared he took her as his wife; he then gave her his ring, and she gave him another, and he tied his picture on her right wrist; then they kissed the bible, the Arch-Bishop of Novogorod made a short prayer, and the Emperor saluted her. When they were seated again, he named the officers and ladies of her court, and desired they would then go into waiting. They came to kiss her hand; the Emperor held her right hand in his, and gave it to every one as they came up, for all the company paid that compliment: at last, to the surprise of every body, came the unhappy Princess Menschikoff: before, she had sat all the time with her eyes fixed on the floor, but now she raised, stretched her hand out to the Emperor's, and gave it the other to kiss, having, at that instant, ten thousand different passions painted in her face. The young monarch blushed, but a crowd of others came to pay their devoirs, and the friends of the gentleman got him out, put him into a sledge, and sent him out of the country as fast as possible. The thing was rash and imprudent to the last degree, and, I dare say, a surprise to her. The young monarch began the ball with her, which soon ended, to her great relief, as I judge; for all her composure was gone, after this rash action, and she had nothing but fear and distraction in her looks. After the ball was ended, she was conducted back to the same house; but she now went in the Emperor's body-coach, with the imperial crown on the top, and alone, attended by guards. But you will blame me for giving no description of the Emperor: he is very tall and large made, for his age, being but just turned of fifteen; he is fair, but much tanned with hunting; has good features, but a down look, and though he is young and handsome, has nothing attractive nor agreeable. He was dressed in light-coloured cloaths, trimmed with silver. Thus this lady is now looked on as an Empress, and yet, I fancy, if one could see her heart, all her grandeur does not ease the pains of a disappointed passion; and, indeed, it must be a mean soul that can quit love, or friendship, for dominion."

LETTER V.

"*Moscow, Feb.* 1730.

"WHEN I last wrote, all the world (that is, our world) were preparing for the great wedding; this went on, fixed for the nineteenth of January. On the sixth of January is always a great ceremony, which they call "blessing the waters," in imitation of our Saviour's being baptized by St. John. It is customary for the sovereign to be present at the head of the troops, who are drawn out on the ice, that day. The poor, pretty Empress Elect was to be seen that day in public. She went by my house, with guards, and a train as pompous as can be imagined. She was by herself in an open sledge, dressed as she was at the ceremony of her being contracted; and (according to the gallantry of this country) the Emperor stood behind her sledge. It was the coldest day I ever felt, and I dreaded going to court to dinner, where every body was invited, and assembled to receive the young sovereigns on their return. They were upon the ice, among the troops, four hours. As soon as they got into the room, the Emperor complained of the head ach; this was at first taken to proceed from the cold; but on repeated complaints his physician was called, who said he must go to bed, for he was very ill; this broke up all the company! The Princess had all the day a melancholy composure, which had no alteration on this accident; and she took leave of her acquaintance, as she met them, with a serious affability (if I may so express it). The next day the small pox appeared on the Emperor, and, on the nineteenth, the day appointed for his marriage, about three in the morning,

ing, he died. I believe most people in the town sat up that night, at least we did, as it was known in the evening how ill he was, and no one could tell what would be the consequence, as there might have been great disputes about the succession. About nine the next morning the Duchess Dowager of Courland was proclaimed Empress. She is the second daughter of Czar John, Peter the First's eldest brother. This Czar John left three daughters; the eldest is married to the Duke of Mecklenburgh, and on his being driven out of his dominions, she came back hither, where she now is with her only daughter *. The second was married to the late Duke of Courland, who did not live above six weeks after his marriage; and she has continued a widow. The third is still here, unmarried. As all the male heirs of Peter the First are extinct, they have gone to the female heirs of his eldest brother; and the reason they did not take the eldest sister was, because she has a husband, and a turbulent one. The new Empress is in Courland, but is soon expected here.—I fancy your good nature is alarmed about the poor young lady, who was torn from the man she loved, and is now deprived of even the poor recompence of grandeur. I am told she bears it heroically. She says, she mourns the loss as a member of the empire; as a private person, she rejoices, since his death has freed her from greater tortures, than the greatest tyrant, or the most artful cruelty, could invent. In regard to her future fortunes, she is very indifferent. As she imagines her inclinations will not be forced, all bodily suffering she can bear with ease. A gentleman who has seen her, gave me this account of her conversation with him; he says, he found her quite abandoned, with only one maid and a footman, who had attended her from her childhood; when he shewed some indignation at it, she said, "Sir, you do not know our country;" and to what I have already mentioned she added, that, "from her youth and innocence, and the known goodness of the successor, she hoped she should not have any public insult, and private penury would be nothing; for her mind was filled with one object, which would make any kind of solitude agreeable to her." Finding he seemed to think she meant her former lover by the "one object" she mentioned, she hastily said, that "she had forbid her heart to think of him, from the moment it had become criminal for her to have thought of him; but she meant her family, whose conduct, she was sensible, would be censured; and she could not divest herself of natural affection, though they had made her a sacrifice for what would now prove their ruin." You, dear madam, who always think so rightly, have no need of such a scene to make you reflect how trifling are all our worldly pursuits; that every hour of our lives tells us how frail and frivolous are our joys; and it should comfort us, under all disappointments, to think, that nothing in this world is of long duration." . . .

We are too much interested in the history of this unfortunate Princess, not to wish we had been acquainted with her farther destiny. The history of the Empress-Dowager Eudoxia is also so curious, that we cannot resist the temptation of inserting it; but must reserve it for another month.

* Princess Anne, afterwards regent, mentioned above.

62. *The Irish Guardian; a pathetic Story. By a Lady. 4 vols. 8vo. 12s.* Johnson.

THE principal scene of this novel lies in the north of Ireland, a country with which the author seems well acquainted, by the several descriptions occasionally inserted. It consists of a series of letters, in the manner of Mr. Richardson, and, in his manner also, is both moral, and entertaining. But, not to forestal or anticipate the reader's pleasure, by unravelling the plot, we shall only give the portraits of some of the principal performers, as drawn by Miss Sophia Nesbitt, in a letter to her cousin at Dublin, dated from Lady P—'s, near Strangford, on her return from a masked ball at Mr. Clements's, a nephew of Lady P—.

"*To Miss Nesbitt, Dublin.*

"*Brandon castle, July* 31.

"It is impossible, my dear Julia, you can have assemblies so brilliant, even in the capital, as ours of last evening.

"We alighted at Mr. Clements's about seven. Lady P— wore a crimson domino, Conyers made a noble Apollo, and I was no despicable Vestal; my habit, being of silver gauze, was dazling, and engaged attention.

"To my great satisfaction we were almost the first of the company; I there-

therefore took a seat opposite the door, that I might have the opportunity of seeing distinctly every person who entered.

"You may remember my chief pleasure in public is to observe faces, and mark characters. I am a lover of human nature, and delight in tracing her through all her disguises; perfectly free from the dominion of passion, my mind was at liberty to seek an object worthy its regard.—

"Seated, as I mentioned, so advantageously for observation, I eagerly regarded every one, and searched diligently for souls.

"Most of the habits were elegantly fancied, and there were many pleasing forms, less disguised by finery, than I have sometimes seen. I was convinced, upon this occasion, how much more charming women would be, if taste instead of fashion, were the rule for dress.

"At length a group of figures appeared, which fixed me, and attracted the notice of the whole assembly.

"It consisted of a Minerva, a Venus, with her little attendant Cupid, a Diana, a Mars, an Apollo, and a Mercury, of which I shall attempt a description for your amusement, beginning, though a little out of due order, with Madam Venus.

"She is taller than the generality of women, and has a shape delicately slender, which her habit was calculated to shew to great advantage. It was a sight robe of silver tissue, which came down to the wrist, but left the neck uncovered. Her waist was bound by a girdle, and carelessly, from her left shoulder, flowed a loose train of considerable length, which gave an elegance to her figure, that conveyed a lively idea of the goddess she represented.

"Her hair, which is a fine auburne, and very long, hung negligently down her back, and her head was crowned with roses. Her eyes are large, and rather dark; her face nearly an oval; she has a fine natural bloom, and a skin beautifully clear; but she wants a mind to animate this lovely form.

"Thus much I do acknowledge, that she is a fine woman, if colour and proportion alone can make one; for she is entirely destitute of sentiment.

"Minerva wore a loose habit of celestial blue; her helmet was ornamented with jewels, as were also her shield and spear. She is a genteel graceful girl, with a plain but sensible countenance.

"Diana, who looked indeed like a divinity, was in pale green, starred with silver—a close jacket discovered one of the finest forms of nature. Her neck and arms, of the most polished white, were uncovered, to convince us nothing could exceed them.

"Fastened to her girdle on the right side, by a crescent of brilliants, was a loose silver net, which being tied in a knot over the left knee, had a very pleasing effect. She carried a bow in her hand, and a quiver of arrows in a belt, looped to her right shoulder.

"Her hair, a fine brown, was turned up, and carelessly fastened on the left side of her head by a crescent of brilliants likewise.

"Her face is an assemblage of perfections. Her eyes sparkle with soft intelligence, and are expressive of the finest feelings of humanity. She looks as if her heart were fraught with benevolence, and, I dare affirm, never said an ill-natured thing in her life. Her mouth is exactly like those of Guido, and about her nose there is an expression of delicacy which I cannot describe. Her complection is beautiful; she moves with inimitable grace, yet seems entirely insensible of her own merit, and is totally inattentive to her charming self.

"Mars is about fifty, has a good person, but a countenance not expressive of a good heart; I do not like him.

"Mercury is a fine formed man, has an oval face, good eyes, and a pleasing complection. His hair, of the lightest brown, curls in natural ringlets, and hangs negligently down his back.

"This gentleman, it seems, is a general favourite of the ladies; As soon as I knew it, I determined not to gratify his vanity by any particular attention.

"The Apollo is not particularly striking; Nature has cast him in a common mould. He is tall, but without the grace necessary to make height pleasing; his face is plain without significance, nor is there any thing in his manner to compensate the want of personal attraction. According to the rules of physiognomy, this gentleman cannot have an elegant mind, but he may possess a good understanding, and a good temper. Yet he played charmingly on the guitar, and accompanied it with his voice, by which I judge he loves the fine arts, and may perhaps be an exception to this rule.

"You

"You must be impatient to know the name of this singular family; it is Fitzbarnard. They are lately come from Dublin to Eden-vale, which they have hired for their residence.

"The Mars is uncle to the Venus and Apollo. The Mercury is an English gentleman of good fortune, named Hunter, first cousin by the mother's side to the younger Fitzbarnards. Miss Sabina Bruce, the Diana, is a ward of Mr. Fitzbarnard, senior; she has a good fortune, and her parents are dead. Minerva is a Miss Fontjoy, of Dublin, an acquaintance of Miss Bruce. Mr. Clements, who was himself a Jupiter, introduced his celestial friends by name to the mortals assembled, for they were as total strangers as if they had that moment dropt from the clouds. By this piece of *politesse*, our curiosity was satisfied, and they had a charming opportunity of displaying their talents.

"Venus immediately convinced us she had mistaken her sort, when she determined to appear as a divinity, for she was lamentably unequal to the task.

"Conyers, emulous of pleasing this celebrated deity, soon after her introduction, dropt on one knee at her feet, and spoke as follows:

"Goddess of beauty, it is with peculiar pleasure I see you on earth. The company here assembled are a chosen set of its inhabitants, and capable of relishing your most delicate observations, of which I hope you will be lavish for their improvement."

"During this pretty speech absolute silence prevailed; we all impatiently expected the answer, but were terribly disappointed when we heard it.

"You are *perdigious* civil, but I *sha'n't* talk much, for that does not become young ladies.—I came here to dance, and I am sure you mean to make a jest of me."

"Diana's face was like scarlet at the folly of her companion, and Conyers's amazement kept him still in the same submissive posture; which Minerva observing, took him gracefully by the arm, and desired him to rise, and inform her what progress the arts had made in this part of Europe, "for, I perceive, you know more of the world than we, who alighted from the *region of the sun* within this hour."

"So happy a turn gave relief to all parties. In obedience to her commands, he rose and acquainted her, they never flourished more in any age or nation than at present in England and France.

"You remember, goddess, Athens and Rome in their splendor—such are now London and Paris. The arts are brought to the greatest perfection in these cities: poets, painters, musicians abound; but Luxury is beginning to spread her baneful influence, and, I fear, will hasten them to an horrible crisis."

'She, alas! has been the ruin of all states from the beginning: but tell me, Apollo, what is the prevailing taste respecting literature in these celebrated cities? They have historians, doubtless, philosophers, divines, and sentimental writers; for a people so improved must have nearly exhausted every subject. In what way do they principally excel?'

"That, even I am unable to determine. There are good writers of all denominations, but the historians are most honoured, and most liberally rewarded.

"True philosophers are scarce. Many have written on divinity, but of sentimental writers the number is not large."

'From this account I gather, that the inhabitants of these famous cities are more anxious to discover what their fellow mortals were doing ages ago, than to subdue their passions, or prepare their minds for their entrance into Elysium.

'Do they pay no attention to the future? What notions have they of that part of their existence which succeeds their dissolution?'

"They seldom suffer such *dismal* thoughts to obtrude—the present engages their attention. They live in a round of noise, which they call dissipation, and seem to expect eternal happiness will attend their continual abuse of laws, moral and divine."

'That is a most unhappy infatuation; but do you think it without remedy? Were I to dwell below, in order gently to admonish—to remind—I might, I think, deliver them from this error.'

"Charming divinity, you are mistaken: for had Wisdom, in a female form, been able to effect a reformation, the world would long since have been reformed.

"In England it is generally suspected

"pected you have resided, changing "your appearance only, for some "years. The characters and man-"ners of Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Carter, "Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. "Griffith, Mrs. Brooke, and some "other ladies, have given just cause "for these suspicions.

"There never were in Britain so "many amiable female writers as at "present: which I attribute to the "great improvement made within the "last century, respecting their educa-"tion,—the advantages they derive "from circulating more in the world "than was formerly the custom, and "the very improved state of literature "in general.

"These lines are all sentimental—"have all supported the cause of vir-"tue, and, I hope, numbers have "benefited by their labours; though "the generality are still, and I fear "will ever be unconvinced.

"Thus discouraged, my dear Apollo, I give up all thoughts of remaining on this planet; if you will accompany me to Jupiter, I think I shall be sufficiently blessed, and want no other society for these thousand years. You seem to have laid in mental stores for a much longer period.

"I sincerely declare, there is no-"thing I desire so earnestly as your "society; but at present I have charge "of a Vestal, whose mortality will be "an insurmountable obstacle to her "flight: and I cannot, consistently "with my sacred honour, leave her "behind; because I have promised "to protect her, so long as her con-"duct is irreproachable."

"During this conversation, Conyers and I were walking with this attractive group; and though I did not lose a word, I was particularly attentive to Miss Bruce, who seemed to relish every sentiment in the highest degree.

"I did not expect, charming Vestal," said she, "to have been so "entertained in this place. It is not "common, indeed, to meet the celes-"tials below, nor would Apollo have "had the opportunity of displaying "his knowledge to so much advan-"tage, without the assistance of Mi-"nerva. The goddess reluctantly "consented to make one of our par-"ty, but I believe she will ever have "cause to rejoice in her complaisance.

"I feel a very particular partiality "for you, my dear Vestal, and shall "be extremely happy to inspire you in "return, as your simplicity seems to "promise a great deal of sincerity. "I am little acquainted with the man-"ners of this world, having never "appeared in it but once before—you "can doubtless give me some infor-"mation.

"The accounts I have heard are not "very favourable, but perhaps they "are erroneous—those from whom I "heard them might be prejudiced. "Is chastity an uncommon virtue, or "on earth?"

"This address, my dear Julia, from a lovely girl, whose soul seemed formed for friendship, gave me inexpressible pleasure.

"I answered—'Our partiality is 'mutual; and I will willingly give 'you all the intelligence my scanty 'knowledge will admit of; but I be-'lieve your divinity has no occasion 'for my information on a subject 'which is your professed glory.

"'It is true, I am thus habited, be-'cause I admire that virtue above all 'others; the natural turn of my mind 'disposes me to admire it, and I was 'educated in a convent. This, as I 'observed before, is my second adven-'ture in the world—I never was in 'public, except once, but at prayer, 'and really I am confused, and afraid 'of giving offence by my ignorance.'

"If you act according to the sug-"gestions of your own enlightened "mind, it is impossible; and I desire "you will keep your mind calm, for "the honour of chastity." On this hint, with inimitable grace, she resumed her dignity, and repeated the question, "Was it uncommon upon "earth?"

"The virtues, Dirna, are too se-"dom cherished in the human heart. "Our disordered passions often urge us "to evil, and to combat them is a "work Nature cannot endure,—it is "really painful, and requires our ut-"most exertion; most mortals, there-"fore, give it up, and are governed "by these bad masters; chastity is as "much in practice, I believe, as hon-"ility or benevolence.

"We were interrupted, just as I had finished this sentence, by Mr. Clements, who called to order, and desired the company to join in a dance.

"Mr. Henry Fitzbarnard, the Apollo, led up Miss Bruce; Mr. Hunter, the handsome Mercury, danced with Miss Fontjoy. The amiable Captain

Captain F—, habited as an Indian chief, requested the hand of Madam Venus. Mr. Clements, a Jupiter, had his intended lady, in the character of Juno, for a partner; your Vestal, her Conyers, &c. &c.

"It would be endless to give a detail of the whole, for there were near two hundred persons present, and very few dominos. Every thing was conducted with the utmost ease and politeness, and we did not part till day-light."

Having thus introduced our readers to the principal figures, and also to the manner of the writer, we shall leave them to improve the acquaintance, which they will find well worth cultivating.

63. *Two Discourses on the Nature of religious Zeal. Delivered at an Archidiaconal Visitation at* Newport-Pagnell, April 27, 1774. *By* J. Briggs, *M.A. Rector of* Calverton, Bucks. 1*s.* Payne.

IN these discourses the author takes occasion to detect some mistakes or misrepresentations of Mr. Hume, 1. in ascribing the *rise* of the civil wars in this kingdom in the last century to the operation of *religious zeal*, in its lowest state of degradation, for trifling ceremonies, "the use of the surplice, the ring in marriage, the sign of the cross in baptism*;" whereas it is most certain, that "these wars *did not* take their rise from a zeal for those or for any other ceremonies, but from a zeal for the interests of *civil liberty*, unconnected with the cause of religion; which did not, till some time after, come to be blended with them." And, 2. in establishing it as "almost a general rule, that, in all religions, except the true, the zeal that induces any man to *suffer* martyrdom, would also make him willing to *inflict* it on all those who differ from him †;" a general rule, which, our author observes in a note, "is inferred from a single instance, (that of one Philpot, who, in the heat of dispute, spit in an Arian's face, and afterwards, being a protestant, was burnt in Smithfield), wherein it is taken for granted, that one who suffers what he *cannot avoid suffering*, suffers by his *own choice*; that a breach of *good manners* (for he represents it as no more) implies the worst of *crimes*; and that *spitting* in an adversary's face, is little less than *roasting him alive*."

"As to the reserve in favour of the *true* religion, in which, it seems, it is possible for a man to suffer martyrdom, without wishing to inflict it on all who differ from him; it will not amount to much with any person at all acquainted with Mr. Hume's sentiments of religion, as they appear in his writings. At all events, it belongs to those alone to thank him for the exception, that have the benefit of it. A Catholic, a Mahometan, or a Heathen, has, at least, a chance that *his* religion may come under the denomination of the *true*; from which piece of good fortune Mr. Hume expressly excludes the established religion of his country. For it was the martyrdom of a protestant, and his supposed willingness to have inflicted the same punishment on all who differed from him, with which Mr. Hume introduces, on which he forms, and to which he applies, his general rule."

The preacher then shews the essentials of a true Christian zeal, and the necessity of good works to salvation, in opposition to the Methodists; exposes that false and depraved zeal which tends to the destruction of Christianity; and proves, on their own principles and professions, that the zeal of infidels in disseminating the seeds of irreligion is absurd, unnatural, and criminal. In particular, he judges Lord Bolingbroke *out of his own mouth* for directing the publication of writings, the tenor of which in an unguarded moment he himself has condemned as "loosening the bands of society, and taking, at least, one curb out of the mouth of that wild beast man, when it were well if he were checked by half a score others ‡."

64. *The Antiquarian Repertory. No I. II. and III. 4to. Published monthly,* 1*s.* 6*d. each.* Blyth.

EACH of the numbers of this very useful and curious collection is proposed to contain three quarto copper-plates, one of which is intended to give some striking prospect, another a public edifice, or view of some nobleman or gentleman's seat, piece of antiquity, or English portrait; and the

* Hume's History, Vol. VI. p. 389, 390. edit. quart. 1773.

† Ibid. Vol. IV. p. 413.

‡ Lord Bolingbroke in Swift's Works published by Hawkesworth, Vol. II. p. 200, 201. octavo edit. 1767.

third

third is appropriated to miscellaneous antiquities, as ancient monuments, tents, crosses, arms, utensils, coins, and medals, engraved from original pictures and drawings, never before published, with an historical description, or illustration, of each.

The plates already given are, in No. I. and II. "A view of the temporary bridge at Blackfriars; A picturesque print of Bolton-Hall in Yorkshire; A plate of miscellaneous antiquity; An engraving of Ely-House in Holborn; A view of Westminster-abbey; and some curious brass plates in Walton church upon Thames:" and in No. III. "Views of Bothwell castle in Scotland, and of the old lodge in Bushy-park; and a collection of capitals of Saxon architecture in the French church at Canterbury;" with several fugitive and independent antiquarian dissertations, for which part of this work is appropriated as a foundling-hospital.

As a specimen we shall add the "account of the brass plates at Walton;" first observing that they contain two engravings of a man beheading a stag, and stabbing it in the neck with his sword, and also the figures of a man and his wife and eleven children in the act of praying, with the following inscription beneath their feet, in the ancient black letter:

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Selwyn, gent. keeper of her Majesties park of Oxlands under the Right Honourable Chr. Howard, Ld. Admyral of England, his good lord and master, who had issue by Susan his wyfe x sunes and vi daughters, all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the 27th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1587."

"The several plates of which this monument consists, are preserved in the chancel of the church of Walton upon Thames, in the county of Surrey, where they are nailed up against the south wall: that they once were laid over a gravestone is evident, but in what part of the church is not known, neither at what time, or on what occasion, they were taken up: they were, however, for a long time loose, and kept in the vestry.

"The traditionary history of it, communicated many years ago, by an old sexton, the Cicerone of the place, is this: "John Selwyn, the person here represented, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, of all which he exhibited specimens before Queen Elizabeth, at a grand stag-hunt in Oxlands park (of which he was under-keeper), where attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chase, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag (both running at that time with their utmost speed), and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it in his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument; and he is, accordingly, there portrayed in the act of stabbing the beast.

"An extraordinary circumstance occurs in this plate, which has given rise to various conjectures.

"The representation of the story here related is engraved on both sides of the same plate; in one, Selwyn appears with a hat on his head, and in the other, he is bare headed, but with spurs on, a circumstance wanting in the former. From this double representation some have thought he performed this feat more than once; others with more probability attribute it to the first engraving not having been approved of by the family, as deficient either in likeness or some other circumstance, therefore a second might be done; and, to save the expence of a fresh plate, was executed on the back of the former, which opinion receives some confirmation from the four holes seen at the four corners of the plate, by which it was immediately fastened down, so that only one side could be viewed. In this drawing both sides of the plate are shewn. The bugle-horn, the insignia of his office, is apparent in both figures."

It is remarkable that the plate here given resembles the original in this circumstance as well as in others, viz. that of being re-engraved; as the execution of it in No. II. not being satisfactory, it was engraved again, and given gratis in No. III.

The above article being signed "F. G." we shrewdly suspect it (as well as some others) to have been communicated by that excellent antiquary and draughtsman, Captain Francis Grose: and, if so, that alone would recommend the work.

We beg leave to add, that, some years ago, while these plates were

loose, an artist having desired to borrow them of the churchwarden, in order to make a drawing of them, received the following answer, which, as a modern curiosity, may vie with the antique:

"Sir, I am sorry I can't be *agreeable* to what you *ax* me to do; but, by the *canonicull* laws, nobody must not *persume* to let nothing out of the church, particularly the sacred utensils, under pain of blasphemy! therefore can't let you have the brass tombstone you desire, but you are welcome to come into the church, and draw it as much as you please. I am, &c."

We need not say that many of these views are excellently drawn, when we mention the names of Mess. Sandbys and Marlow as the draughtsmen.

45. The Country Justice, a Poem, Part II. 4to. 1s. 6d. Becket.

FOR an account of the First Part of this poem, see Vol. XLIV. p. 430. The author, with the same pathetic elegance, here treats on "the protection of the poor," and has pointed out, with great energy and well placed satire, the evils that result from a deserted country and overgrown metropolis. For instance:

"Foregone the social, hospitable days,
When wide villas echoed with their owner's praise,
Of all that *ancient consequence* bereft,
What has the *modern man of fashion* left?
"Does he, perchance, to rural scenes repair,
And waste his sweetness on the essence d air?
Ah! gently lave the feeble frame he brings,
Ye scouring seas! and ye sulphureous springs!
"And thou, Brighthelmstone, where no cits annoy,
(All borne to Margate, in the Margate boy)
Where, if the hasty creditor advance,
Lies the light skiff, and ever-bailing France,
Do thou defend him in the dog-days suns!
Secure in winter from the rage of duns!
"While the grim catchpole, the grim porter, swear,
One that he is, and one he is not there,
The tortur'd usurer, as he passes by,
Eyes the Venetian blinds, and heaves a sigh.
"O, from each idle Folly ever took,
Blood! Macaroni! Cicisbeo! or Rook!
From each low passion, from each low resort,
The thieving alley, nay, the righteous court,
From *Bertin's*, *Almack's*, *Arthur's*, and the rest,
Where *Jedah's* ferrets earth with Charles unblest!—
From these, and all the garbage of the great,
At Honour's, Freedom's, Virtue's call,—retreat."

The dedication, which is equally moral and poetical, must not be forgotten.

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The ROSE HUMBLED.

I GRANT thee, most delicious Rose,
Profusely gay thy beauty glows;
To thee the flow'rets of the field,
Most sov'reign Rose, their homage yield;
Such are, I grant, thy fragrant gales
As *Mira's* balmy lip exhales:—
—Yet boast not, till, like her, thou bear
Thy bloom, and sweetness, all the year!

PARODY *on the celebrated Fragment of* SAPPHO *to* LESBIA.

The English translation runs "Blest as th' immortal Gods is he," &c.

On a SCOLD.

I.

CURS'T as the Evil One is he,
Th' unhappy wretch, who's tied to thee;
Who sees and hears thee wildly rage,
Whilst nought thy fury can assuage.

II.

'Tis this deprives my soul of rest,
This raises horrors in my breast;
For whilst I hear, in anguish lost,
My courage fails, my voice is lost.

III.

My hair's erect, and chilling dread
O'er all my vital frame is spread;
My scared eye-balls shun the sight,
Deaf are my ears with dire affright;

IV.

My trembling limbs cold sweats bedew,
Terrific fears my blood subdue;
Dreading, at last, a longer stay,
I rise, take breath,—and run away.

W. L.

On seeing a Pavement worn by the Falling of Water from a Pump at Oxford.

DROPPING upon this stony floor,
How hath the water the smooth marble wore!
Of industry th' effect is so,
Sure are its wages, tho' the payment slow.
'Twas this bade Egypt's wonders rise,
And crown'd their heads with the cerulean skies:
To ancient Greece this could create
A name more lasting than her awful state.
For ever fresh, for this, O Rome,
Thy praises o'er thy rev'rend ruins bloom.
As long as Spring shall charm the eye,
In flow'ry gardens bright papilios fly,
As long as commerce wealth shall give,
For this, Britannia, shall thy honours live.
Let sloth, avaunt to fordid lands,
Where gloomy tyrants reign o'er barren sands;
While Albion's sons ne'er load her train,
But ply the decent arts, or plough the main.
Go, ask of yonder murm'ring bee,
That gath'ring sweets from various flow'rs, you see;
Taught by that patriot of the hive,
You'll own 'tis industry makes nations thrive.

On the FIFTH *of* NOVEMBER.

An ODE.

I.

'TWAS in November—when, wide o'er each plain,
Winter, grim Pow'r, begins his sullen reign—
When gath'ring tempests blacken in the sky—
Then VAUX*, his soul stained with a blacker dye,
Forth issued from his secret cell,
Grasping a torch, the gift of Hell,
Intent to bury in one common tomb
Our faith, our freedom—victims both to Rome!
Whilst all around his head,
Forbidding mortal sight,
The Pow'rs of Darkness spread
The thickest gloom of night!—
In vain!—th' Almighty's piercing eyes,
Which look thro' all things at a single view,
Saw, and dispers'd the gloom; the shades withdrew—
The murd'rer starts appall'd! is caught, is doom'd!—he dies!

II.

O VAUX! if by a bigot's fiery zeal
Inflam'd (for who thy motives can reveal!)
In bold defiance of all right, all laws,
Thou fell'st a martyr to so vile a cause,
May'st thou continue,—what thou wish'd to be,—
The boast of impious miscreants worse than thee!—
But if, like him of Greece, whose torch profane
Laid low in dust Diana's hallow'd fane,
Thou only wish'd thy name secure to stand
Beyond the reach of Time's wide-wasting hand,
High, as thy will, exalted be thy name,
And be, like cursed Judas, "damn'd to fame."

III.

—Yet let me pause;—"Dark, close, and intricate,
"Puzzled with mazes are the ways of Fate:—
Man strives in vain to find which way they tend,
"Or where the regular confusions end!"
Perhaps, their faith but *half-reform'd*, our sires,
Slack'ning the fervor of their zealous fires,
Call'd down from Heav'n this warning hint, at last,
To urge their speed, and wing their pious haste.—
Perhaps this harmless stroke was aim'd by Fate
Towards Popish crimes anew to edge their hate.
Perhaps, O VAUX,—nor impious sure the thought!—
From thy vile soul, with blackest darkness fraught,
The Highest deign'd that heav'nly light to raise,
Which guides our footsteps thro' the paths of peace!—
—Thus from the darksome womb of ancient Night
God said, Let Day arise;—and all was Light!

E.

* The incendiary, who was fixed upon to set fire to the train. See the Histories of England, under the reign of James I.

PRO-

PROLOGUE *to the revived Comedy called* EASTWARD HOE.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

IN Charles the Second's gay and wanton days,
When Love and wit, and gentlemen wrote plays,
A cuckold's name was term'd a country put,
And the grave City was a fleeting butt.
Bo-peep, like oxen, honest Knights were led,
To shew, in droves, huge antlers on their head.
Gallants, in quest of game, cried *Eastward Hoe*,
And all sprung puss within the sound of Bow;
While ev'ry prentice in the galleries chuckled
As London alderman dubb'd London cuckold.
But now the times are chang'd, and chang'd the jest;
For horns, some say, I prout nobly in the West.
The contrain 'mongst horn'd cattle spreads so far,
It rages on each side of Temple-Bar.
The modish alderman o'erleaps his ward,
And the gay cit plants horns upon my Lord;
While beaux, whose wives of fair reputed,
Are dupes full-blown, or cuckolds in the bud.
Artists, who furnish'd pictures for the stage
In good Queen Bess's memorable age,
With a just pencil city portraits drew,
Mark'd ev'ry vice, and mark'd each vice to view;
The city madam's vanities display'd,
Pain'd fond gains, but drew the tricks of trade:
Artists like these (old Ben the chief!) to-night
Bring idleness and industry to light.
Their sketch, by time perhaps impair'd too much,
A female hand has ventur'd to retouch.
Hence too our Hogarth drew, nor scorn'd to glean
The comic stubble of the moral scene;
Hence Fellow-Prentices he brought to life,
And shew'd their manners, and their fate, at strife;
Shew'd to what ends both good and evil stretch—
To honour one, and t'other to Jack Ketch;
Turn'd ridicule 'gainst folly, fraud, and pride,
And fought with Humour's lance on Virtue's side.
Such be henceforth each comic artist's aim,
Poets or painters, be their drift the same!
Such are the lessons which to-night we read;
And may next sessions prove that we succeed.

PROLOGUE *to the Comedy of* BON TON.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

FASHION in ev'ry thing bears sov'reign sway,
And words and perriwigs have both their day:
Lords have their purlieus too, are modish each
In stated districts, wigs as well as speech.
The Tyburn scratch, thick club, and *Temple* tye,
The parson's feather-top, frizz'd broad and high!
The coachman's cauliflow'r, built tiers on tiers!
Differ not more from bags and brigadiers,
Than great St. George's or St. James's styles
From the broad dialect of Broad St. Giles.
What is *Bon Ton?*—Oh, dame, cries a Buck,
Half drunk—ask me, my dear, and you're in luck!
Bon Ton is to swear, break windows, beat the watch,
Pick up a wench, drink healths, and roar a catch;
Keep it up, keep it up! (—me) take your swing!
Bon Ton is *fine*, my boy; Bon Ton's *the thing!*
Ah! I loves Life, and all the joys it yields—
Says Madam Fusbock, warm from Spitalfields.
Bon Ton is the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday,
And riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday!
'Tis drinking tea, on sooner saucerbons,
At Bagnigge-Wells, with chint and gilt spoons!
'Tis laying by our stuffs, and cloaks, and petticoats,
To dance *cow-tillions*, all in silks and sattins!
Vulgar! cries Miss. Observe, in higher life,
The feather'd spinster, and thrice-feather'd wife!
The Ca-u-a's *Bon Ton*. *Bon Ton's* a constant round
Of rout, *festino*, ball, and masquerade!
'Tis plays and puppet-shews; 'tis something new;
'Tis losing thousands ev'ry night at Lu!
Nature it thwarts, and operatists all reason;
'Tis stiff French days, and fruit when out of season!
A rose, when half a guinea is the price;
A set of bags, scarce bigger than six mice;
To visit friends, you never will no fee;
Marriage 'twixt those, who never can agree;
Old dowagers, dead, painted, patch'd, and curl'd;
This is *Bon Ton*, and this we call *the world!*
True, says my Lord; and thou, my only son,
Whate'er your faults, ne'er sin against *Bon Ton!*
Who calls for learning at a public school,
And digs for Greek and Latin, is a fool.
French, French, my boy's the thing! *jaser!* prate, chatter!
Trim be the mode, whip-syllabub the matter!
Walk like a Frenchman! for on English pegs
Moves native awkwardness with gous left leg;
Of country friendship form a French rous league;
Seduce mens daughters, with their wives intrigue;
In fighty semicircles round your nails;
Keep your teeth clean—and grin, if small talk fails—
But never *laugh*, whatever joke prevails!
Nothing but nonsense ever gives laughter birth,
That vulgar way the vulgar shew their mirth.
Laughter's a rude convulsive sense, that jostles,
Disturbs the cockles, and distorts the muscles.
Hearts may be black, but all should wear clean faces;
The Graces, boy! The Graces, Graces, Graces!
Such is *Bon Ton!* and walk this city thro'
In building, scribbling, fighting, and virtu,
And various other shapes, I'll shew to view.
To-night, our Bayes, with bold, but careless strokes,
Hits off a sketch or two, like Darly's prints.
Should connoisseurs allow his rough draughts strike 'em,
'Twill be *Bon Ton* to see 'em, and to like 'em.

* The lines between crotchets are omitted at the Theatre.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 496.

THE Ports of America being all shut up, there is now no channel of intelligence open from that Continent but by Government dispatches. By them we learn, that, in the beginning of September the rebels, who had surprized the post of Ticonderoga, and had before made incursions into the Province of Quebec, again invaded that country with a body of 2000 men, and proceeded to St. John's upon Richelieu river, but were repulsed and driven back to the Isle aux Noix, by a party of Indians, who were assembled in the neighbourhood of St. John's; but the rebels having made peace with the Indians, they afterwards penetrated farther into the country; and, not being opposed by the inhabitants, were scattered about in parties throughout the district which lies between Richelieu river and the road leading from St. John's to La Prairie.

On the 18th of September, a body of the rebels, consisting of about 200, was attacked and defeated by a detachment from the Fort at St. John's, of half that number, consisting of some troops and Canadian gentlemen, who served as volunteers, and who suffered very little loss.

In the night of the 25th of September, a party of the rebels having crossed over the river St. Lawrence, from Longeuil to Long Point, in the Island of Montreal, with an intention to surprize and plunder that town, the inhabitants, joined by a few troops, and commanded by Major Campbell, sallied out and met them about two miles from the town; when, after a pretty smart engagement, the rebels were defeated and fled, with the loss of about fifteen or sixteen killed, and between thirty and forty made prisoners; among the latter was one Ethan Allen, styling himself Colonel, and who commanded the party.

In this action Major Carden, heretofore an officer of the royal American regiment, was mortally wounded, and died soon after. Mr. Alexander Paterson, a merchant of Montreal, was also dangerously wounded, and four or five soldiers and Canadians were killed and wounded.

It is further said that the rebels have sent circular letters to some of the parishes on the south shore, threatening them with military execution if they did not send to their camp fifty men each, completely armed, with four days provisions, at their own expence. To these they have returned a spirited and indignant answer, and are preparing to arm and join the King's troops.

The chief force of the Provincials in that quarter seems to be directed against Montreal; but with what design cannot easily be comprehended. If to raise a civil war in Canada, in order to find employment for the King's troops in that Province, and to prevent their falling upon the back settlements, they are by far too weak to effect their purpose. The inhabitants of a country, though discontented, are slow to declare themselves till they are certain of being powerfully supported. On the other hand, should the Provincials, finding themselves disappointed, instead of protectors, become plunderers, they will by this measure incense the Canadians, who otherwise might have remained quiet, to take up arms against them, and with their Indian friends to fall upon them on their weakest side. In either case, this invasion can be attended with no good consequences to the cause in which they are embarked. If the Provincials mean only to maintain their constitutional liberties, they should act upon the defensive. Neither conquest nor plunder should be their object. A firmness in maintaining what they think their just claims should mark their conduct. The rights of Englishmen cannot be denied them; nor can they avail themselves of these rights without a due submission to the parent state. The so much desired reconciliation is not so difficult a task to accomplish as people in general apprehend. The supremacy of the British legislature is sufficiently acknowledged in the very act of recognizing the rights contended for; and the conditions on which the Provincials can hold, and ever could or did hold, their rights, mark their dependance on Great Britain: What need therefore of an act to declare that, which every grant they boast of, every right they claim, makes manifest to all the world.

As British subjects they can claim nothing of right but what they hold of the British legislature; but what the British legislature has thought fit to grant as the fundamental principles of their constitution, let not the British legislature wantonly take away. Let not the British legislature, like children, give that to day, which they want to take back to-morrow.

If the Americans contend for any thing, and if they know what is worth contending for, it is, A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION. It is to hold that which their ancestors acquired for them, and which has been confirmed to them by long continued usage. If they contend for more, it is a just reason why they should be constrained to accept of less; but if they keep within the just bounds of their fundamental grants, justice requires that they should be permitted to enjoy them.

Contentions

Contentions of this kind, which depend on written agreements and prescriptive tenure, may, surely, if the parties mean fairly, be discussed and determined without bloodshed. If, upon examination, it should appear, that the Colonists have exceeded the powers originally granted them, and that by so doing they have enriched themselves at the expence of the Mother-Country, how easy will it be to point this out, and how reasonable to insist on compensation! On the contrary, should it be discovered that the legislature have, by any inadvertent acts, bore hard upon the rights of the Colonists, with what ease may those acts be repealed, and every part of the original agreement restored to its true meaning! In this disquisition, should it appear, as undoubtedly it will, that the circumstances of things are greatly changed; that, by long enjoyment of peace and protection, by a total exemption from the burden of those incumbrances to which the parent state is subject, the Colonies have arrived at strength and opulence, and increased in numbers and improved in arts; that, at the same time, Great-Britain, by an accumulation of expences in supporting her dignity, maintaining great fleets and armies for the defence and protection of her several dependencies, for the maintenance of her wars, and the glory of her arms, has involved herself deeply in debt, and subjected her people to great and heavy taxes; there is no doubt but that, on these considerations, her friendly Colonies will readily contribute their just proportion of a revenue to enable his Majesty to maintain the splendor of his Crown, and to make suitable provision for his numerous royal family.

Surely, as nothing can be more reasonable, so nothing can admit of less dispute. It would be unjust to suspect the Colonies of want of generosity to their Sovereign, or of want of gratitude to their benefactors. But there is a great difference between extorting money by force from a people, and obtaining it by duty; between receiving it as a free gift, and demanding it as an absolute right.

I know it will be said, Must Great-Britain submit to enter into discussions of this kind with her refractory Colonies? Must she humble herself to receive as bounty, what she can compel as a right? And must she acknowledge herself in the wrong, and give her rebellious subjects the satisfaction of triumphing over her deliberations, because there are men among them who dispute her claims?—To this I answer; that wherever there is a compact, it can be no degradation to examine strictly into the terms of that compact. In a contest between the tenant and steward of the first Duke of the land, it surely would be no diminution of his Grace's dignity to submit the merits of the case to an impartial examination; nor would it be an impeachment of his Grace's honour, should his tenant's just right prevail over the unjust oppressions of his steward.

On the contrary, should his Grace, on hearing his steward's representation of the case, take fire, and hastily order his tenant to be ejected, his lease cancelled, and his buildings erected on the validity of his original lease, to be razed, Would not the injustice and iniquity of such a proceeding strike all his neighbours and tenants with dread! Surely, there could not exist in a land of liberty a man who would applaud so violent a proceeding, or justify his Grace's magnanimity in sacrificing his tenant to his resentment, for no other reason but because he had had fortitude enough to oppose the extortions of his steward, and had refused to pay an extra rent demanded of him, not of right, but because he was able to pay it; not on account of any breach of covenant, but because he had been fortunate enough by improving his farm to thrive upon its produce! The steward, it is possible, might urge, that his Grace had lately supported a very expensive law-suit for the sole benefit of his tenant; that he had ejected on his account a very troublesome neighbour, who was continually intermeddling upon his premises; that a very considerable portion of land had been added to the farm since the first agreement; and that therefore the demand he had made was founded on the most rigid justice.

Admitting this to be the fact, though perhaps his Grace's interest was the ultimate end of the suit, yet the violent proceeding of the Duke can never be justified without a previous examination. The quantum expended in the suit should first have been fairly computed, and next the increased value of the farm consequent thereupon; and, lastly, the proportion which, as there subsisted no express condition to oblige the tenant to pay, it might be thought reasonable for him to offer by way of free gift.

Had this method been taken, and the tenant, because rustic, had refused to listen to terms of accommodation, or to submit his cause to the impartial determination of his honest neighbours, there might then have been some pretence for bringing him upon him by mere dint of power. But, to make an unprecedented demand first, and then to pursue the idea with unremitting violence, to admit of no alternative, but either to submit, or resign the original covenant in fairly, such a procedure is no man can justly, nor any man submit to who had the means of litigation within his power.

If, therefore, in private life, an instance, such as this, cannot be read without compunction,

punction, with how much greater force must it strike the imagination when applied to a whole people! When the rights and franchises of the whole American continent are in question, should not the first step be to enquire dispassionately into the grants that have been made by the King, and confirmed by Parliament, to the several Colonies respectively, to trace their operation from the beginning, in order to discover their true meaning, and how they have been understood, and to settle and confirm them according to their fair and genuine import. This done, what more remains but to compare the situation of the Americans under this just and equitable regulation with that of the Mother-Country, and to place both as nearly upon a footing as the nature of their respective governments will admit. In tracing the rise and progress of the British government, if it should be found that the Customs and Post-Office were, from their beginning, royal appendages, and appropriated to the maintenance of the King's houshold, and as a provision for a part of the royal family, what more reasonable than that the like revenues, wherever rising within the K's dominions, should be applied to the like purposes.

This addition to the Civil List would undoubtedly prevent those annual applications to Parliament which are so reluctant to Majesty, and so mortifying to ministers; and by this the nation would be eased of a very considerable load.

On the other hand, the Americans would reap a proportionable advantage by the encouragement given to their trade, and the facility of commercial intercourse established among them, in order to increase the revenues arising both from the Customs and the Post-Office.

It were needless to enumerate the advantages that would result from such a friendly accommodation. By a line might be drawn between internal and external taxation; between the powers of legislation in England and in America, in which the one could at no time clash with the other, and all animosities originating from those assemblies be prevented for ever. At the same time such regulations might be established, with respect to the ceded revenues, as to secure the subject from oppressions, and the revenue from being materially defrauded.

It should seem that the Government was at no time better disposed to a reconciliation than at present; and that the Colonies were at no time readier to accept of reasonable terms.

This remark we think ourselves justified in making from the tenour of the following addresses:

ADDRESS *of the Gentlemen and principal Inhabitants of the Town of* BOSTON, *to his Excellency* GENERAL GAGE.

"May it please your Excellency,

"THE Gentlemen and principal Inhabitants of Boston beg leave dutifully to address your Excellency on your departure for Great-Britain.

"We can very sincerely assure you, Sir, that we have ever considered your appointment to the chief command of this Province as a distinguishing mark of his Majesty's paternal disposition towards us; and that the full effect of so wise and benevolent a designation we most heartily hoped in those undisturbed operations of Law and settled government, which are so essential to real liberty.

"Your attention to the true interest of this unhappy town was, in our opinion, very early manifested; and your compassionate desire that some steps might be taken that should put it in your power to rescue us from impending ruin, in our trade and navigation, we shall, with gratitude, for ever remember.

"We cannot forbear to express our sentiments, that, could a restoration to quiet and good order have been effected in this Province by the influence of personal character, a gentleman of your Excellency's established reputation for candour and justice, for moderation and an obliging disposition, invested at the same time with the supreme military authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

"Unhappily for this country, the general sentiments were too strong, and too far heightened, for the efficacy of your humane exertions; it must, however, be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this Province, without the effusion of human blood, has been your Excellency's first object, and the pursuit will be your fame.

"We have imagined, Sir, with great pleasure, your truly laudable intention, and most noble ambition, of being viewed as the happy instrument in the appeasing all animosities; and in the receiving that mutual affection, as well as sense of united interest, which was once the strength and glory of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

"We need not wish your Excellency a higher enjoyment than what must arise from your own reflections on your constant, sincere endeavours for the safety and happiness of the people under your government; and from that countenance of approbation which we anticipate for you in the King."

His Excellency's answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I SINCERELY lament the miseries brought upon this once happy country, through the deep designs and dark contrivances of ambitious men, to raise themselves from obscurity to power and emolument

third is appropriated to miscellaneous antiquities, as ancient monuments, tents, crosses, arms, utensils, coins, and medals, engraved from original pictures and drawings, never before published, with an historical description, or illustration, of each.

The plates already given are, in No. I. and II. "A view of the temporary bridge at Blackfryars; A picturesque print of Bolton-Hall in Yorkshire; A plate of miscellaneous antiquity; An engraving of Ely-House in Holborn; A view of Westminster-abbey; and some curious brass plates in Walton church upon Thames:" and in No. III. "Views of Bothwell castle in Scotland, and of the old lodge in Bushy-park; and a collection of capitals of Saxon architecture in the French church at Canterbury;" with several fugitive and independent antiquarian dissertations, for which part of this work is appropriated as a foundling-hospital.

As a specimen we shall add the "account of the brass plates at Walton;" first observing that they contain two engravings of a man bestriding a stag, and stabbing it in the neck with his sword, and also the figures of a man and his wife and eleven children in the act of praying, with the following inscription beneath their feet, in the ancient black letter:

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Selwyn, gent. keeper of her Majesties park of Otelands under the Right Honourable Cha. Howard, Ld. Admyral of England, his good lord and master; who had issue by Susan his wyfe v sunes and vi daughters, all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the 27th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1587."

"The several plates of which this monument consist, are preserved in the chancel of the church of Walton upon Thames, in the county of Surrey, where they are nailed up against the south wall: that they once were laid over a gravestone is evident, but in what part of the church is not known, neither at what time, or on what occasion, they were taken up: they were, however, for a long time loose, and kept in the vestry.

"The traditionary history of it, communicated many years ago, by an old sexton, the Cicerone of the place, is this: "John Selwyn, the person here represented, was extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, of all which he exhibited specimens before Queen Elizabeth, at a grand stag-hunt in Otelands park (of which he was under-keeper), where attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chase, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag (both running at that time with their utmost speed), and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it into his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument; and he is, accordingly, there portrayed in the act of stabbing the beast.

"An extraordinary circumstance occurs in this plate, which has given rise to various conjectures.

"The representation of the story here related is engraved on both sides of the same plate; in one, Selwyn appears with a hat on his head, and in the other, he is bare headed, but with spurs on, a circumstance wanting in the former. From this double representation some have thought he performed this feat more than once, others with more probability attribute it to the first engraving not having been approved of by the family, as deficient either in likeness or some other circumstance, therefore a second might be done; and, to save the expence of a fresh plate, was executed on the back of the former, which opinion receives some confirmation from the four holes seen at the four corners of the plate, by which it was immoveably fastened down, so that only one side could be viewed. In this drawing both sides of the plate are shewn. The bugle-horn, the insignia of his office, is apparent in both figures."

It is remarkable that the plate here given resembles the original in this circumstance as well as in others, viz. that of being re-engraved; as the execution of it in No. II. not being satisfactory, it was engraved again, and given gratis in No. III.

The above article being signed "F.G." we shrewdly suspect it (as well as some others) to have been communicated by that excellent antiquary and draughtsman, Captain Francis Grose: and, if so, that alone would recommend the work.

We beg leave to add, that some years ago, while these plates were

loose, an artist having desired to borrow them of the churchwarden, in order to make a drawing of them, received the following answer, which, as a modern curiosity, may vie with the antique:

"Sir, I am sorry I can't be *agreeable* to what you *ax* me to do; but, by the *canonicull* laws, nobody must not *persume* to let nothing out of the church, particularly the sacred utensils, under pain of blasphemy! therefore can't let you have the brass tombstone you desire, but you are wellcome to come into the church, and draw it as much as you please. I am, &c."

We need not say that many of these views are excellently drawn, when we mention the names of Mess. Sandbys and Marlow as the draughtsmen.

45. *The Country Justice, a Poem, Part II.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Becket.

FOR an account of the First Part of this poem, see Vol. XLIV. p. 430. The author, with the same pathetic elegance, here treats on "the protection of the poor," and has pointed out, with great energy and well-placed satire, the evils that result from a deserted country and overgrown metropolis. For instance:

"Foregone the social, hospitable days,
When wide vales echoed with their owner's praise,
Of all that *ancient consequence* bereft,
What has the *modern man of fashion* left?
"Does he, perchance, to rural scenes repair,
And waste his sweetness on the desert air?
Ah! gently lave the feeble frame he brings,
Ye scouring seas! and ye sulphureous springs!
"And thou, Brighthelmstone, where no cits annoy,
(All borne to Margate, in the Margate boy)
Where, if the hasty creditor advance,
Lies the light skiff, and ever-bailing France,
Do thou defend him in the dog-days suns!
Secure in winter from the rage of duns!
"While the grim catchpole, the grim porter, swear,
One that he is, and one he is not there,
The tortur'd usurer, as he passes by,
Eyes the Venetian blinds, and heaves a sigh.
"O, from each idle Folly ever took,
Blood! Macaroni! Cicisbeo! or Rook!
From each low passion, from each low resort,
The thieving alley, nay, the righteous court,
From *Brooks's*, *Almack's*, *Arthur's*, and the rest,
Where *Jedah's* ferrets earth with Charles unblest!—
From these, and all the garbage of the great,
At Honour's, Freedom's, Virtue's call,—retreat."

The dedication, which is equally moral and poetical, must not be forgotten.

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The ROSE HUMBLED.

I GRANT thee, most delicious Rose,
Profusely gay thy beauty glows;
To thee the flow'rets of the field,
Most sov'reign Rose, their homage yield;
Such are, I grant, thy fragrant gales
As *Mira's* balmy lip exhales:—
—Yet boast not, till, like her, thou bear
Thy bloom, and sweetness, all the year!

PARODY *on the celebrated Fragment of* SAPPHO *to* LESBIA.

The English translation runs "Blest as th' immortal Gods is he," &c.

On a SCOLD.

I.

CURST as the Evil One is he,
Th' unhappy wretch, who's tied to thee;
Who sees and hears thee wildly rage,
Whilst nought thy fury can assuage.

II.

'Tis this deprives my soul of rest,
This raises horrors in my breast;
For whilst I hear, in anguish lost,
My courage fails, my voice is lost.

III.

My hair's erect, and chilling dread
O'er all my vital frame is spread;
My scared eye-balls shun the sight,
Deaf are my ears with dire affright;

IV.

My trembling limbs cold sweats bedew,
Terrific fears my blood subdue;
Dreading, at last, a longer stay,
I rise, take breath,—and run away.

W. L.

On seeing a Pavement worn by the Falling of Water from a Pump at Oxford.

DROPPING upon this stony floor,
How hath the water the smooth marble worn!
Of industry th' effect is so,
Sure are its wages, tho' the payment slow.
'Twas this bade Egypt's wonders rise,
And crown'd their heads with the cerulean skies:
To ancient Greece this could create
A name more lasting than her awful state.
For ever fresh, for this, O Rome,
Thy praises o'er thy rev'rend ruins bloom.
As long as Spring shall charm the eye,
In flow'ry gardens bright papilios fly,
As long as commerce wealth shall give,
For this, Britavia, shall thy honours live.
Let sloth avaunt to fordid lands,
Where gloomy tyrants reign o'er barren sands;
While Albion's sons ne'er load her train,
But ply the decent arts, or plough the main.
Go, ask of yonder murm'ring bee,
That gath'ring sweets from various flow'rs you see;
Taught by that patriot of the hive,
You'll own 'tis industry makes nations thrive.

On the FIFTH *of* NOVEMBER.

An ODE.

I.

'TWAS in November—when, wide o'er each plain,
Winter, grim Pow'r, begins his sullen reign—
When gath'ring tempests blacken in the sky—
Then VAUX*, his soul stained with a blacker dye,
Forth issued from his secret cell,
Grasping a torch, the gift of Hell,
Intent to bury in one common tomb
Our faith, our freedom—victims both to Rome!
Whilst all around his head,
Forbidding mortal sight,
The Pow'rs of Darkness spread
The thickest gloom of night!—
In vain!—th' Almighty's piercing eyes,
Which look thro' all things at a single view,
Saw, and dispers'd the gloom; the shades withdrew—
The murd'rer starts appall'd! is caught, is doom'd!—he dies!

II.

O VAUX! if by a bigot's fiery zeal
Inflam'd (for who thy motives can reveal?)
In bold defiance of all right, all laws,
Thou fell'st a martyr to so vile a cause,
May'st thou continue,—what thou wish'd to be,—
The boast of impious miscreants worse than thee!—
But if, like him of Greece, whose torch profane
Laid low in dust Diana's hallow'd fane,
Thou only wish'd thy name secure to stand
Beyond the reach of Time's wide-wasting hand,
High, as thy will, exalted be thy name,
And be, like cursed Judas, "damn'd to fame."

III.

—Yet let me pause;—"Dark, close, and intricate,
"Puzzled with mazes are the ways of Fate:
"Man strives in vain to find which way they tend,
"Or where the regular confusions end!"
Perhaps, their faith but *half-reform'd*, our sires,
Slack'ning the fervor of their zealous fires,
Call'd down from Heav'n this warning hint, at last,
To urge their speed, and wing their pious hatte.—
Perhaps this harmless stroke was aim'd by Fate
Towards Popish crimes anew to edge their hate.
Perhaps, O VAUX,—nor impious sure the thought!—
From thy vile soul, with blackest darkness fraught,
The Highest deign'd that heav'nly light to raise,
Which guides our footsteps thro' the paths of peace!—
—Thus from the darksome womb of ancient Night
God said, Let Day arise;—and all was Light!

E.

* The incendiary, who was fixed upon to set fire to the train. See the Histories of England, under the reign of James I.

PRO-

PROLOGUE *to the revived Comedy called* EASTWARD HOE.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

IN Charles the Second's gay and wanton days,
When I, cuckold wit, and gentlemen wrote plays,
A cuckold's name was term'd a country put,
And the grave City was a standing butt.
Bo-peep, like oxen, honest Knights were teed,
To shew, in droves, huge antlers on their head.
Gallants, in quest of game, cried *Eastward Hoe*,
And all spring puss within the sound of Bow;
While every prentice in the galleries chuckled
As London alderman dubb'd London cuckold.
But now the times are chang'd, and chang'd the jest;
For horns, some say, sprout nobly in the West.
The murrain 'mongst horn'd cattle spreads so far,
It rages on each side of Temple-Bar.
The modish alderman o'erleaps his ward,
And the gay cit plants horns upon my Lord;
While beaux, whose wives of fair rych the cod,
Are dupes full-blown, or cuckolds in the bud.
Artists, who furnish'd pictures for the stage
In good Queen Bess's memorable age,
With a just pencil city portraits drew,
Mark'd every vice, and mark'd each virtue too;
The city madam's vanities display'd,
Trade's *honest gains*, but damn'd the *tricks* of trade:
Artists like these (old Ben the chief!) to-night
Bring idleness and industry to light.
Their sketch, by time perhaps impair'd too much,
A female hand has ventur'd to re-touch.
Hence too our Hogarth drew, nor scorn'd to glean
The comic stubble of the moral scene;
Hence Fellow-'Prentices he brought to life,
And shew'd their manners, and their fate, at strife;
Shew'd to what ends both good and evil stretch,
To honour one, and t'other to Jack Ketch;
Turn'd ridicule 'gainst folly, fraud, and pride,
And fought with Humour's lance on Virtue's side.
Shall be henceforth each comic artist's aim,
Poets or painters, be their drift the same!
Such are the lessons which to-night we read;
And may next sessions prove that we succeed.

PROLOGUE *to the Comedy of* BON TON.
Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

FASHION in every thing bears sov'reign sway,
And words and perriwigs have both their day:
Even have their purlieus too, are modish each,
In stated districts, wigs as well as speech.
The Tyburn scratch, thick club, and *Temple* tye,
The *person's* feather-top, frizz'd broad and high!
The bachman's cauliflow'r, built tiers on tiers!
Differ not more from bags and brigadiers,
Than great St. George's or St. James's *soiles*
From the broad dialect of Broad St Giles.
What is *Bon Ton?*—Oh, dear me, cries a Buck.
Half drunk—ask me, my dear, and you're in luck!
Bon Ton's to swear, break windows, beat the watch,
Pick up a wench, drink healths, and roar a catch;
Keep it up, keep it up! (—no) take your swing!
Bon Ton is life, my boy; Bon Ton's *the thing!*
Ah! I love Life, and all the joys it yields—
Says Madam Fuffock, warm from Spitalfields.
Bon Ton's the space 'twixt Saturday and Monday,
And riding in a one-horse chair o' Sunday!
'Tis drinking tea, on footman afternoons,
At Bagnigge-Wells, with china and gilt spoons!
'Tis laying by our stuffs, and cloaks, and patens,
To dance *cow-tillions*, all in silks and sattins!
Vulgar! cries Miss. Observe, in higher life,
The feather'd spinster, and thrice-feather'd wife!
The CAUSE *Bon Ton. Bon Ton's* a constant trade
Of rout, *festine*, ball, and masquerade!
'Tis plays and puppet-shews; 'tis something new;
'Tis losing thousands every night at Lu!
Nature in the parts, and contradicts all reason;
'Tis stiff French days, and fruit when out of season!
A rose, when half a guinea is the price;
A sett of bays, scarce bigger than six mice;
To visit friends, you never will so fast;
Marriage 'twixt those, who never can agree;
Old dowagers, dress, painted, patch'd, and curl'd;
This is *Bon Ton*, and this we call *the world!*
True, says my Lord; and thou, my only son,
Whate'er your faults, no'er sin against *Bon Ton!*
Who toils for learning at a public school,
And digs for Greek and Latin, is a fool.
French, French, my boy's the thing! *jasez!* prate, chatter!
Trim be the mode, whipt-syllabub the matter!
Walk like a Frenchman! for on English pegs
Moves native awkwardness with two left legs;
Of courtly friendship form a treach'rous league;
Seduce mens daughters, with their wives intrigue;
In tightly semicircles round your nails;
Keep your teeth clean—and (pen, if small talk fails—)
But never *laugh*, whatever joke prevails!
Nothing but nonsense ever gave laughter birth,
That vulgar way the vulgar shew their mirth.
Laughter's a rude convulsive sense, that jostles,
Disturbs the cockles, and distorts the muscles.
Hearts may be black, but all should wear clean faces;
The Graces, boy! The Graces, Graces, Graces!
Such is *Bon Ton!* and walk this city thro'
In building, scribbling, fighting, and virtu,
And various other shapes, 'twill rise to view.
To-night, our Bayes, with bold, but careless strokes,
Hits off a sketch or two, like Dorly's prints.
Should connoisseurs allow his rough draughts strike 'em,
'Twill be *Bon Ton* to see 'em, and to like 'em.

* The lines between crotchets are omitted at the Theatre.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the* Boston *Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 496.

THE Ports of America being all shut up, there is now no channel of intelligence open from that Continent but by Government dispatches. By them we learn, that, in the beginning of September the rebels, who had surprized the post of Ticonderoga, and had before made incursions into the Province of Quebec, again invaded that country with a body of 2000 men, and proceeded to St. John's upon Richelieu river, but were repulsed and driven back to the Ile aux Noix, by a party of Indians, who were assembled in the neighbourhood of St. John's; but the rebels having made peace with the Indians, they afterwards penetrated farther into the country; and, not being opposed by the inhabitants, were scattered about in parties throughout the district which lies between Richelieu river and the road leading from St. John's to La Prairie.

On the 18th of September, a body of the rebels, consisting of about 200, was attacked and defeated by a detachment from the Fort at St. John's, of half that number, consisting of some troops and Canadian gentlemen, who served as volunteers, and who suffered very little loss.

In the night of the 25th of September, a party of the rebels having crossed over the river St. Lawrence, from Longeuil to Long Point, in the Island of Montreal, with an intention to surprize and plunder that town, the inhabitants, joined by a few troops, and commanded by Major Campbell, sallied out and met them about two miles from the town; when, after a pretty smart engagement, the rebels were defeated and fled, with the loss of about fifteen or sixteen killed, and between thirty and forty made prisoners; among the latter was one Ethan Allen, styling himself Colonel, and who commanded the party.

In this action Major Carden, heretofore an officer of the royal American regiment, was mortally wounded, and died soon after. Mr. Alexander Paterson, a merchant of Montreal, was also dangerously wounded, and four or five soldiers and Canadians were killed and wounded.

It is further said that the rebels have sent circular letters to some of the parishes on the south shore, threatening them with military execution if they did not send to their camp fifty men each, compleatly armed, with four days provisions, at their own expence. To these they have returned a spirited and indignant answer, and are preparing to arm and join the King's troops.

The chief force of the Provincials in that quarter seems to be directed against Montreal; but with what design cannot easily be comprehended. If to raise a civil war in Canada, in order to find employment for the King's troops in that Province, and to prevent their falling upon the back settlements, they are by far too weak to effect their purpose. The inhabitants of a country, though discontented, are slow to declare themselves till they are certain of being powerfully supported. On the other hand, should the Provincials, finding themselves disappointed, instead of protectors, become plunderers, they will by this measure incense the Canadians, who otherwise might have remained quiet, to take up arms against them, and with their Indian friends to fall upon them on their weakest side. In either case, this invasion can be attended with no good consequences to the cause in which they are embarked. If the Provincials mean only to maintain their constitutional liberties, they should act upon the defensive. Neither conquest nor plunder should be their object. A firmness in maintaining what they think their just claims should mark their conduct. The rights of Englishmen cannot be denied them; nor can they avail themselves of these rights without a due submission to the parent state. The so much desired reconciliation is not so difficult a task to accomplish as people in general apprehend. The supremacy of the British legislature is sufficiently acknowledged in the very act of recognizing the rights contended for; and the conditions on which the Provincials can hold, and ever could or did hold, their rights, mark their dependance on Great Britain: What need therefore of an act to declare that, which every grant they boast of, every right they claim, makes manifest to all the world.

As British subjects they can claim nothing of right but what they hold of the British legislature; but what the British legislature has thought fit to grant as the fundamental principles of their constitution, let not the British legislature wantonly take away. Let not the British legislature, like children, give that to-day, which they want to take back to-morrow.

If the Americans contend for any thing, and if they know what is worth contending for, it is, A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION. It is to hold that which their ancestors acquired for them, and which has been confirmed to them by long continued usage. If they contend for more, it is a just reason why they should be constrained to accept of less; but if they keep within the just bounds of their fundamental grants, justice requires that they should be permitted to enjoy them.

Contentions

Contentions of this kind, which depend on written agreements and prescriptive tenure, may, surely, if the parties mean fairly, be discussed and determined without bloodshed. If, upon examination, it should appear, that the Colonists have exceeded the powers originally granted them, and that by so doing they have enriched themselves at the expence of the Mother-Country, how easy will it be to point this out, and how reasonable to insist on compensation! On the contrary, should it be discovered that the legislature have, by any inadvertent acts, bore hard upon the rights of the Colonists, with what ease may those acts be repealed, and every part of the original agreement restored to its true meaning! In this disquisition, should it appear, as undoubtedly it will, that the circumstances of things are greatly changed; that, by long enjoyment of peace and protection, by a total exemption from the burden of those incumbrances to which the parent state is subject, the Colonies have arrived at strength and opulence, and increased in numbers and improved in arts; that, at the same time, Great-Britain, by an accumulation of expences in supporting her dignity, maintaining great fleets and armies for the defence and protection of her several dependencies, for the maintenance of her wars, and the glory of her arms, has involved herself deeply in debt, and subjected her people to great and heavy taxes; there is no doubt but that, on these considerations, her friendly Colonies will readily contribute their just proportion of a revenue to enable his Majesty to maintain the splendor of his Crown, and to make suitable provision for his numerous royal family.

Surely, as nothing can be more reasonable, so nothing can admit of less dispute. It would be unjust to suspect the Colonies of want of generosity to their Sovereign, or of want of gratitude to their benefactors. But there is a great difference between extorting money by force from a people, and obtaining it by duty; between receiving it as a free gift, and demanding it as an absolute right.

I know it will be said, Must Great-Britain submit to enter into discussions of this kind with her refractory Colonies? Must she humble herself to receive as bounty, what she can compel as a right? And must she acknowledge herself in the wrong, and give her rebellious subjects the satisfaction of triumphing over her deliberations, because there are men among them who dispute her claims?—To this I answer; that wherever there is a compact, it can be no degradation to examine strictly into the terms of that compact. In a contest between the tenant and steward of the first Duke of the land, it surely would be no diminution of his Grace's dignity to submit the merits of the case to an impartial examination; nor would it be an impeachment of his Grace's honour, should his tenant's just right prevail over the unjust oppressions of his steward.

On the contrary, should his Grace, on hearing his steward's representation of the case, take fire, and instantly order his tenant to be ejected, his lease cancelled, and his buildings erected on the validity of his original lease, to be razed, Would not the injustice and iniquity of such a proceeding strike all his neighbours and tenants with dread! Surely, there could not exist in a land of liberty a man who would applaud so violent a proceeding, or justify his Grace's magnanimity in sacrificing his tenant to his resentment, for no other reason but because he had had fortitude enough to oppose the extortions of his steward, and had refused to pay an extra rent demanded of him, not of right, but because he was able to pay it; nor on account of any breach of covenant, but because he had been fortunate enough by improving his farm to thrive upon its produce! The steward, it is possible, might urge, that his Grace had lately supported a very expensive law-suit for the sole benefit of his tenant; that he had ejected on his account a very troublesome neighbour, who was continually intermeddling upon his premises; that a very considerable portion of land had been added to the farm since the first agreement; and that therefore the demand he had made was founded on the most right justice.

Admitting this to be the fact, though perhaps his Grace's interest was the ultimate end of the suit, yet the violent proceeding of the Duke can never be justified without a previous examination. The quantum expended in the suit should first have been fairly compared, and next the increased value of the farm considered thereupon; and, lastly, the proportion which, as there subsisted no express condition to oblige the tenant to pay, it might be thought reasonable for him to offer by way of free gift.

Had this method been taken, and the tenant, because surely, had refused to listen to terms of accommodation, or to submit his case to the impartial determination of his honest neighbours, there might then have been some pretence for bringing him upon him by mere dint of power. But, to make an unprecedented demand first, and then to pursue the idea with unremitting violence, to admit of no alternative, but either to submit, or resign the original covenant in fine, such a procedure as no man can justify, nor any man submit to who had the means of litigation within his power.

If, therefore, in private life, an instance, such as this, cannot be read without compunction,

punction, with how much greater force must it strike the imagination when applied to a whole people! When the rights and franchises of the whole American continent are in question, should not the first step be to enquire dispassionately into the grants that have been made by the King, and confirmed by Parliament, to the several Colonies respectively, to trace their operation from the beginning, in order to discover their true meaning, and how they have been understood, and to settle and confirm them according to their fair and genuine import. This done, what more remains but to compare the situation of the Americans under this just and equitable regulation with that of the Mother-Country, and to place both as nearly upon a footing as the nature of their respective governments will admit. In tracing the rise and progress of the British government, if it should be found that the Customs and Post-Office were, from their beginning, royal appendages, and appropriated to the maintenance of the King's houshold, and as a provision for a part of the royal family, what more reasonable than that the like revenues, wherever rising within the K's dominions, should be applied to the like purposes.

This addition to the Civil List would undoubtedly prevent those annual applications to Parliament which are so reluctant to Majesty, and so mortifying to ministers; and by this the nation would be eased of a very considerable load.

On the other hand, the Americans would reap a proportionable advantage by the encouragement given to their trade, and the facility of commercial intercourse established among them, in order to increase the revenues arising both from the Customs and the Post-Office.

It were needless to enumerate the advantages that would result from such a friendly accommodation. By a line might be drawn between internal and external taxation; between the powers of legislation in England and in America, in which the one could at no time clash with the other, and all animosities originating from those assemblies be prevented for ever.

At the same time such regulations might be established, with respect to the ceded revenues, as to secure the subject from oppression, and the revenue from being materially defrauded.

It should seem that the Government was at no time better disposed to a reconciliation than at present; and that the Colonies were at no time readier to accept of reasonable terms.

This remark we think ourselves justified in making from the tenour of the following addresses:

ADDRESS *of the Gentlemen and principal Inhabitants of the Town of* BOSTON, *to his Excellency* GENERAL GAGE.

"May it please your Excellency,

"THE Gentlemen and principal Inhabitants of Boston beg leave dutifully to address your Excellency on your departure for Great-Britain.

"We can very sincerely assure you, Sir, that we have ever considered your appointment to the chief command of this Province as a distinguishing mark of his Majesty's paternal disposition towards us; and that the full effect of so wise and benevolent a designation we most heartily hoped in those undisturbed operations of law and settled government, which are so essential to real liberty.

"Your attention to the true interest of this unhappy town was, in our opinion, very early manifested; and your compassionate desire that some steps might be taken that should put it in your power to rescue us from impending ruin, in our trade and navigation, we shall, with gratitude, for ever remember.

"We cannot forbear to express our sentiments, that, could a restoration to quiet and good order have been effected in this Province by the influence of personal character, a gentleman of your Excellency's established reputation for candour and justice, for moderation and an obliging disposition, invested at the same time with the supreme military authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

"Unhapily for this country, the general sentiments were too strong, and too far heightened, for the efficacy of your humane exertions; it must, however, be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this Province, without the effusion of human blood, has been your Excellency's first object, and the pursuit will be your fame.

"We have imagined, Sir, with great pleasure, your truly laudable intention, and most noble ambition, of being viewed as the happy instrument in the appeasing all animosities; and in the receiving that mutual affection, as well as sense of united interest, which was once the strength and glory of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

"We need not wish your Excellency a higher enjoyment than what must arise from your own reflections on your constant, sincere endeavours for the safety and happiness of the people under your government; and from that countenance of approbation which we anticipate for you in the King."

His Excellency's answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I SINCERELY lament the miseries brought upon this once happy country, through the deep designs and dark contrivances of ambitious men, the rise themselves from obscurity to power and emolument

emoluments; nor can I reflect without pain upon the infatuation of the multitude, who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppression, but, deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms, to avert evils that only existed in imagination, and, in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the most free, happy, and lenient government.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your address, and depart the Province in the firm hope, that the people will recover from their delusion, and discover, before it be too late, that the government they want to subvert is the surest guardian of their lives, property, and freedom.

THO. GAGE."

The Address of his Majesty's Council.

"May it please your Excellency,

"WE, his Majesty Council of the Massachusetts Bay, having been honoured with your Excellency's message, informing us of his Majesty's orders, "that you should repair to England, to lay before him the state of affairs in this Colony," beg leave to assure your Excellency, that, from a sense of the many virtues which distinguish and adorn your character, we feel the most sincere regret at the necessary occasions which call you from us.

"The critical situation of affairs in America, during your Administration in this Province, has afforded an opportunity for the severest trial of those virtues; and we should betray a great degree of insensibility, or be wanting in common justice to your character, were we to suffer them to pass unnoticed.

"We reflect with gratitude upon that care and attention by which we have been secured from many of the calamities and miseries with which we have been threatened.

"Your concern for the evils we have unavoidably suffered, has exceedingly endeared your Excellency to us; and we shall ever entertain a profound respect for the prudence, benevolence, and candour, which have been so conspicuous in your civil department, as well as the great steadiness, vigilance, and humanity, which have marked your military character.

"We have seen with pleasure the many efforts you have made to avert this unhappy rebellion. We lament that the success has not been equal to your endeavours; but the undisturbed constancy and firmness with which you have pursued this principle, opposed to every abuse which wickedness, delusion, or enthusiasm could devise, has been as much the object of admiration to the loyal, as the subject of disappointment to the disaffected people of this Province.

"The difficulties you have had to encounter, during your administration, are known but to a few. Your patience and secrecy have kept them from the public eye. To lay them open to the world would be a subject offensive to your delicacy, as well as too large to come within the compass of our address.

"We flatter ourselves that our loyalty to the best of Kings, will recommend us to the care and protection of your Excellency's successors in command, whose characters in their important stations promise every encouragement we can wish: And we hope your Excellency will be pleased to recommend us to our most gracious sovereign; to assure him we are unalienably attached to his sacred person and government; that hoping for his approbation, and relying on the benignity of his royal mind, we support ourselves with all possible patience under the difficulties we are obliged to encounter.

"We wish your Excellency a safe arrival at the court of Great-Britain; where we doubt not you will meet the gracious approbation of our royal master."

His Excellency's Answer.

"Gentlemen of the Council.

"WHILE I thank you for your kind address on my departure from the Province, you will permit me to testify the sense I have of your unbroken loyalty to the King, and zeal for his government.

"You have stood forth in support of both, at a time, when an unnatural and unprovoked rebellion has been wantonly raised to subvert our glorious constitution, and have despised the menaces of open and concealed attempts upon your lives: Nor has the seizure of your properties, by the lawless hands of rebels, deterred you from a steadfast pursuit of that duty which every Briton owes to his king and country.

"Such a conduct cannot fail to recommend you highly to our most gracious Sovereign; and you may be assured that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to acquaint his Majesty of your unalterable attachment to his person and government.

Boston, 6th Oct. 1775."

The following are copies of letters which lately passed between his Excellency Gov. Tryon, and Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of this City.

"SIR, *New-York, Oct. 23.*

"FROM undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress have recommended it to the Provincial Congress to seize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myself by name: I am therefore to desire you will inform the corporation and citizens of this city, that I place my security here in their protection; that when that confidence is withdrawn by any seizure of my person, the commander of his Majesty's ships of war in this harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver

deliver me on board the fleet; and on refusal, enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to this city, as well as inconvenience to myself, I am ready, should the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my staying among them, immediately to embark on board the Asia, requesting that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domestics and effects, should that be their wish, since I returned to this Province, with every honourable intention to serve them, consistent with my bounden duty to my Sovereign. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM TRYON.

Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of the city of New-York."

"SIR, *New-York, Oct. 14.*

"INSTANTLY upon the receipt of your Excellency's commands, signified by your letter of yesterday, I called the magistrates and assistants to a common-council, upon its important contents. The members of the corporation unanimously expressed themselves upon this occasion in terms of the strongest affection and confidence, respecting their governor; and I am persuaded, Sir, that their fellow-citizens (for I consulted as many individuals without doors as the time would permit) are utterly disinclined to your removal from the capital of your Province.

"The city committee, which is a very numerous body of reputable inhabitants, elected at a convention of the whole town before your last arrival, were immediately convened, upon my acquainting the chairman with your Excellency's letter, and in a very little time I had their sentiments in writing, under the signature of their chairman, which I now communicate, as a confirmation of what it gives me the greatest pleasure to declare, that the citizens, confiding in your friendship to a colony, which you have governed with so much reputation, earnestly desire you will still continue your residence amongst us; and from the declarations and temper of the people of the Province, I have not the least doubt of your enjoying the most ample protection.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest esteem and respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

His Excellency Wm. Tryon, Esq."

"SIR, *New-York, Oct. 14. 1775.*

"I have received your letter in answer to my application to the corporation and citizens of yesterday, to obtain their assurances either of protection while among them, or security to remove on board the King's ship; but as they have not authorized you to pledge to me their assurances of security in either case, my duty in this hour of alarm, will not justify me to my sovereign in staying longer on shore, without positive declarations of their full protection under every circumstance.

I beg you will present my best thanks to the corporation and citizens, for their affectionate and friendly wishes towards me.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM TRYON.

Whitehead Hicks, Esq. Mayor of the city of New-York."

"SIR, *Committee-Chamber, Oct. 15.*

"HIS Excellency Governor Tryon's second letter to your worship, of the 14th instant, has been laid before the committee. We flattered ourselves that the sentiments of respect expressed in answer to his Excellency's first letter to your worship, and the assurances that his information from Philadelphia was ill-grounded, would have removed every suspicion of injury intended to his person or property.

"We can with great truth assure his Excellency, that we are not apprehensive of the least danger to his person or property; and that he may rest assured of all that protection from us, and our fellow-citizens, which will be consistent with the great principle of our safety and preservation; declaring at the same time that we have the utmost confidence in his Excellency's disposition to serve the true interest of this colony, and that he will, by his wise and prudent mediation, use his best offices to restore that harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, so ardently wished for by us. The committee therefore cannot but again express their most earnest desire, that his Excellency would continue his residence among a people who have the most grateful sense of his upright and disinterested administration.

"We have the pleasure to acquaint your worship, that the above letter was unanimously approved of in a full committee.

And are, Sir, your very humble servant,

(By order of the committee,)

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the worshipful Whitehead Hicks, *Esq.*"

By the above addresses, compared with the Governor's answers, the discerning reader will discover how ardently a reconciliation is desired by the moderate men on both sides; but it is unfortunate for the peace of mankind, that men of moderate principles are disregarded, while those only who appear zealous for the cause in which they embark are countenanced and rewarded. By such men as these every circumstance is exaggerated, the breach is widened, and the minds of the multitude inflamed.

In

In this light the conduct of his Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governor of South-Carolina, has been represented. He has been charged with employing an emissary to engage the savages to fall upon the back settlements, and to murder the peaceable inhabitants of the province of which he is Governor; a charge that cannot be true against any man bearing the commission of a Christian Prince. Other charges, of a similar nature, have been propagated against the leaders of the popular party in America; which, perhaps, upon examination, might prove equally false, and equally repugnant to the common interest. The treachery of Dr. Church, Surgeon-General of the Provincial army, in carrying on a secret correspondence with the friends of Government, while it is applauded on this side of the water as a meritorious service deserving reward, may yet be attended with the most alarming consequences on the other side. Should he be executed according to martial law, his blood may be required at the hands of those who pronounce sentence against him; and it may be, that a requisition of this kind may defeat the best-concerted measures of peace, if the parties are of consequence enough to interest the army in their favour. Of this kind of tendency is the treatment of Col. Allen, lately made prisoner in Canada by the King's troops, who, by order of the Commanding Officer, was loaded with irons, and confined in the common gaol. The apprehensions of Gov. Tryon, for the safety of his person at New-York, had they been well-founded, would have been equally unjustifiable; but the known integrity and moderation of that Governor was his great security.

It is from little irritating circumstances like these that opposition gathers strength; and while they are encouraged, it is in vain to hope for peace. The point of the smallest thorn will cause a gangreen, and till it is extracted there is no healing the wound.

The Provincials give a very different account of their progress in Canada to that published in the London Gazette; yet, were their success greater than their own relations would make us believe it is, they can hardly be justified in the invasion of that province. They boast of advantages in seizing some transports with provisions designed for the relief of the King's troops, and of distressing the army that has been sent against them. It may be so; but what advantage do they gain at the same time? Both sides continue to skirmish, to maim individuals, and to murder. Widows and fatherless children are multiplied by such warfare; but no advantage can result to the common cause by it. As, therefore, it is the wish, so let be the endeavour, of every good man to put an end to such unnatural murders, and to labour with effect to restore the cordial friendship which for ages past has subsisted between the Parent State and her Colonies, and which by its natural operations has constituted one of the most extensive and formidable empires the world ever saw.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

IN the storm which happened on the 19th of October (see p. 498) immense damage was done upon the sea coasts of this Kingdom. At Liverpool houses were unroofed, chimneys thrown down, small craft sunk in the river, and no less than 15 ships driven on shore, or bulged against the rocks, and most of their crews perished. Two packets from Parkgate to Dublin, one the Nonpareil, Davis, the other the Trevor, Tonne, foundered, and every soul on board perished. Among the passengers on board the Nonpareil were Major Caulfield, his Lady and family; S. and R. French, Esqrs. of French Park; Capt. Elliot; Capt. Sleen, his wife and child; Capt. Dulfield; two foreigners, supposed to be Turks, with many other passengers.—The Hon. Francis Caulfeild was brother to the E. of Charlemont; and married Mary, the only child of the Rt. Hon. Lord Eyre, of Eyre-Court, in Ireland. He left London to attend the Irish Parliament, accompanied by his Lady, Miss Caulfeild, and an infant girl of three years of age. Miss Mathews, a young lady, was persuaded by Mrs. Caulfeild to leave a lady with whom she lived as her child, having very early lost her own parents. With Mrs. Caulfeild she was to be as a companion, to instruct Miss Caulfeild in every branch of useful knowledge, for which no one could be better qualified. All who had any knowledge of this worthy family are concerned for their fate, but those who were particularly intimate feel beyond expression the irreparable loss. They left London in health and spirits; had made every preparation for the gaiety of a Parliament winter; but are lost for ever. They have left an only son at an academy near London, and an only daughter, who resides with her grandfather and grandmother, Lord and Lady Eyre, in Ireland.

At Holyhead the destruction was greater than ever was remembered by the oldest man living. No less than five ships were wrecked within a few miles of the harbour. A large Swedish brig went to pieces, and all the crew perished. The Friendship, from Dublin to Bourdeaux, wrecked, the Captain and three men saved, the rest of the crew with 16 passengers drowned, among whom were alderman Forbes, of Dublin, Mrs. Purcell, her son, and three daughters; Mr. Byrne, a Bourdeaux merchant,

chant, &c. A brig from Lancaster to Hamburg, lost; a sloop foundered at her anchors in the bay; several small craft sunk, and a large Dutch ship, supposed from Rotterdam, and every soul perished; in short, the scene, when the storm was over, was the most melancholy ever beheld.

From the North of Scotland the accounts are equally deplorable; pieces of wreck and dead bodies being hourly seen floating on the waves.

Oct. 26.

The Poems for Seaton's Prize, at Cambridge, for the year 1774 and 1775, both of which had for their subject Duelling, were adjudged to Charles Peter Laynard, M. A. of St. John's College, and Samuel Hayes, M. A. of Trinity College.

Oct. 27.

Prince Orlow, in putting on his great coat in the loby of the playhouse at Covent Garden felt a hand in his pocket; and missing his snuff-box, instantly seized the thief with the box in his hand. The fellow denied the fact, but said he received it from another. He was a genteel man, and on his examination said he was a surgeon, a native of Cork, and that he had been in England but a few months. The Prince not choosing the trouble of a prosecution, did not appear against him, so that he was discharged for want of evidence.

Oct 30.

Arrived at Dover, the Ann, Henderson, from Virginia in 36 days, on board of which came passenger Mr. James Chrittie, a British merchant under sentence of banishment for writing a confidential letter to his relation, an officer in the British service. (see p. 495.)

The House of Lords waited on his Majesty with their address and received the following most gracious answer;

"My Lords,

"I receive with the most sensible satisfaction this address, so fully expressive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the assurances you give of your utmost support to enable me to re-establish order and tranquility throughout all my dominions, and I shall most heartily concur with any measures that may tend to so salutary a purpose."

Oct. 31.

His Majesty's answer to the Commons, address presented this day was as follows:

"Gentlemen, I return you my hearty thanks for this loyal and dutiful address. I promise myself the most happy consequences from the very dutiful and affectionate assurances of the support of my faithful Commons on this great and important conjuncture; and I have a firm confidence, that, by the blessing of God, and the justice of the cause, and by the assistance of my Parliament, I shall be enabled to suppress this dangerous rebellion, and to attain the most desirable end of restoring my subjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and prosperity which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence, before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders."

SUNDAY, NOVEMER 12.

A bakers house in Winchester-street, London-Wall, having several Sundays been attempted to be robbed, the master of the house ordered a guard to be planted by way of security, when the family went to meeting. Meeting was scarce begun when the villains by means of a false key opened the door, and were proceeding to enter, but the foremost of them being shot dead by the guard, the accomplices made their escape. The villain who was shot appeared to be one Armstrong, who some time ago was transported for breaking into the East India Company's warehouse, and stealing muslin, &c.

Monday 13.

The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 59,208, as first drawn, was entitled to a prize of 1000l.

Wednesday 15.

Their Majesties and the Royal Family came to the Queen's palace for the winter.

The House of Commons went into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the petition from the province of Nova Scotia, when they came to the following resolution, which was moved by Lord North: "That the propositions contained in the address, petition, and memorial, of the Council and House of Assembly of the province of Nova Scotia, of granting to his Majesty, in perpetuity, a duty of poundage, *ad valorem*, upon all commodities imported into the said province, not being the produce of the British dominions in Europe and America (bay salt excepted), the said duty to be under the disposition of Parliament," is fit to be accepted; and that the amount of the said duty shall be eight pounds per cent. upon all such commodities.

Thursday 16.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was resolved, at the instance of Mr. Wilkes, that the proceedings at the sessions of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery of Newgate, for London and Middlesex, be published by the Recorder, and authenticated with his name; and that 230l. be paid out of the chamber of London to the Lord Mayor, in lieu of the profit arising from the sessions paper.

The question on Mr. Burke's motion for bringing in a conciliatory bill was not put till four o'clock this morning, when there appeared for the motion 105, against it 210.

Friday 17.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Lyttelton was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Saturday 18.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham

was appointed Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.—And

Right Hon. Thomas Lord Lyttelton, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre beyond the Trent.

George Colman, Esq; was, at the same time, appointed Lieutenant at Arms in Ordinary to his Majesty, and to attend the Speaker of the House of Commons in time of Parliament.

Monday 20.

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave his royal assent to the bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry; and also to such other bills as were ready for that purpose.

Tuesday 21.

At the first court of Lord Mayor, &c. held this day, This court doth return thanks to the Right Hon. John Wilkes, late Lord Mayor of this city, for his indefatigable attention to the several duties of that important office; for the particular regard and politeness which he has been pleased at all times to shew the members of this court; for his wise, upright, and impartial administration of justice; for his diligence, on all occasions, to promote the welfare and true interest of this city; and for his unblemished conduct, and exemplary behaviour, during the whole course of his mayoralty.

Monday 23.

Lord North moved the House, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the united Colonies (naming them) during the continuance of the present rebellion; for repealing the Boston Port Bill, the Fishery and restraining bills; and to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners, and to issue proclamations, in the cases and for the purpose therein to be mentioned; which after a long debate was agreed to without a division.—In consequence of this bill every ship in the Navy under 40 guns is ordered to be got ready to carry the bill into execution.

Thursday 23.

David Roche, Esq; was brought to the Court of King's Bench, bailed for the murder of Capt. Ferguson at the Cape.

Thursday 30.

At Lisbon, an Italian, a native of Genoa, named John Baptist Pele, was drawn in quarters by four horses, after having his hands chopped off, and afterwards burnt to ashes, for having plotted the death of the Marquis of Pombal. It is said he denied the fact to the last, and tho' he suffered both the ordinary and extraordinary tortures, yet from the beginning to his dying moments he uttered not a groan.

*** The intelligence, p. 494, that the Mercury man of war was *burnt by the populace* at Williamsburg, in Virginia, is not true, as, by the last accounts, that ship sailed from thence for Boston with Capt. Macarthey on board under arrest.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. THE Lady of Sir Stanier Porten, of a son

Nov. 3. The Lady of Lord Viscount Beauchamp, of a son

22 The Lady of Philip Lutwich, esq; of a son

23 The Lady of Lord Hinchinbroke, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

EDWARD Gould, esq; an officer in the 4th regiment of foot, to Lady Barbara Yelverton, only child of the Earl of Sussex

His Grace the Duke of Leinster, to the Hon Miss St. George, daughter of the late Rt Hon Lord St George

Oct. 24. Wm Hanbury, esq; to Miss Charlotte Peake

25 John Driver, esq; to Miss Haywood, of Diss, in Norfolk

26 William Surtees, esq; Northumberland, to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of the Dean of Ossory

30 The reigning Prince of Salm Salm, at Liege, in Flanders, to Maria Ann, Countess of Horion

Samuel Salter, esq; of the Borough, to Miss Adams, of Bishopsgate-street

Astley Palmer, esq; of Bury St Edmund's, to Miss Cullum, sister of Sir John Cullum, bart

Nov. 1. Rev Peter Brodie, rector of Winterslow, near Salisbury, to Miss Collins, of that city

2 James Butterfly, esq; lieutenant of the 19th regiment of foot, to Miss Anne Golding, of Rochester

3 Rev Jos. Jenkins, A M, of Wirham, in Denbighshire, to Miss Foster, of Market-Street, Herts

4 William Hamilton, esq, of Marybone, to Miss Sophia Jackman, of St. Ann's

6 William Barnes, esq; of Bristol, to Miss Newman, of the same place

10 James Turner, esq; of Town Malling, in Kent, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, of Lombard-street

21 Alexander Bennett, esq; of the Exchequer Office in the Temple, to Miss Bathsheba Burnaby, second daughter of the late Ed. Burnaby, esq; of the Treasury

DEATHS.

REV Dr Robert Trail, professor of divinity at Glasgow

Christian IV. Prince Palatine of Deux Ponts, at his palace at Petersheim. He is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Charles of Deux-Ponts

Capt. John Hafer, in Fell street, Shadwell,

Dr Henry Seaton, physician and antiquarian, at Bromham, Wilts

Rev Josiah Pomfret, B L, rector of Snave, in Romney Marsh, and of Chittenden, near Wingham, in Kent

Oct. 27. The Baron Rotwall, in New Bond street

30 Thomas Edwards, esq; at Greenwich

31 John Heylsheim, esq; Marybone

Nov. 3. John Duke, esq; at Otterton House, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Devon

Alderman Webb, of Bedford

4 Mr Daniel Harris, master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital

Mr Howard, alderman of Bedford

6 Peter Burrell, esq; surveyor of his Majesty's crown lands, and father to the Lady of Lord Algernoon Percy, and to the lady of Henry Alexander Benner, esq; He is succeeded by his only son, Peter Burrell, esq;

7 Pat. Reily, esq; a barrister at law in Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields

James Coke, Esq; great uncle to the present Lord Visc. Grimston

8 Stephen Penoy, esq; at Lambeth

9 The Lady of Capt Anson, in Harris court, Ratcliffe Cross

John Rule, esq; at Stepney Green

John Spencer, esq; Cannon Hall, Yorkshire

10 Rev Mr Rowley, chaplain to Lord Strafford, vicar of Wath, and curate of Bolton upon Dern, Yorkshire

12 Christopher Nugent, M D, and F R S, in Suffolk street

John Smith, esq; member for the city of Bath

John Gresham, esq; Hodsdon Herts

James Smoller, esq; of Bonhill, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh

13 Henry Forrester, esq; first general accomptant of the revenue of excise, in Great Kirby street, Hatton Garden

Alderman Hope, of Marlborough

14 Rev Mr. Milner, at Askham, Westmorland

15 Capt Hay, of the 3d regiment of Guards.

18 Mrs Parlabin, relict of the late Joseph Parlabin, esq; Chelsea

21 At Pinner, in Middlesex, Mr William Skillingsby, aged 119 years, two months, and a few days,—A more ample account of him in our next.

22 Sir John Hill, Golden Square

PREFERMENT.

REV Bernard Hodgson, student of Christ Church, Oxford, appointed by the Chancellor of the University, Principal of Hertford College, in the room of the Rev David Durell, deceased

PRESENTATIONS.

REV John Wright, to the V of Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire

Rev Rt Carr, to the R of St Lawrence, Norwich

Rev Mr Layton, to the R of St Matthew, Ipswich

DISPENSATIONS.

REV Rd Daniell, M A. to hold the V of Bradfield, together with the R of Manningtree, in Essex

Rev Wm Kinlesde, M A, to hold the R of Angmering, together with the R of Clapham, in Sussex

Rev Henry Greene, M A, chaplain to the Lady Dowager Chedworth, to hold the R of Laindon, with the chapel of Basildon annexed, together with the R of Little Bursted, Essex

Rev George Beaver, B D, to hold the R of Trent, in Somerset, together with the R of West Stafford in Dorsetshire

Rev William Dodwell, M A, to hold Welby R, in Lincolnshire, together with the rectory of the mediety of North Stoke, in the same county

B—NKR—PTS.

HENRY Jacobs, Bookers gardens, Leadenhall street, merchant

Geo Philips, Dean street, Southw. mason

Tho Bewley, Wellclose square, coalmerch.

Joseph Chippendal and Nat. Milne, of Manchester, scriveners

Joseph Reeve, Cambridge, tanner

Thomas Smith, Portets Block, West Smithfield, carcase butcher

Samuel Martin, Bucklersbury, upholsterer

Rob Scott, Miles lane, Cannon street, baker

Daniel Shrimpton, Islington, broker

Horatio Stevens, and Benjamin Peile, of the Borough, cheesemongers

John Symon, Portsea, Hants, vintner

Wm Parkes, Birmingham, bucklemaker

John Parkinson, Preston, Lancash. grocer

Tho Watkins, Mirthir Tidvil, Glamorg.

Alex Thompson, jun. Aldermanbury, broker

John Millington, Perthore, Worcestershire, woolstapler

John Kelson, Bradford, Wilts

John Lewis, London, mariner

Tho Randall, Fleet street, haberdasher

C. Tatlock, of the Choisters, warehousem.

Anthony Stevens, Smithfield, sadler

Tho Jefferson, Drury lane, innkeeper

Tho Davies, St. John's street, printer

Rob Barber, Great Yarmouth, maltster

Jos. Gawen, Bath, butcher

Rd Herne, Oxford, taylor

Wm Feepound, Stafford, haberdasher

Ed Kenyon, Manchester, money scrivener

Gervas Wells, Piccadilly, carver

John Waterfield, Lambeth, innholder

John Walford, Birmingham, ironmonger

W. Lang St Thomas Apostle, Devon, grocer

George Oxlade, and Robert Oxlade, of Thames street, merchants

Ralph Gee, Birmingham, mercer

John Avery, of St George's, Bloomsbury, organ builder

Ja Fox, St George's, Midsx, carpenter

Ja Innott, St Olave's, Southw. carpenter

John Roake, Maiden lane, ironmonger

James Smith, Hereford, dealer

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets L. s. d.
t. 30	140½a¼	90⅛	89a⅛a89	88½a⅞	87½	85⅞	25⅛	97⅞	86	86⅛	86⅝a¾	155⅞	80a⅛	632641.	⅞	13 2 0
31	140½	90½	89¼	88½a89⅛	87¾a⅞	Ditto	25½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	86¼	156⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 5 6
v. 1	141¼	90⅝a¾	Ditto	89⅛	87⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 4 0
2	141	90½	89⅝	89⅛a88⅞	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	97½a98	Ditto	87½a¾	Ditto	156½a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3	Ditto	90⅝	89⅛a⅝	89a88⅞	87¼a½	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	86½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80	Ditto	Ditto	13 3 6
4	Ditto	90⅝a½	Ditto	88⅝a89	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 4 6
5	Sunday.															
6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	641	Ditto	13 3 6
7	141⅛	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞a89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½	Ditto	156⅛	Ditto	641650.	Ditto	13 3 0
8	Ditto	90¼a⅛	89⅛a¼	89⅛	87½a⅝	86⅛	25¼a⅞	98	86½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto	13 3 6
9	Not done															
10	141⅛	90⅝a¾	89⅛a¼	89⅛	87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 6
11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛a¼	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅝	Ditto	158	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 8 6
12	Sunday.															
13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	89⅛	87½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86½a87	Ditto	Ditto	158⅛	Ditto	652686.	Ditto	13 1 6
14	142	90⅝a⅞	89⅞	89⅛a¼	87⅞	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87 a⅞	Ditto	159½a160½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 5 6
15	142½	90⅞	90⅛	89½a⅝	88	86½	25⅝a26	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	161½	80½a⅝	662672.	Ditto	13 6 6
16	143⅛	91	90⅛	89⅞a⅝	88⅞	Ditto	26a½	Ditto	Ditto	88a⅛	87⅛	165½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 5 0
17	Shut.	91⅛a¼	90⅞	89⅛a⅝	88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	165	Ditto	675	⅛	14 11 6
18	Ditto	91⅛a¼	90⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝a¼	Ditto	164⅛	Ditto	672682	Ditto	Ditto
19	Sunday.															
20	Ditto	91¼	Ditto	89⅞	88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a81	675	Ditto	14 0 6
21	142⅛	91⅛	90⅛	89⅞a⅝	88⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝	87⅛	163½	Ditto	672682	Ditto	14 15 6
22	142⅞	91⅛	90⅛	89⅞a⅝	88a⅞	Ditto	26a⅛	Ditto	87½a¼	Ditto	Ditto	163⅛	81a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	15 6 6
23	142½	91½a91	Ditto	89⅞a⅝	88⅞a87½	Ditto	26	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝	Ditto	163⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 1
24	142½	91a90⅞	90½	89⅞a⅝	87½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	98⅛	87½a86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	162⅛	80⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	14 15
25	Ditto	90⅞a91	Ditto	89⅛	87½a¼	Ditto	26⅛	Ditto	87a⅛	87⅛a88⅝	Ditto	162	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 14
26	Sunday.															
27	Ditto	Ditto	90½a¼	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	163½a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 [illegible]
28	[illegible]	90½a91½	89½a¼	89½a¼	87⅞a88	Ditto	Ditto	99	Ditto	87⅞a88	Ditto	164½a165½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	[illegible]
29	Ditto	91⅛	Ditto	89½	[illegible]	Ditto	26½a¼	Ditto	87½a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80½a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	14 16

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 pap
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 3
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1775.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Bar. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	4	8	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	4	8	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	1
Surry	4	8	3	5	3	4	2	2	3	1
Hertford	4	8	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	6
Bedford	4	8	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	1
Cambridge	4	3	1	11	2	11	1	10	2	11
Huntingdon	4	7	0	0	2	11	1	8	3	1
Northampton	4	8	3	2	2	11	1	10	3	1
Rutland	4	8	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	4
Leicester	5	1	3	11	3	0	1	10	3	7
Nottingham	4	8	3	6	3	3	1	1	3	7
Derby	5	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	3	4
Stafford	4	11	3	10	2	10	1	9	3	6
Shropshire	4	10	1	7	2	6	1	6	3	1
Herford	4	0	0	0	2	9	1	6	0	0
Worcester	4	7	3	2	2	9	1	11	3	8
Warwick	4	11	0	0	2	9	1	9	3	11
Gloucester	4	5	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	5
Wiltshire	4	2	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	11
Berks	4	4	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	3
Oxford	4	10	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	1
Bucks	4	8	0	0	2	11	1	11	2	11
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	8	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	4
Suffolk	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	10
Norfolk	4	6	3	5	3	8	1	11	3	10
Lincoln	4	5	3	7	2	10	1	1	3	4
York	4	8	3	6	3	3	1	10	3	8
Durham	4	6	3	6	3	3	1	9	4	0
Northumberland	4	6	3	5	2	11	1	9	3	6
Cumberland	4	10	3	9	3	0	1	9	0	0
Westmoreland	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	8	3	4
Lancashire	5	4	0	0	3	3	1	10	3	5
Cheshire	5	2	0	0	2	11	1	10	0	0
Monmouth	4	11	3	3	2	5	1	4	4	7
Somerset	4	9	0	0	3	1	1	10	1	11
Devon	5	2	0	0	2	10	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	0	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0
Dorset	4	11	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	10
Hampshire	4	6	0	0	2	9	1	2	3	5
Sussex	4	4	0	0	3	1	1	2	3	1
Kent	4	8	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales	5	2	4	4	2	9	1	1	3	3
South Wales	5	1	3	10	2	10	1	5	3	1

Bills of Mortality from Nov. 28. to Dec. 26. 1775.

Christened. Males 932, Females 912 } 1844. Buried. Males 1077, Females 1170 } 2247.

Whereof have died under two years old 608.

Decreased in the Weekly Bills 403.

Ages			
2 and 5	22	50 and 60	130
5 and 10	24	60 and 70	128
10 and 20	89	70 and 80	142
20 and 30	165	80 and 90	60
30 and 40	204	90 and 100	22
40 and 50	193		

Bread 2s. 2d.

Mr. Urban,

THE inclosed is a Head Almanack for the ensuing year; for the understanding of which it must be observed, that the twelve words in the verses correspond regularly with every month in the year: each of these words begins with the initial letter or letters of the same week-day that begins each corresponding month. For a further explanation see the Gent. Mag. for November 1773 and December 1774.

Maintain — Thee — Form
Mars — We — Salute
Mark — The — Support
To — Freedom's — Suit.

The monosyllables *That*, *We*, *Thee*, and *To*, were never of such consequence before. It seems strange that Mars should stand for April, but I wish they do not find it so in America next spring.

* * [*Our correspondents, we hope, will not be offended at the liberty we have taken to reduce their separate performances into one, by copying the former part from the letter of Eleutherius of Oxford, and the latter part from J. S. of Tunbridge-Wells.*]

Mr. Urban,

PLEASE to correct one error of many made by W. L. who sneers at mathematical rules, page 467 of your Magazine.

In the note—for "turning *a given* organ by a table of beats," read, to tune an organ by *a given* table of beats;—as in Dr. Smith's Harmonia, edit. 1749, sect. 9. prop. 20. page 215.

The error of the word *turning* may be imputed to the press; but *a given* organ seems to be an intended misapplication of the term by your very prolix correspondent.—The song, *O thou that tellest glad tidings*, is not written with three quavers only in a bar, but with six, as marked at the beginning.

W. D.

---

* * *The inscriptions on the urns sent us from Leek, Staffordshire, are so much obliterated, that the engraver can make no part of them intelligible; for which reason they have been unavoidably postponed. Our Chester correspondent will observe that proper attention has been paid to his kind intimations.*

THE

Gentleman's Magazine;

For DECEMBER, 1775.

DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT, *continued* *from p. 512.*

Nov. 3.

SIR *Jm. Lowther* moved, "that introducing his Majesty's Electoral troops into any part of the dominions of Great Britain, without the consent of Parliament first had and obtained, is contrary to law." He supported his motion with great spirit on the ground of its being a direct violation of the Bill of Rights. He was seconded by

Gov. *Johnstone*, who, to strengthen his arguments, appealed to the conduct of the Parliament after the peace of Ryswyck, which reduced the standing army to 7000 men, and obliged King William to disband his Dutch guards, and to send them home, though contrary to the known sense of that prince; so wisely jealous was the Parliament at that time of permitting foreigners to remain within the kingdom. He ordered the Journals of March, 1689, to be read, where the King's request and the positive refusal of Parliament to grant it are both stated*.

Mr. Serj. *Adair* spoke very fully to the matter of law, and shewed that upon every principle adhered to in expounding a statute, the Bill of Rights militated directly against the measure, both in letter, spirit, and legal construction.

Lord *Barrington* defended the measure, and insisted that the Bill of Rights never was, nor could be intended to extend further than the kingdom: he instanced, in proof of his assertion, the garrisons of Dunkirk and Tangier, in Charles the Second's time, and that of Calais, at a much earlier date.

Mr. *Solicitor-General* entered fully into the consideration of the matter, and defended the measure on a variety of grounds.

Mr. *Burke* followed his arguments one by one, and turned most of them into ridicule.

Lord *North* attacked Mr. Burke in his own way, and defended the measure with his usual sagacity; did not wish or desire, he said, a Bill to protect him, though, to gratify some of his friends, he had brought in one that morning.

Gen. *Conway* replied to most of the arguments urged in favour of the measure, condemned the conduct of those who advised his Majesty to bring foreigners into this kingdom; but said he would vote for the previous question, because the motion was too general, and implied a censure, which,

* The case, as stated in the Journals, is as follows:

"The Earl of Ranelagh acquainted the House, that he had in command from his Majesty a message to deliver to this House, signed by his Majesty, and all of his own hand writing, which the said Earl delivered in to Mr. Speaker, who read the same to the House, and is as followeth, viz.

"HIS Majesty is pleased to let the House know, that the necessary preparations are made for transporting the guards who came with him into England, and that he intends to send them away immediately, unless out of consideration to him the House be disposed to find a way for continuing them longer in his service, which his Majesty would take very kindly."

Upon which it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to draw up an humble address, to be presented to his Majesty, representing the reasons why the House could not comply with his Majesty's message; which address, after several amendments, was presented, as follows:

"*Most Gracious Sovereign*,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and

so far as his Majesty was concerned, he was sure proceeded from the best motives.

Sir *William Lemon* highly disapproved of the measure.

The question being put, that the question be now put, it passed in the negative, 203 to 81.

Lord *Barrington* presented to the House an estimate of the charge of the said troops.

Nov. 5.

Nothing done.

Nov. 6.

A bill for raising and embodying the the militia in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in cases of invasion or actual rebellion in any part of his Majesty's dominions, was read, and committed.

Nov. 7.

Mr. *T. Luttrell* moved, "That a committee be appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty, humbly requesting that he will authorise the Commissioners who may be impowered to act in America (for the precious purposes expressed in his Majesty's speech from the throne) to receive and propose proposals for conciliation from any General Convention, Congress, or other collective body, that shall be found most perfectly to convey the sentiments of one or more of the several Continental Colonies, suspending all enquiry into the legal or illegal forms under which such Colony or Colonies may be disposed to treat, as the most effectual means to prevent the further effusion of blood, to reconcile the honour and permanent interest of Great-Britain with the requisitions of his Majesty's American subjects." Mr. Luttrell supported his motion on the general principles of government, and on the nature and consequences of all contests where the last appeal is made to the sword: that in cases where civil government is in disorder, or at an end, there is no alternative but either to make peace with the prevailing power, or continue the war without end. He

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and loyal subjects, the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, do with unfeigned zeal to your Majesty's person and government (which God long preserve) most humbly represent to your Majesty,

"That the passing the late act for disbanding the army gave great satisfaction to your subjects; and the readiness your Majesty has expressed by your message to comply with the punctual execution thereof will prevent all occasion of distrust or jealousy between your Majesty and your people.

"It is, Sir, to your loyal Commons an unspeakable grief that your Majesty should be advised to propose any thing in your message to which they cannot consent with due regard to that Constitution your Majesty came over to restore, and have so often exposed your royal person to preserve; and did in your gracious declaration promise that all those foreign forces which came over with you should be sent back.

"In duty, therefore, to your Majesty, and to discharge the trust reposed in us, we have leave to lay before you, that nothing conduceth more to the happiness and welfare of this kingdom than an entire confidence between your Majesty and your people, which can be no way so firmly established as by entrusting your sacred person with your own subjects, who have so eminently signalized themselves on all occasions during the late long and expensive war."

To this address his Majesty was pleased to give the following answer:

"*Gentlemen*,

"I came hither to restore the ancient Constitution of this Government: I have had all possible regard to it since my coming; and I am resolved, that during the course of my reign, to endeavour to preserve it entire in all the parts of it.

"I have a full confidence in the affection of my people, and I am well assured they have the same in me; and I will never give them just cause to alter this opinion.

"As to my subjects who served during the war, I am in an ecstasy of their bravery, and of their zeal for my person and government; and I have not been wanting to express my sense of this to my parliament, as well as upon other occasions.

"I have all the reason to trust and rely upon them that a Prince can have; and I am satisfied there is not one man among them capable of entertaining a thought that what was proposed in my message proceeded from any distrust of them.

"It shall be my study, to the utmost of my power, to perform the part of a just and good King; and I will ever be strictly and nicely careful of observing my promises to my subjects, so I will not doubt of their tender regards to me."

referred

referred to the reigns of Henry I. and II. Edward II. Richard II, and Charles II. but chiefly to the precedent of the Revolution, that paved the way to the placing the present family upon the throne, and which accomplished by a convention.

Sir George *Young* seconded the motion, on the ground of facilitating a reconciliation, which all the house seemed anxious to effect, and which every day's delay made more and more difficult. He regretted, he said, every hour that passed without some effort to bring it about, and was for adopting this or any other motion that was likely to put an end to so ruinous a contest.

Mr. *Rice* said he was as desirous as any gentleman in the House could be of a lasting reconciliation; but was not for treating with any self-created assembly, as that, he apprehended, would only lay a foundation for future troubles. The House seemed to be of the same opinion, and the question being put it passed in the negative without a division.

Lord *Barrington* stated the army estimates for the ensuing year. He said the whole force intended to be raised and maintained was 55000 men; that the ordinary expence would be 1,300,000l. that the expence of last year was something above a million; that the number of effective men in the army at Boston by the last returns was 7455; but that the forces in America were augmented to 34 battalions, at 811 men in a battalion, amounting in the whole to upwards of 25000 men; that as this augmentation was considerable he thought it necessary to say a few words on the subject. He said, he understood that the idea of taxation was entirely given up, and that being the case, it was absolutely necessary to secure the constitutional dependency of that country. The general plan of administration, he believed to be, first, to arm and send out commissioners; and then if the Americans should continue to refuse, to employ the whole power sent out against them to force them to obedience. He said, he did not speak from authority, but as matter of opinion, so far as the nature of his employment enabled him to judge.

Col. *Barre*, made very full and pertinent observations upon the several estimates, and upon his Lordship's political opinions. He said, that the nation had paid this year for 21,000 men to serve under General Gage, yet after all the unusual methods to recruit it to its full complement, it did not amount to 7000 effective men fit to do duty, exclusive of those sick in the hospitals or languishing under their wounds. With regard to the proposed augmentation, he said, he had not a single doubt, but that, as General Gage last year with the flower of the British forces had been cooped up in Boston, and had not been able to advance a single mile, the efforts now proposed, would, if possible, be more disgraceful; and that instead of our army *looking* the people of Massachusetts-bay into submission, according to the expression of another noble Lord on a former occasion, there is reason to apprehend, from the motley company of which it consists, that their *looks* will be chiefly directed to their own safety. [*To be continued in our next.*]

PROTEST *entered in the Upper House against the Act that prohibits all commercial intercourse with the confederated colonies.*

Dissentient.

1st. "BECAUSE this bill, by considering the Colonies in America as a foreign nation, and declaring war on them in that character, has a direct tendency to effect an entire, and we fear, permanent separation between the two capital parts of this empire. It is new to behold a nation making a separation of its parts by a law, in hopes of reuniting them by a treaty. The Sovereign power has hitherto always regarded rebellion as the criminal act of individuals, and not the hostility of any great collective body of the community. The framers of this bill admit the principle in its full force, although by all the provisions they every where contradict it; for whilst the clauses of the bill consign all to punishment, the preamble only declares, that many are guilty, the legislature choosing to be considered rather as unjust to particulars, than to confess itself to be universally odious. The English on both sides of the Ocean are now taught by act of Parliament to look on themselves as separate nations; nations susceptible of general hostility, and proper parties for mutual declarations of war, and treaties of peace. We are by this act preparing their minds for that independence which we charge them with affecting, whilst we drive them to the necessity of it by repeated injuries.

"2dly,

"ably, Because this bill enables and encourages the navy of England to make an indiscriminate prey of the property of English subjects trading to or from the Colonies, (even of the ships which lie quiet in the American ports,) without regarding whether that property belongs to friends or enemies, to the dutiful or to the disobedient. This plan of promiscuous rapine (unworthy of the wisdom and decorum of government,) must compleat what yet remains to be compleated, of the union in North America against the authority of Parliament. Parliament in this bill seems much more inclined to distress, than able or willing to protect. In North America the refractory and submissive may be blended together. In the West Indies all are innocent, but all are doomed to a much more severe, and much more certain punishment, than falls upon the most guilty in North America. The whole accommodation, if not the immediate subsistence of the West India Islands depends on a commercial connection with the Continent, from which by this bill they are expel, by restrained. One of the chief, and much the most plausible of the complaints made last year against the North American Colonies, was a resolution to withhold supplies from the sugar plantations. But this year we have made ourselves to adopt and justify that very conduct which we had painted to the world in such odious colours. It must appear, if this bill was purposely made against the West Indies, and not the people of the united Colonies with a view to sentiments of mutual affection, or from motives of self interest, or from impatience of so hard a restraint, though it be under the orders of the Congress, and subject to Not to our innocent planters in the West Indies, it seems, if we act of the British Parliament concern and of that authority, and provided that no supply whatsoever shall be carried to the West Indies, contrary to the resolution of the Congress.

"ly, Because this bill greatly encreases in violence the pattern of injustice which it seems to follow. In some respects the prohibition of the Congress materially differed from the prohibition of this bill. There was not immediate. Time was given to the West Indies, to supply both from America and other places. No limitations were made to the, or the other hand, have permitted the trade with America, as long as it was necessary to save ourselves from famine, and to enable the Colonies to pay their debts. This supply they have made plentifully, and many of these debts they have discharged most honourably. In return for this, to us useful and honourable behaviour, ministry, abusing the bounty of Providence, on the first restoration of domestic plenty, has fabricated a bill for seizing American vessels, now trading under the faith of an act of Parliament, no ship of theirs being suffered to return to its own country, either from hence, or from the West-Indies.

"ethly, Because the bill, not satisfied with making predatory war upon the trade of the colonies, thinks it necessary to stimulate particular avarice and rapacity to an activity in such service, by rendering captures of North American vessels and goods, the property of the captors. This regulation is now, for the first time, (by any regular authority in this kingdom,) to be adopted in a civil contention. We consider this method of holding out the spoil of their fellow citizens for the reward of alacrity in civil wars, as a source of the most dangerous corruption that can be conceived, in the first instance to our navy, and in its consequence to our army. A number of bold, enterprising men, trained to the profession of arms, with fortunes to make, and promotion to be obtained, are naturally lovers of war. When they have once tasted of emoluments from domestic spoil, they will no longer look on the commerce of England as an object of protection, but of plunder. They will see the prosperous state of peaceful domestic industry, not with pleasure, but with envy. They will be taught to wish for those lucrative civil commotions, which they will always have the means of provoking. Our soldiers in the land service will see no reason for their being distinguished from the marine; and they will call for the plunder of English trading towns, when they see that the seamen have been indulged in the plunder of English trading ships. It never can be safe for a state to hold out an interest in disturbing it, to those who have the sword in their hand. The greatest republic, of which history gives us any knowledge, was subverted by this licence of domestic plunder. We are perfectly assured, that the navy of England

England wants no such unnatural and impious encouragement towards the performance of any duty, which their known public spirit, and yet uncorrupted honour, may make it fit for them to perform. And it is no less on theirs than on the public account, a matter of the most serious affliction to us, that a service always looked upon (and hitherto most justly) not only without fear or jealousy, but with the most partial affection in every part of this empire, should be unnecessarily exposed to the last odium which must attend those who are enriched from the spoils of citizens, amongst whom they may be obliged to spend their lives, and form their connections. Civil wars (when they must be made) should be made in such a manner, as not to render the return to peace and cordiality impracticable. If the spoil ordered by this act had been left in the crown, the crown might use it as an encouragement for a return to obedience, and as a means of future peace. It is now only a provocation, through despair and resentment, to perpetual hostility. We cannot possibly discern, how any necessary operation of war is strengthened by this disgrace of legislature. But if the arms now used should succeed so as to enforce a temporary and reluctant obedience, we see but too well, that this bill will leave such a sting in the minds of the colonists, as to render our government there hated and suspected, and therefore for ever precarious.

"5thly, Because this bill, by anticipating all legal judgment of the offences of those whose goods are forfeited, overturns one of the most excellent and profoundly considered parts of that fundamental law, the Declaration of Rights, which declares, "that all grants of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal and void."—This provision is expressly made, lest rapacious ministers, scenting confiscation, or rapacious soldiers, allured by the lust of plunder, should be induced to forge or provoke plots and rebellions, in order to enrich themselves out of the public disorders.

"6thly, Because very extensive commercial property of British subjects (implicated by the nature of commercial intercourse with that of innocent Englishmen residing here) is to be taken out of the equitable jurisdiction of the common law of England, and from that inestimable birth-right of the subjects of this kingdom, a trial by jury, and carried to the court of Admiralty to be tried by a single judge, on the rules of an arbitrary, foreign law.

"7thly, Because the whole scheme of this predatory war for private lucre, is put under the arbitrary direction of certain commissioners, to us unknown, even by name; who have power to give such countenance to the ravages authrized by this bill, as their arbitrary will shall suggest; to pardon, or except from pardon, any number or description of persons, and with such exceptions as they shall see fit, without any other rule than their own private opinion, fancy, caprice, favour, or resentment; and, without any other rule, to open or keep shut any colony, province, country, town, district, or place. We are of opinion, that the power left to the said commissioners is perfectly unjustifiable and unconstitutional. It has, besides, a tendency to create the most shameful and mischievous monopolies. The power given to the Admiralty, and to the West India Governors, to license ships, is of the same nature. If such monopolies and jobs should not arise from such powers, it is no fault of this bill, which, as if it had these purposes in view, has taken especial care to provide as strong a temptation as human nature, set above law and restraint, and furnished with every facility to corruption, can possibly be exposed to.

"8thly, Because we know nothing of the business of these commissioners, further than the above arbitrary discretion with regard to pardons. Rumour gives out, that they are to have a power to treat with the Americans for a redress of their grievances. Of this, however, neither the speech from the throne nor the bill have given the least intimation: although, if the commissioners treat on this subject at all, acts and powers of parliament being the matter of complaint, the commissioners ought to derive some previous authority from parliament, in order to give weight and efficacy to their negotiations, and to preserve some appearance of dignity in ourselves. It is hardly proper that parliament should appear in no other light than as the instrument of penal restrictions, attainder, penalties, and confiscations; as the maker of menacing addresses, and the rejector of dutiful petitions. It is hardly decent to shew ourselves fierce and inflexible here, but to be satisfied with

permitting unknown persons, whom ministers shall chuse in future to appoint, to dispose in America of powers and acts of parliament, at their pleasure; leaving us first the odium of rejecting reasonable requests, and afterwards the disgrace of ratifying shameful concessions.

"9thly, Because we reject with indignation that clause of this bill, which, by a refinement in tyranny, and in a sentence worse than death, obliges the unhappy men who shall be made captives in this predatory war, to bear arms against their families, kindred, friends, and country; and, after being plundered themselves, to become accomplices in plundering their brethren. If there exists a doubt, whether, to justify the infliction of capital punishment on desertion, it should be necessary to prove that a seaman was a pressed man or a volunteer; the object of this clause is to deprive the American seaman of the plea of his being a pressed seaman, as it declares that he is to be considered, to all intents and purposes, as having entered voluntarily into the service. By this clause, not only common seamen, but masters of vessels, are, without regard to age, or circumstances, or condition, to be ignominiously turned before the mast, and subjected to the austere discipline of the boatswain. Persons in that subordinate station, not being animated with the liberal and ingenuous spirit which distinguishes officers in the navy, and taught to consider their forced volunteers as rebels, will be too apt to aggravate the miseries of captivity by insult and outrage. These prisoners, among the comrades they are obliged to live and serve with, may very probably be often forced to behold the spoils of their honest industry, and the natural support of their sober families, squandered in riot and profligate debauchery before their faces. This we look upon as the last degree of wretchedness and indignity, to which human nature can be subjected. This cruelty, unknown to the most savage nations, is to be practised by Englishmen on Englishmen. It has been said in parliament, that the pay the prisoners are to receive is to be considered as a full compensation for the principles they are obliged to violate. We do not envy any one that sentiment. An attempt is also made to justify it by the supposed right of impressing. We cannot conceive that the burthens of subjection ought ever to be imposed where the protection belonging to it is denied; or that a man can ever be deprived of his goods as a foreign enemy, and at the same time obliged to serve the state as a citizen. If this compulsion we have never heard to be practised on any prisoners of war, or in rebellion—nor do we know any example of it, except among pirates—the outlaws and enemies of human society.

"10thly, Because a bill so unprecedented in its nature, and so important in its consequences, is brought in at a time of year, when by experience it is known that most of the independent Members of both Houses are called away by their domestic affairs, and when few but those in the immediate pay of the court, and attending on their employments, are in town. This we conceive, to be done in order to impress the public with a delusive idea, that those measures are agreeable to greater numbers in both Houses, than in reality they are. The only part of this bill, which we approve, is the repeal of the unjust and improvident acts which have produced all the evil effects we had foretold, and none of the good, which was pretended as the ground for making them; acts, as unfit for, as incapable of execution. But to our inexpressible grief, and to the disgrace of the public councils of this kingdom, ministers, untaught by misfortunes and unchecked by disappointments, at the very instant they are obliged to demolish the old fabrick of their oppression, as useless and mischievous, are hurrying another on nearly the same materials, adding only something more of that injustice and violence, which have always proved mischievous in proportion as they have been augmented.

Richmond,	Rockingham,
Pomfrey,	Chedworth,
Fitzwilliam,	Abingdon,
Abergavenny,	Manchester,

* Having in the preceding pages given a brief account of the arguments for and against the introduction of foreign troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, on a motion made by Sir James Lowther, (see p. 555) the following farther account of what passed in the House relative to that measure (communicated by a correspondent) will place the whole of that subject in a proper light.

Nov.

Nov. 24.

On the third reading of the *indemnity bill* (which was thought fit by the ministry themselves to be dropt afterwards in the House of Lords), the Hon. Mr. Marsham, seconded by Mr. Honeywood, moved an amendment of the preamble, by striking out the words "*doubts have been entertained of the legality of this measure,*" in order to insert "that the measure" (viz. of sending these troops to Minorca), "was *not warranted by law, and against the spirit of this constitution.*"

Mr. *Ambler*, and Mr. De Grey opposed this motion, the latter upon the principle of necessity, the former upon the footing of law, as he conceived.

Mr. Serj. *Adair* rose to take notice of some late doctrines advanced by the Attorney General, which however did not relate to the present question; as also of some advanced by the Solicitor-General, which certainly did, and which he gave a good answer to, but declined entering into the question at large, as he had given his opinion on a former occasion.

Mr. *Morton*, who rose next, thought the measure legal, principally because it was time of war.

Mr. *Moysey* protested against the absurdity of declaring the law doubtful in a great constitutional point, and leaving those doubts to entangle posterity. He then entered into a discussion of the legality of the measure, which he argued was in direct violation of the Bill of Rights. He insisted, from both the letter and spirit of it, that the provision against standing armies was co-extensive with this empire, and dwelt much upon the distinction between foreign war and rebellion, in answer to Lord North's argument upon a former occasion. His arguments were very pointed, and made an impression upon the house.

Mr. *Solicitor-General* then rose, and insisted upon the distinction between garrisons and troops at large, and alleged many passages in the conduct of the legislature to warrant such distinction even in the frontier forts within this Island. He said the check which parliament had upon the crown in regard to the army, was the payment of the troops, and he said if the measure, in question was fit, and beneficial to the public, it should be ratified, tho' it were against law; but, if unfit and inexpedient, should be condemned, tho' the letter of the law were with it.

Mr. *Adam*, the member for Gatton, then rose, and declared his opinion against the legality of the measure, but principally prest the arguments which Mr. Moysey had before made use of.

Sir Adam *Ferguson* then spoke exceedingly well on the same side. He said, that tho' this were admitted to be time of war, yet the calling in a foreign army would always have wanted an indemnity. He made many just remarks upon the true state of the question, and some accurate observations upon the mutiny act.

Mr. T. *Townshend* furnished the House with many curious and important anecdotes on the subject of the army; and the whole on that side of the question received new fire and force from the abilities of Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox.

Mr. *Attorney-General*, in the course of the debate, took occasion to explain, in answer to Mr. Serj. Adair, the sentiments he had laid before the House, on a former occasion, in regard to the doctrine of resistance, in which he either recanted from what he was understood to say upon that head, or at least made his doctrine much more palatable to the House than it was before.

The whole was concluded by Lord North, who treated all the arguments on the other side with much pleasantry, if he did not answer them; and, upon the whole, as he observed the gentlemen on the one side were positive for the legality, others as positive for the illegality, he thought there could be no impropriety in stating the law to be doubtful.

The division was 58 to 131.

To Mr. JOHN WESLEY.

SIR,

I Have read your Address to the Americans with much surprize and concern. That a man, after a long life devoted to the awful concerns of religion, and of a rigidity of morals strikingly contrasted to the times, should in his old age step forth a champion in political controversy, is a paradox only to be solved by a reflection on the general motives of such compositions. They exhibit a proof, Mr. Wesley, that the most perfect of men have hopes upon earth as well as in the heavens; and indeed you have the moderation and the sincerity not to forbid us to believe

lieve so. When you deliver your opinion, you say you may be the better believed because unbiassed, and then expresses yourself in this ungarded language, "I gain nothing by the Americans, or by the government, and *probably never* shall." This is not only an invitation to the Minister to reward your pious labours, but a thorn in his foot if he overlooks them. Had you said, and positively never will, I should then (as I always have) believed you to be an honest and a pious man, and should have fallen asleep over your Calm Address, till a fit of your enthusiasm had awaked me.

You are surely, Sir, too well acquainted with the nature and workings of human passions, to expect any good to arrive from a calm address to men (as you say the Americans are) under the dominion of enthusiasm. The experience of your whole life has been the influence of enthusiasm over the calm; but your success as a schismatic is a sufficient proof, that, once aroused, neither reason or sober sense can controul it.

I have seen, Mr. Wesley, near a hundred persons, whose consciences or understandings were affected under your ministry, fall into convulsions; see angels and demons by turns, converse alternately with God and the devil; your female devotees imagine themselves the carnal spouses of Christ; and have seen the most learned divines opposing their arguments to those delirions, with as little effect as Canute speaking to the ocean.

When a chimæra, without a substantial basis, or a visible object, can thus triumph over the reason and the will, and laugh argument to scorn, can it be hoped, Mr. Wesley, that men acting upon the known and established systems of human policy, will hearkened to enthusiasm in the concern on for every thing that is dear, will turn aside to listen to your Address? Can it be hoped, that the two-penny pamphlet of a Lay Methodist preacher will influence the camps of the Americans, or the Congresses of New Senators? You certainly have the enthusiasm to believe, that the name of John Wesley is to operate as an exorcism! For how otherwise can you be useful? Every argument that the deepest knowledge of our laws and policy, prostituted to the arbitrary designs of g——, have already been prepalled and exhibited against America. The crown, from the beginning of those disturbances, has employed to no purpose the ablest pens—men practiced in all the arts and sophistries of political logic; while you, Mr. Wesley, have been accustomed from your youth, only to write and to speak on subjects that escape the controul of the understanding; where faith and imagination are the guardians of the will, because the data of the propositions are beyond the evidence of the senses. This is very visible, Sir, in the political specimen before me. It is plain that you have not lived enough men, nor considered the principles of their laws and political constitutions. You had been much better employed, could you have persuaded in your heavenly course, and not, like Lot's wife, have cast a look back upon Sodom.

You begin your pamphlet with these words.

"The grand question which is now debated, (and with warmth enough on both sides) is this, Has the English parliament power to tax the American Colonies?

"In order to determine this, let us consider the nature of our Colonies. An English Colony is a number of persons to whom the king grants a charter, permitting them to settle in some far country as a corporation, enjoying such powers as the charter grants, to be administered in such a manner as the charter prescribes."

This is as much as to assert, that a set of men living peaceably in England had obtained a charter to settle for lucrative objects in America, and had migrated on the strength of that charter. But you cannot, Sir, to so totally unacquainted with the history of our church, as to believe your definition to be descriptive of an American colony.

You must, you cannot but know, Sir, that the original settlers of these colonies, fled from Great Britain to a barren wilderness, to save themselves from religious and civil persecutions, under the odious reign of the Stuarts, or were ejected out of the mother-country at the nod of tyrants.

You cannot be ignorant, Sir, that policy, and not friendship, procured those charters, after industry and perseverance in the honourable exiles had made the desart look fair, desirable, and worthy of appropriation. It was not till then that the unnatural mother began to spread her wing over her banished

nished offspring, and to cherish them with her protection. As the simple commodities of the western continent grew into serious objects of commerce, interest and selfishness carried on the work which religion and liberty had begun. New families migrated, commerce flourished, British manufactures improved, and cultivation not only extended itself farther into the desart, but lands were transferred by tenures, from one to another, as in England, at high rates. This flourishing progress of empire was disturbed in the last war by European rivals. And indeed since men have overleapt the bounds set by Providence, and torn from the man of nature his humble possessions, they have ever been, and ever will continue to be, the bones of contention. It was in the last war that Great Britain laid herself under the necessity of defending her wide-extended dominion, and of asserting her claim to be the first nation upon earth. The contest was bloody and expensive, but the end was glorious: the enemy prostrate and breathless, empire extended, honour maintained, peace established, and, like the sun rising after a storm, a young and native monarch holding the sceptre and ascending the throne, amidst the acclamations of the freest and happiest people on the globe!

These acclamations are heard no more. They have given place to such murmurs and discontents as are beyond your eloquence to quell. A system of corruption, established and digested early in this reign, has pervaded every rank and order of men, till the spirit of the constitution has fled, and left only the *caput mortuum* behind. The forms of our free government have outlasted the ends for which they were instituted, and have become a mere mockery of the people for whose benefit they should operate; and in such deplorable æras, an ultimate appeal rests in human nature, in human policy, and in human experience in the many, whose advantages are the ultimate ends of all government: and although men have seldom virtue enough to new model a constitution on an equitable basis, they will always have spirit in the end to overturn a corrupt one. Nor is there that scene of misery which you prognosticate to be expected, from even a total separation of America, or its formation into a Republic, if this country forces it by injustice into measures not originally imagined or proposed. Human policy is not only refined into a moderate and equitable science; but that dæmon of dissention is buried deep in oblivion and contempt, which under the banners of the Cross and of the Crescent disgraced for many ages the annals of Europe, and made the fields of cultivation more dreadful than the wilderness.

It is bigotry, it is religious enthusiasm, Mr. Wesley, which has alone, and so often deluged the world in blood. It is when men fight for they know not what; when the object is hid in the clouds, or evaporates in dreams, that they become savages and brutes, and it is when they expect to be fed with manna from Heaven, that they die of hunger in their camps, and give up the enterprize.

But when men with a reasonable dependance on God, and in an honest cause, act upon human principles of justice and success, and in an enlightened age build a form of government on the experience of past ages, avoiding the bad, and improving even on the best, the prospect is not so gloomy as you suggest. You are only a servant, not a prophet of God, and must therefore forgive my want of faith in your augurs.

I will now discuss, in a few words, the doctrine of taxation, which you have misrepresented by the denial of an acknowledged maxim in our government, viz. that every freeman is governed by laws to which he has consented," which you assert to be false.

That great empire cannot make laws in collective bodies, and that many thousands in the freest nations have not the legislative rights of freemen, is true; and that men live in obedience to laws made before their birth, is likewise true. But it does not follow from hence, that the community is less free, if the spirit of its government continues, and operates along with its form; because it is impossible to frame a human society where some portion of natural liberty is not sacrificed for the quiet preservation of the rest. And those men who have not industry or capacity to arrive at the attributes of legislative freemen, have nevertheless all the immunities, privileges and protection which the laws afford to the highest, and hold their lives and properties by the same tenures that the Monarch holds his head or his throne, viz. the preservation of the political

political constitution. Whenever these rights are invaded, the government is dissolved, and strength becomes the decider of right.

But upon what tenure do Americans hold their properties as freemen, if, without the wholesome deliberations of their own delegates, who can be singly judges of American interests, they are to be bound by acts of parliament which mutilate and destroy property? Of what use are their assemblies, and their popular representatives, if they are only to be the instrument of outward oppression, and not the protectors of inward strength and independence? Are not the people of Ireland, oppressed as they are, allowed at least to be the victims of their own corrupt parliament? And although British acts, where Ireland is specified, reach there in abrogation of the common and statute law, yet do they reach to no new impositions of excise or customs, without the votes of the Irish senate.

Why then are the Americans to be less free than Ireland? The reason is plain; because the crown hoped that the murmurs of oppression would die in their passage across the Atlantic; that the Gorgon of corruption might be fed by American spoils with less clamour and less danger than at home; and that if, by a gentle exertion of authority, it could establish a prescriptive right of taxation, the veins of America might be opened at will, to confirm the influence of the th—ne over the liberties of the people.

The c———n has been deceived. The Americans have discovered that the M———rch and the legislature are become one. They have considered an act of the British parliament as only the inhalation of the royal breath, and an equal infringement on British and American rights, which from analogy must ever suffer together. They think they are defending both; and the event will in the end discover who have been the least wise, if not who have been the least just.

And now, Mr. Wesley, I take my leave of you. You have forgot the precept of your Master, that God and Mammon cannot be served together.

You have one eye on a pension, and the other upon heaven; one hand stretched out to the K—g, and the other raised up to God. I pray that the first may reward you, and that the last may forgive you.

AMERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ingenious Mr. Gough, in his Anecdotes of British Topography, has given us a List of Writers on Botanical Subjects, which, though he does not deem perfect, fully evinces that botany began early to be cultivated during the dawn of literature in this island. He informs us, the first publication on this subject was a translation, published in 1525. An antiquary, lately deceased, had a copy in fine preservation of this work, venerable for its antiquity, though not its accuracy. It was entitled, *The grete Herball, whych geveth perfyt Knowledge and Understandyng of all Manner of Herbes, and their gracyous Vertues which God hath ordayned for our prosperous Welfare and Helth.* Printed by Peter Invins, in Southwarke. A long interval ensued, during which we do not find that the botanical student was assisted in his pursuits by any publication from his own countrymen. At length Dr. William Turner arose, whose diligence as a botanist, and whose piety as a reformer, entitle him to the praise due to learned merit and religious zeal. His New Herbal, published in two parts, Part I. London, 1551, Part II. Colon. 1562, 1568, is become such a literary curiosity, that the few remaining copies are bought up at extraordinary prices. A contemporary of Turner published, about the year 1552 (the year after the appearance of Turner's first edition), a small volume in duodecimo, in the black letter, to which he gave the title of *A Boke of the Propreties of Herbes, called an Herball; wherunto is added, the Time of the Herbes, Flowres, and Sedes shold be gathered, to be kept the whole Yere, swyth the Virtue of the Herbes when they are stilled; also a generall Rule of all Manner of Herbes, drawn out of an auncient Boke of Physick.* Imprynted at London, in the Flete Strete, against the *Syne of the Rose Garland, by me Wyllyam Copland, for John Wyght.* It has been observed of the heroes of antiquity, Πολλοὶ τε Μέδολα τε Θερσιλοχοί τε, that there is now no memoria, but their names: but of this early labourer in the vineyard of botanical knowledge we only find the initials W. C. and even the indefatigable researches of the curious are now employed in vain to discover name or abode, though it is most probable he was a native of this country. In the same volume is bound up a small

a small tract, which demonstrates the era that physic began to be cultivated in England, almost at the same period as botany. It has this title, *Here begynneth a goode Booke of Medicine, called the Treasure of the Poore Men.*

He has treated of the plants alphabetically; a method observed by our illustrious countryman Ray in his Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ, London, 1670, octavo. His first chapter begins, *De Virtutibus Herbarum*, et primo de Littera A: Agnus Castus, or Park Leaves.

If this short account of an uncommon work merits the attention of the diligent antiquary or industrious botanist, be pleased to give it to the public by the channel of the Gentleman's Magazine, and add one more obligation to those already conferred on a constant reader of that useful miscellany.

RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

AS tarring and feathering has been of late much used by way of punishment amongst the inhabitants of North-America, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of your readers to inform them what gave rise to that custom; as I believe a great many are ignorant of its original, and think it a new mode of chastisement.

King Richard the First, called from his great courage Cœur de Lion, or Lion's heart, not only kept strict discipline amongst his troops, but in his navy also; and, having made a vow to fight against the Saracens for the recovery of the Holy Land, in the year 1190, sailed over with his army into France, and had an interview with Philip, King of France, and entered into an alliance with him for that purpose; and the two armies of France and England joined at Vezelai, according to agreement. King Richard, during his stay in France, at Chinon, a small town in the government of Orleanois, and province of Tourain, standing on the river Vienne, made the following very remarkable orders for preserving peace in the navy, during this expedition to the Holy Land, viz.

First, If any one killed a man in a ship, he was to be bound to the dead man, and flung into the sea.

Second, If any one was convicted to have drawn his dagger, or knife, to hurt another, or fetch blood, he was to lose his hand.

Third, If any one struck another with his open hand, without effusion of blood, he was to be ducked thrice over head and ears in the sea.

Fourth, If any one gave his companion opprobrious language, so often as he did it, he was to give him so many ounces of silver.

Fifth, If any man stole any thing, his head was to be shaved, and boiling pitch poured upon it, and feathers stuck therein, that so he might be known; and the first land the ship touched at, he was to be set on shore.

This I take to be the original from whence tarring and feathering arose, the former being substituted instead of pitch; the custom being disused for so many centuries, is now again revived amongst the Americans.

Chinon, the place where these orders were first made, is also remarkable for being the place where Joan of Arc, the famous Maid of Orleans, who so often defeated the English, and was at last taken and burnt for a witch, first offered her service to Charles the Seventh of France, in the year 1429.

Broomhead. JOHN WILSON.

A PROCLAMATION *appointing the Distribution of Prizes taken during the Continuance of the Rebellion now subsisting in divers Parts of the Continent of* North-America.

GEORGE R.

WHereas by an act made in this present session of parliament, intitled *An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the Colonies of* New Hampshire, Massachusets bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, *the* Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, *and* Georgia, *during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said Colonies respectively; for repealing an act, made in the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty*, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading, or shipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in Massachusets-bay; *and also two acts, made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons appointed and authorized by his Majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations in the cases, and for the purposes therein mentioned*; it is, among other

things, enacted, that all ships and vessels of or belonging to the inhabitants of the said colonies, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, except as in the said act are excepted, and all other ships and vessels whatsoever, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, which shall be found trading in any port or place of the said colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, in any such port or place, except as are therein also excepted, shall become forfeited to his Majesty, as if the same were the ships and effects of open enemies, and shall be so adjudged, deemed, and taken, in all courts of Admiralty, and in all other courts whatsoever; and, for the encouragement of the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ships of war, it is thereby also further enacted, that the flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commissioned officers in his Majesty's pay, and also the seamen, marines, and soldiers on board, shall have the sole interest and property of and in all and every such ship, vessel, goods, and merchandise, which they shall seize and take, (being first adjudged lawful prize in any of his Majesty's courts of Admiralty,) to be divided in such proportions, and after such manner, as his Majesty shall think fit to order and direct by proclamation or proclamations hereafter to be issued for those purposes: We, taking the premises into consideration, do, pursuant to the said act of parliament, (with the advice of our privy council), by this our proclamation, order, direct, and appoint, That the net produce of all prizes taken, in pursuance of the said act, by our ships of war, be divided into eight equal parts, and be distributed in manner following.—(*The manner differs in nothing from that practised last war with respect to prizes taken from the common enemy.*)

Letter from Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH *to Major* K——, *Major of Brigade in* Boston, *intercepted and deciphered by the Provincials.*

I Hope this will reach you. Three attempts have I made, without success in effecting. In the last, the man was discovered in attempting his escape; but fortunately my letter was sewed in the waistband of his breeches. He was confined for a few days, during which time you may guess my feelings: but a little art and a little money settled the matter.

It is a month since my return from Philadelphia. I went by the way of Providence, to visit my mother. The Committee for warlike stores made me a formal tender of twelve pieces of cannon, eighteen and twenty four pounders; they having taken a previous resolution to make the offer to General Ward. To make a merit of my services, I sent them down; and when they received them, they sent them to Stoughton to be out of danger, even though they had formed the resolution, as I before hinted, of fortifying Bunker's hill, which, together with the cowardice of the clumsy Col. Gerish and Col. Scammon, was the lucky occasion of their defeat. The affair happened before my return from Philadelphia. We lost 165 killed then, and since dead of the wounds. One hundred and twenty more now lie wounded: they will chiefly recover. They boast that you have 1400 killed and wounded in the action. You say the Rebels lost 1500; I suppose with equal truth.

The people of Connecticut are raving in the cause of liberty. A number of that colony, from the town of Stamford, robbed the King's stores near New York, with some small assistance, which the New Yorkers lent them. These were growing turbulent. I counted 180 pieces of cannon, from three to twenty-four pounders, at Kingsbridge, which the Committee had secured for the use of the Colonies. The Jerseys are not a whit behind Connecticut in zeal. The Philadelphians exceed them both. I saw 2000 men reviewed there by Gen. Lee, consisting of quakers and other inhabitants, in uniforms, with 1000 rifle-men and forty horse, who, together, made a most warlike appearance. I mingled freely and frequently with the members of the Continental Congress. They were united and determined in opposition, and appeared assured of success.

Now to come home. The opposition is become formidable: eighteen thousand brave and determined men, with Washington and Lee at their head, are no contemptible enemy. Adjutant-General Gates is indefatigable in arraying the army. Provisions are very plentiful; cloaths are manufactured in almost every town for the soldiers; twenty tons of gunpowder have lately arrived at Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Providence; and upwards of twenty tons are now in camp. Saltpetre is made

made in every colony. Powder-mills are erected, and constantly employed, in Philadelphia and New York. Volunteers of the first fortunes are daily flocking to the camp. One thousand rifle-men will arrive in two or three days. Recruits are now levying to augment the army to 22 000; besides, 10,000 of the militia of this government are appointed to appear on the first summons. The bills of all the colonies [probably those issued by the Congress] circulate freely, and are readily exchanged for cash. Add to this, that, unless some plan of accommodation take place immediately, their harbours will swarm with privateers. An army will be raised in the middle colonies to take possession of Canada. For the sake of the miserably convulsed empire, solicit peace. Repeal the acts, or Britain is undone. This advice is the result of a warm affection for my King and the realm. Remember, I never deceived you. Every article here sent you is sacredly true.

The papers will announce to you, that I am again a Member for Boston. You will there see our motley Council. A general arrangement of officers will take place, except the chief, which will be suspended but for a little while, to see what part Britain takes in consequence of the late Continental petition. A view to independence appears to be more and more general. Should Britain declare war against the Colonies, they would be lost for ever. Should Spain declare war against England, the Colonies would declare a neutrality, which would doubtless produce a league offensive and defensive between them. For God's sake, prevent it by a speedy accommodation!

Writing this has employed me for a day. I have been to Salem, to reconnoitre; but could not escape *the geese in the Capitol*. Tomorrow I set out for Newport, purposely to send you this. I write you fully, it being scarcely practicable to prevent discovery. I am out of place here by choice, and therefore out of pay, and am determined to be so, unless something be offered in my way.

I wish you could contrive to write to me largely, in cyphers, by way of Newport, addressed to Tom Richards, merchant, inclosed under cover to me, intimating that I am a perfect stranger to you, but that being recommended to you as a gentleman of honour, you took the liberty to inclose it, intreating me to deliver it, as directed, to the person, living, as you are informed, in Cambridge. Sign some fictitious name, and send it to some confident friend in Newport, to be delivered to me at Water-town.

Make use of every precaution, or I perish.

Mr. Urban,

I Have long wished that the possessor of the Runic coin, whose inscription is engraved in your Magazine for July 1774, would send you an exact delineation of it, mentioning at the same time the metal and weight of it; and if he would inform us where it may be seen, I am persuaded it would afford much pleasure to every one who has a value for curious remains of antiquity, among which this, if original, may justly claim a place. I cannot help seconding in this manner the request of your ingenious correspondent T. Row, who certainly deserves the thanks of many of your readers, both for his own valuable communications, and his readiness to explain such drawings, &c. as are inserted by others. If the possessor of the above-mentioned coin will please to comply with this request, he will oblige, among others,

Your's, &c. J. J.

[*Many of our correspondents join in this request.*]

Description of Plate XIII. *copied from a Picture found in the Ruins of* Herculaneum.

WE have already taken notice, page 160 of the present volume, that a room was discovered at a considerable depth underneath the spot in which, it was supposed, the ancient Pompeii formerly stood; on the walls of which, beside the twelve pictures, mentioned in the page referred to, there were found fourteen others, six painted in a grotesque style, with a *Cupid* in the middle, and seven rope-dancers, all on a black ground.

The Editors of the Antiquities of Herculaneum suppose that this room was a *cubiculum*, because it was usual with the Romans to ornament the walls of their bed-chambers with indecent pictures; but, were there any authorities to support our opinion, we should rather be inclined to conclude, that it was the anti-chamber of some building appropriated to the exhibition of shows, of the principal performances

of which the paintings were the representations. Though the Editors above mentioned do not all concur in opinion concerning the use to which the room was appropriated, they are unanimous in extolling the pictures, as patterns of perfection and beauty. The figures which we have selected are chiefly made choice of to shew the manner in which the dancers of antient times were habited, and the graceful attitudes they exhibited in their movements: and we cannot help remarking a great similitude, in both these characteristics, between these antient paintings and the representations given us of the dancers in the newly discovered islands, if those representations are to be depended upon as copied from real life.

The young female here represented has all the appearance of an Ulietean Princess; for she is naked to the middle; has her hair carelessly, though not inelegantly, dressed; and holds, in her left hand, a cymbal surrounded with bells, which she seems about to strike with her right, in order to accompany the dance with something like music to regulate the time. She has besides a double row of bracelets on each arm, seemingly of pearls; and her drapery, which is light and thin, is in the picture painted white, with a red edging most beautifully coloured.—"It ought to occasion no surprize, say the learned Editors, that so many different conjectures are advanced concerning these antiquities, without being able, for the most, to form any certain conclusion."—It may suffice, however, for our purpose, to exhibit occasionally some specimens of the liberal arts in those antient times, leaving our readers to make their own comments.

MEMOIRS *of the Life and Actions of the late Sir* Charles Saunders.

MR. Saunders entered early into the royal navy, and was so distinguished by that undoubted judge of naval merit, the late Lord Anson, as to be appointed, on his recommendation, First Lieutenant of his own ship, the Centurion, when he sailed on the expedition to the South Seas in Sept. 1740. In Feb. following, during their stay at Port St. Julian, on the coast of Patagonia, which was occasioned by an accident that happened to the Tryal's main mast, Mr. Saunders was promoted by the Commodore to the command of that sloop, in the room of Capt. Cheap, removed to the Wager. But Capt. Saunders lying dangerously ill of a fever on board the Centurion, and it being the opinion of the surgeons that the removing him on board his own ship in his present condition might hazard his life, Mr. Anson gave an order to Mr. Saumarez, First Lieutenant of the Centurion, to act as master and commander of the Tryal during the illness of her Captain.

In the passage round Cape Horn, Capt. Saunders, out of his small complement of 80 men, buried 34; and arriving at the island of Juan Fernandes soon after the Commodore, lest any ships of the squadron should have mistaken the neighbouring island of Masa Fuero for that of Fernandes, all its bays and creeks were, by Mr. Anson's orders, more particularly examined by Capt. Saunders (says Mr. Robins *) "than they ever had been before, or perhaps ever will be again;" though in this last circumstance he is mistaken, as Capt. Cartaret, (see Hawkesworth's Voyages) in May, 1767, much more accurately surveyed that island, and has also given a chart of it. It is observable, that the Spaniards taken soon after in a prize by the Centurion were astonished on seeing the Tryal sloop at anchor; that, after all their fatigues, the English could so soon have built such a vessel on the spot; and could scarce believe that such a bauble as that could pass round Cape Horn, when the best ships of Spain were obliged to put back. On Sept. 18, 1741, Capt. Saunders, being dispatched on a cruize off Valparaiso, took a large merchantman, of 600 tons, bound to that port from Callao. But to balance this success, the Tryal soon after sprung both her masts, and, besides, was so leaky, that, on joining the Commodore, he found it necessary to take out her people, and destroy her, and in her stead appointed her prize to be a frigate in his Majesty's service, mounting her with 20 guns, manning her with the Tryal's crew, and giving commissions to the Captain and other officers accordingly. After scuttling and sinking her, Capt. Saunders, with his new frigate (called the Trial-prize), was dispatched on a cruize off the high land of Valparaiso, in company with the Centurion's prize, where, however, they had no success, and so proceeded down

* The real author of Lord Anson's Voyage.

No. 13. of Curiosities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

down the coast to the rendezvous off Nasca, where they joined the Commodore Nov. 2. From that time till the April following Capt. Saunders kept company with the Commodore; but then the whole numbers on board the squadron not amounting to the complement of a fourth-rate man of war, it was agreed to destroy the Tryal's and other prizes, and to reinforce the Gloucester with the best part of her crew: and, accordingly, on April 27, they were towed on shore and scuttled in the harbour of Chequetan.

Soon after the Centurion's arrival at Macao, in China, in Nov. 1742, Capt. Saunders took his passage to England on board a Swedish ship, charged with dispatches from the Commodore, and arrived in the Downs in May, 1743. By this means he lost the great emoluments that attended the capture of the Manilla galleon in June following. We have not been able to learn what ship this brave officer commanded (as we can hardly suppose he was unemployed) till March, 1745, when he was made Captain of the Sandwich, of 90 guns. Nor had he any opportunity of distinguishing himself till October 14, 1747, when, being commander of the Yarmouth, of 64 guns, in the squadron of Admiral Hawke, he had a great share in the victory of that day, the Neptune and Monarque, both of 74 guns, striking to him: and though he had 22 men killed and 70 wounded, he gallantly proposed to Captains Saumarez and Rodney the pursuing the two ships that escaped, which they in consequence engaged, and probably would have taken, if the death of Capt. Saumarez (our hero's fellow-lieutenant in the Centurion) had not occasioned his ship to haul her wind, and do no more service†. On the trial of Capt. Fox, of the Kent, for misbehaviour on that day, Nov. 25, our Captain was one of the witnesses against him. In April, 1750, he was elected Member of Parliament for Plymouth, in the room of Lord Vere Beauclerk, deceased. In May, 1752, Mr. Saunders sailed as Commodore, in the Penzance, of 40 guns, to protect the Newfoundland fishery, with instructions also to look for a supposed island in lat. 49 deg. 40 min. longitude 24 deg. 30 min. from the Lizard, in search of which Commodore Rodney (some weeks before) had cruised ten days in vain. It is needless to add that Commodore Saunders had no better success. In April, 1754, he was appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, an office which on his farther promotion he resigned; and in the Parliament that met at Westminster May 31, he was returned for Heydon, in Yorkshire, by the interest of his great and constant friend Lord Anson. In March, 1755, a war being apprehended, Mr. Saunders was appointed Captain of the Prince, a new 90 gun ship; and in June he treated with the utmost magnificence, on board his ship at Spithead, the nobility who came to see the firings of the fleet on the anniversary of the King's accession. This command he resigned in December following on being appointed Comptroller of the Navy; and on this occasion his seat in Parliament being vacated, he was re-elected. About the same time he was chosen an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. In June, 1756, on advice being received of the misconduct of Admiral Byng off Minorca, a large promotion of flag officers was made purposely to include Mr. Saunders; and he was sent immediately to the Mediterranean as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, with Sir Edward Hawke, to take the command of the fleet: and on Admiral Hawke's return to England in Jan. 1757, the sole command devolved on him. In Feb. 1759, Mr. Saunders was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and sailed from Spithead on board the Neptune, of 90 guns, Feb. 17, (with Gen. Wolfe on board) as chief naval commander on the expedition to Quebec, the success of which is too well known to need any farther mention. Returning from that glorious conquest, in November, with Gen. Townshend, they were informed, in the chops of the channel, of the Brest squadron being sailed, on which the Admiral took the gallant resolution of going to join Sir Edward Hawke, though without orders. But that affair was decided before his arrival. Landing at Cork, he arrived at Dublin Dec. 15, where going to the play he was saluted by the audience with the highest demonstrations of applause. Dec. 26 he arrived in London. For this great service Mr. Saunders was appointed Lieutenant General of the Marines; and on his taking his seat in the House of Commons, Jan. 23, 1760, the thanks of that House were given to him by the Speaker.

† See more particulars of Capt. Saunders's bravery in our Vol. XVII. p. 507.

Speaker. May 21, he sailed from St. Helen's, with the Neptune, &c. to take the command in the Mediterranean. On May 26, 1761, he was installed a Knight of the Bath in Henry VII.'s chapel; and in the parliament which met Nov. 3, was re-elected for Heydon. In Oct. 1762, Sir Charles Saunders was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the White; and on Sept. 16, 1766, having some time had a seat at the Admiralty-Board, he was sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council; and appointed First Lord of the Admiralty; but this post he held only about two months. In the funeral procession of the Duke of York, Nov. 5, 1767, he was one of the Admirals who supported the canopy. In the new parliament, which met May 10, 1768, he was again chosen for Heydon. In Oct. 1770, he was appointed Admiral of the Blue. In the present parliament, which met Nov. 25, 1774, Sir Chas. Saunders was a fourth time chosen for the borough of Heydon; and remarkable it is, and much to his honour, that five hours after his lamented death, which happened at his house in Spring-Garden on Dec. 7, 1775, (of the gout in his stomach,) a just eulogium was paid him in that House by two members* distinguished for their virtues and abilities. His corpse was privately interred in Westminster-abbey on the 12th, near the monument† of General Wolfe, "his brother of the war." To Admiral Keppel (who had been Lieutenant with him in the Centurion) he has left (we hear) 5000l. and 1200l. per ann. to Adm. Sir Hugh Palliser, 5000l. to Timothy Brett, Esq; 5000l. to his nephew, 200l. per ann. to a young lady that lived with him, 400l. per ann. and all his household furniture, except plate and pictures, which are given to his niece, together with the bulk of his fortune.

Mr. URBAN,

I shall make no apology to you or your numerous readers for requesting a place in your valuable collection for the following extracts from the fifth volume of Bishop SHERLOCK's *Discourses*, which were separately published by their excellent author, and are just now sensibly brought together into one volume, which comprehends his works *from the pulpit*. These extracts seem to me so very applicable to the present times, that nothing needs be added to shew the truth and propriety of the sentiments contained in them. I shall only observe, with the Editor of that volume, that Bishop SHERLOCK's "views, both in civil and religious matters, were always large and comprehensive; not confined to the narrow systems of particular parties, nor subjected to the fluctuating principles of powerful and interested men: thus he was a most strenuous and able defender of the great truths of our holy religion; that he made it his constant practice to inculcate the christian and social virtues; to inforce a due and ready submission to the laws; to inspire prince and people with a sense of their respective duties; and to discountenance all temporary changes and hasty innovations in church and state." He remarks in

Page 5. That "interests and passions are in continual motion, and liable to infinite changes; and men who steer by them can hold no steady course of action, but must be given to change, as often as they are out of humour, or think the present state of things has proper to serve their turns."

Page 13. "To pretend public good is common to all factions and parties, and therefore can excuse none; and where the pretence is really true, to seek public good in opposition to public authority is like curing distempers by destroying the patient. To view with pleasure the factions and disturbances of a kingdom; and, like the rude and imperious at the Pool of Bethesda, to long for the troubling of the waters, that we may step in and make some private advantage of the public calamities; is neither the part of a good man or a good christian. To encourage the seditious principles and practices of others, though cunning men may do it without danger, yet they can never do it without guilt."

Page 15. "To propose and procure amendments to the laws of the church, when there is occasion for it, is their duty in whose hands the power is lodged; and changes so effected can never be to the blemish or dishonour of the church. But when men strive without reason, and obstinately condemn whatever has been settled by authority; when they disclaim the power and all the acts of the church; either out of ignorance

* Sir George Savile and Mr. Burke.

† Not near his remains, as expressed in the papers, Gen. Wolfe being buried at Greenwich.

ignorance must be invincible, or their guilt unpardonable. The reason of all changes ought to be very plain and apparent; lest lightness and wantonness in altering old laws bring power and authority into contempt. To change is the effect and the sign of weakness."

Page 16. "In private life wise men choose rather to bear some inconveniences arising from the way they are settled in, than by shifting from one course to another to gain little but the character of unsteadiness and want of resolution. Much less should public bodies hazard their credit by unnecessary changes, and for the sake of removing one unpolished stone endanger the whole building, which how it will settle on a new foundation the wisdom of man cannot foresee. Some inconveniences in the establishment of public societies, like some distempers in the body, are borne with less danger than they are cured."

Page 17, "To press for alterations, when most things in the present establishment are owned to be good, and all tolerable, is not the effect of much judgment. If want of perfection be a reason to change, it will be a reason for ever; for since all the laws of the church are not of divine institution, they have too great a mixture of weakness in their original ever to be perfect in themselves. And should all the changes desired be granted, let not men imagine that the next age will be so unlike this, as not to find fault with the orders of their superiors."

Page 19. "As long as men are weak enough to be misled, and the errors of some are profitable to others, there will be no end of dissentions. And should the restlessness and importunity of men once break in upon the constitution, the event could only shew where it would end."

Page 69. "There have been many penal laws enacted against Popery in this kingdom; not upon the weak supposition that no man's conscience ever led him to be a Papist; but upon this known and experienced truth, that whenever a man's conscience leads him to be a Papist, it leads him to be an enemy to the constitution of this government; and therefore the government has a right to secure itself against the practices of a professed enemy by the terror of temporal punishments, notwithstanding the pleas of conscience and religion. And should any sect hereafter arise, entering into practices or professing principles destructive of the legal constitution, the magistrate would have as good a right to unsheath the sword against them, as at present he has to do it against the Papist."

Page 72. "Men often dispute against penal laws, under the notion of their being laws of the church, which of right they never can be; for the church has no right or authority to impose penal laws: they are strictly and properly speaking laws of the state: they have for their end, as all other civil laws have, the good of the state, and are enacted to prevent the growth either of principles or practices which are conceived to be dangerous."

Page 252. "As it is with persons, so it is with things. To see how obstinately and perversely men approve or disapprove almost every thing by the vitiated taste of party, one would think that truth and reason had left the world, or that men were universally fallen blind. But neither have truth and reason left the world, nor are men otherwise than wilfully blind. But when the appeal is made, as in popular cases it is, to the multitude, the leaders find it much easier to direct their passions, than their understandings. And what reason is there to expect, that men should take the direction of their own eyes, when they refer themselves to the opinion and approbation of those who have none?"

Page 255. "When a nation or kingdom is divided, honour and reputation will be dealt out by a false measure, and fall to their share, who are best able or most forward to serve and promote the measures of the intemperate zeal, which possesses the one or the other part of the division. Thus true honour and virtue are robbed of their natural forces; and the sense of shame and of praise are seduced into the service of a faction, and so far perverted as oftentimes to prove motives to actions base and dishonourable."

Many other passages might be adduced, which would sufficiently justify the encomium of the Editor upon the author, were any one inclined to controvert it. But as that is not the case at present, I shall only add, that, in my humble opinion, the publication of his Lordship's CHARGES to his Clergy, of which he left many behind him in manuscript, would be highly acceptable to the literary world, and would, I doubt not, further tend to prove his estimation of our civil and ecclesiastical polity.

Oxford, Dec. 10. VINDEX.

THE following paper is of the last importance, and therefore is inserted at full length. It undoubtedly contains the outline of the plan intended to be carried into execution, in case a reconciliation with Great-Britain cannot be obtained on terms of exemption from taxation by the British parliament.

The copy from whence this was printed was addressed particularly to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina; but the same was, without doubt, submitted to the consideration of every other Provincial Congress, as the preamble will clearly shew.

The Provincial Congress of ——— *are to view the following Articles, as a subject which will be proposed to the Continental Congress at their next session; it therefore becomes the duty of the Provincial Delegates, now assembled, to instruct the gentlemen whom they shall make choice of to represent them in the next Continental Congress, what they are to express to be the sense of this province.—The former Delegates beg, that this plan may be considered, not as having had the sanction of the Continental Congress, or as recommended by them, or as expressing the sentiments of the Delegates who represented this province in the last Continental Congress; but wish they may be dispassionately debated, and approved or condemned upon their own intrinsick merit.*

ART. I.] THE said united colonies hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, binding on themselves and their posterity, for their common defence against their enemies, for the security of their liberties and properties, the safety of their persons and families, and their mutual and general welfare.

Art. II.] That each colony shall enjoy and retain as much as it may think fit of its own present laws, customs, rights, privileges, and peculiar jurisdictions within its own limits, and may amend its own constitution, as shall seem best to its own assembly or convention.

Art. III.] That, for the more convenient management of general interests, delegates shall be annually elected in each colony, to meet in General Congress, at such time and place as shall be agreed on in the next Congress; and where particular circumstances do not make its deviation necessary, it is understood to be a rule, that each succeeding Congress shall be held in a different colony, till the rotation number be gone through, and so from perpetual rotation; and that accordingly, the next Congress after the present seat, shall be held at Annapolis, in Maryland.

Art. IV.] That the power and duty of the Congress shall extend to their determining on war or peace, their entering into alliances, the reconciliation with Great-Britain, the settling all disputes and differences between colony and colony, if such should arise, and the planting of new colonies where proper. The Congress shall also make such general ordinances, though not necessary to the general welfare, as particular assemblies cannot be competent to, viz. those that may relate to our general commerce, or general currency, to the establishment of ports, and the regulation of our common forces. The Congress shall also have the appointment of all officers, civil and military, appertaining to the general confederacy, such as General, Treasurer, Secretary, &c.

Art. V.] All charges of war, and all other general expences to be incurred for the common welfare, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which is to be supplied by each colony, in proportion to the male polls between sixteen and sixty years of age. The taxes for paying that proportion are to be laid and levied by the laws of each colony.

Art. VI.] The number of delegates to be elected and sent to the Congress by each colony, shall be regulated from time to time by the numbers of such polls returned; so as that one delegate be allowed for every five thousand polls; and the delegates are to bring with them, to every Congress, an authenticated return of the number of polls in their respective colonies, which is to be taken for the purposes above mentioned.

Art. VII.] At every meeting of the Congress, one half of the members returned, exclusive of proxies, shall be necessary to make a quorum; and each delegate at the Congress shall have a vote in all cases, and if necessarily absent, shall be allowed to appoint any other delegate from the same colony to be his proxy, who may vote for him.

Art. VIII.] An executive council shall be appointed by the Congress, out of their own body, consisting of twelve persons, of whom, in the first appointments, one third, viz. four, shall be for one year, four for two years and

and four for three years, and, as the terms expire, the vacancies shall be filled up by appointments for three years, whereby one-third of the members will be changed annually, and each person who has served the said term of three years, as a counsellor, shall have a respite of three years before he can be elected again. This council, of whom two-thirds shall be a quorum, in the recess of the Congress, is to execute what shall have been enjoined thereby, to manage the general continental business and interest, to receive applications from foreign countries, to prepare matters for the consideration of the Congress, to fill up (*pro temp.*) continental affairs that fall vacant, and to draw on the General Treasurer for such monies as may be necessary for general services, and appropriated by the Congress to such services.

Art. IX.] No colony shall engage in an offensive war with any nation of Indians, without the consent of the Congress, or Great Council above-mentioned, who are first to consider the justice and necessity of such war.

Art. X.] A perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, is to be entered into, as soon as may be, with the Six Nations, their limits ascertained and to be secured to them, their lands not to be encroached on, nor any private or colony purchases made of them hereafter to be held good, or any contract for lands to be made, but between the Great Council of the Indians at Onandoga and the General Congress; the boundaries and lands of all the other Indians shall also be ascertained and secured to them in the same manner, and persons appointed to reside among them, in proper districts, who shall take care to prevent injustice in the trade with them, and be enabled, at our general expence, by occasional small supplies, to relieve their personal wants and distresses, and all purchases from them shall be by the Congress, for the general advantage and benefit of the United Colonies.

Art. XI.] As all new institutions may have imperfections, which only time and experience can discover, it is agreed, that the General Congress, from time to time, shall propose such amendments of this constitution as may be found necessary; which being approved by a majority of the colony assemblies, shall be equally binding with the rest of the articles of this confederation.

Art. XII.] Any and every colony from Great-Britain, upon the continent of North-America, not at present engaged in our association, may, upon application, and joining the said association, be received into the confederation, viz. Quebec, St. John's, Nova-Scotia, Bermuda, and the East and West Floridas, and shall thereupon be entitled to all the advantages of our union, mutual assistance, and commerce.

These articles shall be proposed to the several provincial conventions, or assemblies, to be by them considered, and, if approved, they are advised to empower their delegates to agree, and ratify the same in the ensuing Congress; after which, the union thereby established is to continue firm, till the terms of reconciliation, proposed in the petition of the last Congress to the King, are agreed to; till the acts since made, restraining the American commerce and fisheries, are repealed; till reparation is made for the injury done to Boston, by shutting up its ports, for burning of Charles Town, and for the expences of this unjust war, and till all the British troops are withdrawn from America. On the arrival of these events, the colonies are to return to their former connection and friendship with Great-Britain, but, on failure thereof, this confederation to be perpetual.

Whereas it hath pleased God to bless these countries with a most plentiful harvest, whereby much corn, and other provisions, can be spared to foreign nations, who may want the same;

Resolved, that after the expiration of six months, from the 20th of July instant, being the day appointed, by a late act of parliament of Great-Britain, for restraining the trade of the confederate colonies, all the custom-houses therein, (if the said act be not first repealed,) shall be shut up, and all the officers of the same discharged from the execution of their several functions; and all the ports of the said colonies are hereby declared to be thenceforth open to the ships of every state in Europe that will admit our commerce, and protect it, who may bring in and expose to sale, free of all duties, their respective produce and manufactures, and every kind of merchandize, excepting teas, and the merchandize of Great-Britain, Ireland, and British West-India islands.

Resolved,

Resolved, that we will, to the utmost of our power, maintain and support the freedom of commerce for two years certain after its commencement, any reconciliation between us and Great-Britain notwithstanding, and as much longer beyond that term as the late acts of parliament for restraining the commerce and fisheries, and disallowing the laws and charters of any of the colonies shall continue unrepealed.

The above confederacy was laid before the Provincial Congress, held at Hillsborough, the 21st of August last, when, after mature consideration of the same, the Congress came to the following resolution thereon:

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration a paper, purporting a confederation of the United Colonies, Resolved, the Congress resolve into a committee of the whole House.

The Congress resolved into a committee of the whole House accordingly, and unanimously chose the Rev. Mr. Patillo Chairman, and, after some time spent therein, came to a resolution thereon. On motion, Mr. President resumed the chair, and Mr. Chairman reported as follows, viz.

That the committee have taken into consideration the plan of general confederation between the united colonies, and are of opinion that the same is not at present eligible; and it is also the opinion of the committee, that the delegates of this province ought to be instructed not to consent to any plan of confederation which may be offered in an ensuing Congress, until the same shall be laid before, and approved by the Provincial Congress. That the present association ought to be further relied on for bringing about a reconciliation with the Parent State, and a further confederacy ought only to be adopted in case of the last necessity.

An entertaining Tour through several Parts of Burgundy, Switzerland, Savoy, *and* Dauphiny.

THE original letter, of which the following is a faithful copy, was lately dusted out of a folio, where it had lurked near 22 years in my library. The book had been borrowed, and returned in the year 1753, by Dr. Cornewall Tashwell, a young physician, since eminent, and who died, I am told, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, but then newly settled in my neighbourhood, at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. The original date and subscription of the letter are wanting, the lowest fold of the second half sheet being cut off. The whole is, indeed, a curious fragment, preserved by a lucky accident. It is thus endorsed by Dr. Tashwell's hand-writing, "*Dunning, Lyons, June 7, 1755. Answered at Minorca, Sept. 10.* It appears from thence to have been written by a gentleman, since well known to the literary world, as author of a Philosophical Poem on Happiness, and of several works in prose, of acknowledged merit.

Hertfordshire, Oct. 32.

"STILL at Lyons! hey-day! No, dear Tattle, rather disbelieve your eyes, than believe me such an idler. Come along hence and hither again, 400 miles in five minutes, which cost me five weeks. Yet you shall be carried leisurely over every favourite spot, in return for your amusing politico-literary budget. Step then into two, any two heavy rumbling French post-chaises, that shall whisk you beyond the eastern extremity of the lake of Geneva, with Messrs. Veillon, of whom anon; Tronchin, a physician of Geneva; Faillade, a giant gaison Captain in the French service; and Little John, shifting continually from one to the other. Of our journey the first day through an extensive cultivated plain in Burgundy, you shall see nothing; but at sun-rise the next, you find us amidst the wild beauties of the mountains of Savoy. Here and there the ruins of an old castle appear, built in airy defiance above the clouds. Some that are inhabited seem to overhang the edge of precipices, the very sight of which must make your head sore dizzy. And amongst them, you dolling Nantua, a pretty little town, for aught we know. You see, at least, it is pleasantly situated on the side of that fine lake, with that noble forest of pines hanging over it. About a league of a mile from the western foot of Mount Credo, I went with eager expectation to see the vast and rapid Rhone vanish under ground all on a sudden. The sight disappointed me: the deep rocky channel, through which it roars for some miles before it loses itself, is full of cavities, into which a considerable part of the stream slides off imperceptibly, and it is so diminished before it comes to the place where it disappears entirely, as not to produce the promised effect. At the Fortune Bridge, which bounds this mighty kingdom

from the petty territory of the Republic, the scene reminds you of the pass of Gillycranky, only here, you see, the objects are vastly grander, the precipices above and below it steeper, higher, and much deeper, the opposite range of mountains, with their coeval forests, are much loftier, and mark with what impetuosity the torrent foams and roars at the narrow bottom of these disjointed cliffs. But turning eastward, is not that glimpse of the little widening plain, extending to Geneva and the lake, enchanting?

To one just come from France the air of the Genevese appeared a little puritanical; but their simplicity and severer graces soon won my warmest esteem. The natural expressions of tenderness in the whole tribe of the Tronchins, all assembled in the saloon of their venerable Patriarch, to congratulate my companion's return, presented me a scene that must often and long come smiling across my fancy. Domestic happiness, I believe, is no where enjoyed in higher perfection. Their parties of pleasure, sailing on the lake in a fine day, concerts frequently, balls but seldom, in the evening, are all made up in the family way. The ease and cheerfulness of the young folks in their parents company, and the reserve observable in every young lady in the absence of her mamma, do honour to their mode of education. They have no notion of a separate party. Some English gentlemen had lately broke in upon this reserve: a few irregularities ensued, and the young ladies have prudently retreated to it again. For the cathedral, terrace, public garden, town-house, &c. I refer you as usual. In their public library they still shew you the French bible they had intended to present to Hen. IV. but retained upon the news of his apostacy. French openness, with Italian exactness, justly characterize this people, openness without levity, exactness without ceremony; and their sobriety is observable, in contra-distinction from their neighbouring Swiss.

Proceed eastward through neat little towns, thick sown, as you see, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *Morges*, *Lauzanne*, *Vevay*, *Villeneuve*, to *Aigle*: betwixt them 'tis all a cultivated garden. Catch often a delightful glimpse of the lake on your right hand, and contrast the rugged mountains of Savoy on the South, with the paradise we are going through. Bidding a short adieu to the lake at Aigle, ascend a range of infant Alps, wooded or cultivated to the very tops, over which appear, often above the clouds, the mountain heads, even now hoary, in the middle of May, to Bex. In about an hour's ride from Bex, all a steep ascent, through as rich pasture and arable inclosures as you would wish to see in a plain, I have conducted you to the mouth of the famous subterranean salines. Put on this carman's frock of painted canvas, with a cowl of the same, and march near a thousand paces under ground, up an imperceptible regular slope. We are now come to a large vacancy in the rock: look up, 400 feet above our heads appear some glimpses of sunshine, thro' an aperture covered with a hurdle. It was there they first began to dig to come at the salt springs. We are, you see, in the middle of a prodigious well. Sixty yards below us lies the grand reservoir of salt water. An immense wheel, 30 feet in diameter, turned by a constant stream of fresh water, raises the salt water up hither, sixty yards, in buckets, to this top of the gallery of descent from the reservoir, to which we are going down by perpendicular ladders, stunned all the while with a noise like that of ten water mills, and drenched in showers of salt water. The rock is hard blue marble, almost throughout. The salt water is conveyed from the mountain (out of which I see you are in haste to accompany it,) four miles in wooden pipes to the reservoirs near Bex. These reservoirs, made of wood, are 20 yards in length, six in breadth, and one in depth; they are divided into 4 compartments. Over 3 of these are suspended bundles of thorns, close packed to the height of 15 feet; above all which is built the gallery of graduation. The water, which comes from the source impregnated with $\frac{9}{100}$ of salt, is pumped into this gallery from the first or lowest reservoir. Hence it is conveyed through the thorns of the reservoir immediately under it, into which it falls impregnated with about $\frac{12}{100}$ of salt, the air and sun having conveyed away part of the fresh water in the passage. It undergoes two graduations more in the same manner. After the second it contains $\frac{18}{100}$; after the last sometimes $\frac{24}{100}$. Water (you know, Dr.) cannot contain more than $\frac{25}{100}$ of salt, without being saturated. The quantity of fuel saved by this method is incredible. Have I expressed myself in-

telligibly? I have taken some pains to save your taking much to understand me. Mr. Veillon, my most obliging host, and fellow-traveller, upon whose estate this princely work is carried on, has, by a very bold undertaking, furnished fuel to the salt-pans down a boarded canal, 5 German leagues in length, from lofty mountains that had never seen their hallowed oaks disturbed before since the flood. The neat revenue to the government of Berne, who are the undertakers of these salt works, is said to be above 10,000l. a year. The distress of this country for want of salt, during their wars with Burgundy, is often recounted. Imagine the satisfaction they derive from their present independency in that respect.

An unexpected drift of snow, with a keen Levanter in my rear, hurried me swiftly back to a fair-weather country. Rejoin our jolly Grison at Geneva, and take our journey thro' Savoy over *Mont Maudit*, upon which, curled as it is by falling into bad hands, you see huge tracts of rank pasturage, without the face of an inhabitant human or brutal. Can you behold, without sighing, this contrast to the lively scenery we have just quitted! At Annecy, though situated in a fine plain, you are struck with nothing but an unusually squalid form of poverty. The prospects from hence forward, are often astonishingly shifted from the enchanting horrors of immense rocks, loud waterfals, and forests waving in the skies, to sweet Arcadian plains, where fancy loves to riot; till famine, in the shape of a tattered swain, implores the piteous aid of *un pobre li*, (half a farthing), and dissolves the charm. At *Aix* you seem to catch the first glimpse of happiness in Savoy. From some appearance of neatness in the houses and people, you see they are not starving. It shews, that, after supplying themselves with the necessaries of life, they have some leisure to look about for the conveniences of it. *Chambery* has but little the air of a capital; but by its walls, ruin'd fortifications, and some old houses, it appears to be considerably decayed, since it no longer enjoys the residence of the Dukes of Savoy: yet the parliament still continues to be convened, and the chamber of accounts is kept here. Its situation upon the river Orban, which runs thro' a little lake not far off, and falls into the Rhone, would be convenient for the carriage of the [illegible] if properly encouraged. The Mall is a pleasant public walk, [illegible] made and kept in repair at the expence of the chief director of the silk manufactures. How incredible an instance of public munificence in the subject of an arbitrary prince! As I made this observation in the ear of Le Veillon, he informed me this supposed eccentric phenomenon was a native of Geneva. Yet three leagues from hence, I bring you to a very noble public building, the work of Charles Emmanuel II. grandfather to the present King of Sardinia. A small extent of plain on the westward, was bounded on the east by a vast perpendicular rock, the Mont Vifo, round which the great road from France into the heart of Savoy, had always fetched a wide circumference. Not a goat had ever passed from the plain directly over the mountain. But Nature had opened to the sons of men a strange way through it. About 20 yards above the plain, in the face of the rock, appears the mouth of a huge cavern, to which the passenger ascended by artificial steps, and proceeded, through a natural gallery 200 yards in length, to another opening above in the mountain, by which he gained the start of carriages a day's journey. This patriot prince (as such he is celebrated, too, in Piemont, all the beautiful part of Turin being his work) divided this mountain by mines of powder, and the labour of half his subjects, till a fine gently-sloping road was completed in 1670, for three quarters of a mile, between two walls of rock of a tremendous height. It runs parallel to the gallery above mentioned, which is still passable, though a good deal blocked up by the shocks it received in the smash of the neighbouring rocks.

[The manuscript is unluckily here deficient; but, perhaps, the only striking object wanting to complete the tour is the Grande Chartreuse, upon which Mr. Gray, in his elegant letters lately published by Mr. Mason, bestows most attention in the same route, from Lyons to Geneva, and back again. To his ingenious publisher I am indebted for the argument in his preface, against the scrupulous delicacy that might have prevented me from rescuing from oblivion this valuable fragment. On the top of the last page is the following humourous postscript:]

"P. S. When attacked again by Sir Grubb, upon the futility of my Ramblers,

Ramblers, tell him your friend is neither a cub of fashion, nor a toad-eating beadleader. (In my letter from Paris, (which prythee, dear Tattle, throw into the fire) there was puppyism enough, that's the truth on't.) Stop his mouth with the salt works of Bex, and this note from hence: The balance of the silk trade at Lyons, in 1752, stood thus,—Importation of unwrought silk 11,000,000 livres—Manufacture of it 5,000,000—Exportation of manufactured silk 18,000,000—To the balance add home consumption. Had I heard before of your encounter with this rough knight, you should have had the like commercial anecdotes from Geneva and Chamberry. Let me have yours of news and books at Minorca. But take this in your ear: if you tell me any from Monthly Review, or Gentleman's Magazine, the Critic and Quidnunc are to meet me there, and will blab your pilfering."

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from p.* 518.

PASSING the mountains they were beset by four banditti, but Lithgow begging mercy, and shewing them his patent of Jerusalem, they did him homage, though they were murderers, and conducted him safely as near Castellucia as they durst, where our traveller was "made much of" by the Baron, who wondered that he had safely passed the mountains. At Montecilione he saw "a diffectured house," which he was told was the school where Dionysius, the tyrant, was a pædagogue. From Molino Lithgow crossed the narrow Faro to Messina, where he "fastened John Brown on a young Scots Edinburgensen bound for Venice," and following the Italian, saying, *Si meglior a star solo come mala accompaniato*, traversed Sicily alone to Trapano, seeking transportation to Africa, but could get none! In his return, half way from Saramutza and Castello Franco, 8 miles from each, he found both those young Barons lying dead, and just killed, in the fields, their horses tied to a bush standing beside them. Approaching and seeing them richly clad, he soon conjectured who they were, his host having told him the night before, that these two Barons were at great variance about the love of a young lady: and so it was; for her they fought, for her they died; *trappo amore* turning to *presto dolore*. Lithgow then searching their pockets, found their purses filled with Spanish pistoles, which, with their five rings, he hid in the ground, half a mile off; and then returning, he galloped back on one of their horses to Saramutza, where telling his host what he had seen, he immediately ran and informed the Baron's mother, and in a moment she, her children, and the whole town ran or rode with Lithgow to the place, where they made most woeful lamentations. There he soon left them "without good night," and coming to his treasure carried the like sad news to Castello Franco, which brought them in like manner to the place, "to save what was not lost." He travelled that day 30 miles farther, to Terra Nova, where he embarked next morning for Malta, and thence in a French ship sailed to Tunis. The gold that he found in these Barons purses amounted (he says) to above 300 double pistoles, and their rings, being set with diamonds, were valued at 100 sequins of Malte, of 8 shillings each. How master Lithgow, so conscientious on other points, could reconcile this robbery (for such it was) with law or justice, or any idea of common honesty, we pretend not to determine; but certain it is, had these stolen goods been found upon him in Sicily, the gallows would justly have been his doom. But to proceed. At Tunis he found an English pirate, Capt. Ward, who being denied acceptance in England, had turned Turk, and built a fair palace. With a passport from the Bashaw, Lithgow set out with 40 Moors, and 100 loaded camels, for Algiers, in Sept. 1615, where he arrived in twelve days, and meeting with a French jeweller, M. Chatteline, bound to Fez, they joined company with some Algerine merchants going to the same place, some on mules and some on foot, with asses to carry their baggage and provisions, and in seven days (leaving Sallee and Tetuan far on their right) arrived at that great city, containing 120,000 houses, and in them a million of souls. At a great Moorish tavern there our author was as kindly received as ever in any part of the Turks dominions. There are also above 460 mosques, and in the principal, which is an Italian mile in compass, every night 900 lamps are lighted. M. Chatteline being advised to purchase diamonds, &c. at Arracon, a great town in Northern Ethiopia, 30 days journey distant, Lithgow readily agreed

gived to bear him company, hiring a Moor who spoke Italian for their dragoman or interpreter, and with him a tent, a mule for their provisions and baggage, and two Moorish drudges for guards or servants, for all an English, having one of their kinsmen sufficiently bound to a lanzak, or justice, for their lives, liberties, and monies. On the 8th day, the way being rough and rocky, and Chatteline on foot, he "succumbed, not being used to pedestrial travel," so that they mounted him aloft, on the top of their baggage, and resting at Abetzo, the farthest and most southern town of Fez, the Frenchman fell ill of a burning fever: staying for him five days, and he growing worse, and desirous to return, which Lithgow would not, the latter, leaving one of the drudges to escort him to Fez, set forward, with the other two, on his journey. The Agaroes, a savage race, through whose country they passed in six days, sometimes bastinadoed them, enquiring who he was, and the dragoman could scarce save his life and liberty. A worse tribe they next encountered in the Hagans or Jamnites; most of whom are white Moors, a people more ugly than the negroes. Here the dragoman being at a loss was forced to hire a Hagan guide to bring them to Abadud, bordering on Ethiopia; this guide having led them southward five days, on the sixth night, while they slept, stole away, half his wages being paid him before hand. Continuing the same route, long before night they were involved in a desart mountainous country, part of the Berdoans, full of wild beasts. To affright them, pitching their tents near a rock, they burnt all that and every night climbs of Tara. Day light came, no people could they find, nor for seven days after. And their victuals and water being exhausted, they were forced, for that time, to feed on tobacco, and drink their own urine: add to this, the soil was sandy, and full of serpents, the rocky heights abounded with the caves and dens of wild beasts, whom they heard in the night, and too often saw by day, especially jackalls, bears, and boars, and sometimes cymbers, tygers, and leopards, at whom, when they approached, they either discharged an harquebuss or flashed some powder. At length, on the fourth day of the fever, the dragoman falling in despair, and wondering to see his fellow-traveller endure such heat, hunger, and toil, threatened him with death, to make him seek back for their nearest refuge. Whereupon turning to the N. E. on the 8th day they met with 900 savages, naked Lybian Sabunks, 500 of whom were women, armed with bows and arrows, who, with their accomplices the night before, had put to the sword 300 Berdaans, their neighbouring tribe, carrying away above 6000 sheep, goats, &c. from whom, after seeing their Emir, or Prince, our travellers had first life and liberty, and then food. This Prince was cloathed only from his breast down to his middle thigh, with a crimson silk veil hanging on his naked shoulders, with coloured ribbons, and had on his head a party coloured sash, set like a garland. His knees and ancles were bare, his legs were girded with crimson silk, and his shoes were yellow; his beard and face were sunburnt, his age (like Lithgow's) thirty-three, and the god of his idolatry garlick, having altars, priests, and superstitious rites annexed to it. All his courtiers, except his page, were stark naked. After an hour's parley, at his departure he made a present to Lithgow of his bow and arrows, which he afterwards gave to K. Charles I. then Prince. A merry secret concerning the women, which he often recited to K. James, he does not recite here. The former savage prince sent a guide with them four days journey, recommending Tunis as their best and nearest resource. And Lithgow was forced to make a new bargain with his dragoman, to bring him safely thither, of 45 gold Sultans. This Sabunk guide conducted them through the most habitable plentiful valleys, where once every day they found water, bread, garlick and onions, and sometimes hens at two shillings each, which they would roast, or scorch dry in the sun (he avers), and so eat them. And on the fifth day, their guide leaving them well settled among 400 tents of Numidian Moors, pitched in a pleasant valley, they stayed there refreshing themselves nine days; and, among other things, saw Moorish smiths forging horseshoes out of cold iron, without fire, by the heat of the sun. And thence, renewing their guides from place to place, and descending from savage Moors to civil Moors, they arrived (though with great difficulty and danger) safely at Tunis.

(To be continued.)

66. *A short State of the Reasons for a late Resignation. To which are added, Occasional Observations, and a Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of* Norwich. *By* John Jebb, *M. A.* Crowder. *pp.* 16. 6*d.*

MR. Jebb, well known by his theological lectures at Cambridge, and also by his unsuccessful endeavours to improve the discipline of that university, has now followed the example of Mr. Lindsey and Dr. Dawson, and like them given an unequivocal proof of his sincerity, by a resignation of those church preferments which consistently with his tenets he could not, he thought, conscientiously hold. In the present publication he has stated his opinion respecting the particular point of doctrine which gave occasion to that measure; has added some remarks concerning the spirit of Protestantism, and the study of the Scriptures; and has subjoined the following letter, which he sent to his late Diocesan previous to his resignation.

"My Lord,

"I THINK it proper to give you this previous information, that I propose to resign the rectory of Homersfield and vicarage of Flixton into your Lordship's hands, upon the 29th or 30th of the present month (September).

"As the motives which induce me to embrace this resolution may possibly be misconstrued, it will not, I trust, be thought impertinent if I state them to your Lordship.

"In the first place, I think it necessary to assure your Lordship, that, although I esteemed it to be my duty to take an active part in the late petition of the clergy, the principles maintained in that just remonstrance do not, in my apprehension, appear to lay me under any obligation to relinquish my present station.

"The author of the CONFESSIONAL, my Lord, had convinced me of the unlawfulness and inexpediency of requiring a subscription to systematic articles of faith and doctrine, from the teachers of the gospel in a Protestant church.

"My own observation in the university of Cambridge further tended to satisfy me with respect to the impropriety of such a requisition; and the visible neglect of the study of the Scriptures in this age and country seemed in a great measure to be derived from that restraint of the exercise of private judgment which is the unavoidable consequence of this unedifying imposition.

"With these convictions it was impossible for me to decline engaging with those distinguished friends of religious liberty who associated for the purpose of soliciting for themselves, and their brethren of the church of England, an exemption from the obligation of declaring or subscribing their assent to any formulary of doctrine which should not be proposed as explanatory of the word of God.

"It appeared to me to be a sufficient reason for such application, that the doctrines, contained in the 39 articles, being the deductions of frail and fallible men, and expressed in unscriptural terms, were essentially differenced, in point of authority, from those Holy Scriptures to which we have professed an absolute and unreserved submission as the only rule of religious faith and practice;—and that the requisition of assent to them was eventually subversive of the right of private judgment, a right on which every Protestant church was founded, and the exercise of which our own church, in particular, in one of her forms of ordination, not only allows us, but enjoins.

"It also appeared evident to me, that the enquiry, whether or no the 39 articles express the genuine sense of Scripture, was a question of a very different nature from that to which the petitioners invited the attention of their brethren: that persons of the most opposite opinions, with respect to the doctrine of the articles, might unite in a declaration, that every attempt to effect an uniformity of sentiment concerning the sense of Scripture, by other means than the force of argument, and rational conversation, was utterly unwarrantable, and bore too striking a resemblance to that spirit of intolerance which forms the distinguishing character of anti-christian Rome:—and, lastly, that many members of our church might be truly sensible of the inexpediency of requiring this subscription—might address a competent tribunal with a view of effecting an abolition of the practice—and yet continue to hold and to accept preferment, without violating the dictates of conscience, and with great advantage to the Christian cause.

"My objections, my Lord, to the accepting and the holding of preferment in the church of England bear no relation to the cause of the petition-

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ing clergy:—the reasons which influenced me in the forming of the resolution, now communicated to your Lordship, are entirely my own.

"After the most serious and dispassionate enquiry, I am persuaded, my Lord, from the concurrent testimony of reason and revelation, that the SUPREME CAUSE of all things is, not merely in *essence*, but also in *person*, one.

"By the force of the same evidence I am convinced that this Almighty Power is the only *proper* object of religion.

"The liturgy of the church of England is obviously founded upon the idea that in the Divine Nature is a TRINITY of persons, to each of which every species of religious adoration is addressed, as well as such powers ascribed, as are the incommunicable attributes of God.

"Under my persuasion of the erroneousness of this doctrine, I cannot any longer, with satisfaction to myself, officiate in the established service; and as I certainly can have no claim to the emoluments of my profession, unless I am willing to perform the duties of it, I therefore resign my preferment.

"But, my Lord, although I find myself under an obligation to relinquish my present station in the church of England, I do not renounce the profession of a CHRISTIAN. On the contrary, penetrated by the clearest convictions of the high importance and divine authority of the Gospel, I will labour to promote the advancement of scriptural knowledge with increasing zeal; and will ever be ready to unite, with heart and hand, in any just and legal attempt to remove that burden of subscription to human formularies, which I esteem one of the most powerful obstructions to its progress.

"I remain, &c."

Those who disapprove of Mr. Jebb's sentiments will nevertheless applaud his honesty and self-denial.

676. *An Elegy written at a* Carthusian *Monastery in the* Austrian Netherlands. Folingsby. 4to. pp. 14. 1s.

THIS performance (which we have been told is by a young clergyman of our church) has evident marks of genius, and seems inspired by the same plaintive Muse that breathes in the strains of Jerningham. Of the situation of this monastery picturesque is the description:

"The Echoed in gloomy reliance [illegible]
"Along, the lonely Chartreux [illegible]
Long, [illegible]
From pealing organs swells the [illegible]
long,
And choral hymns lead the [illegible]
His reflections on the false zeal which confines its votaries within those [illegible] walls, are liberal and just. The following stanzas will justify our opinion.

"O Gesner*! hadst thou scorn'd the heav'nly Muse
That led thy steps to virtue and renown,
Revis'd all Eden, to thy ravish'd view,
And made the palm of moral song thine own:

"Hadst thou to some lone Chartreux' cell retir'd,
Where youth and genius wither in their prime,
The living lays no future age had fir'd,
Thy name had slept beneath oblivious Time.

"Here what avails each pensive age's love?
The theory paths Truth's holy martyrs tread!
All in their sphere uniting to explore
The ways that lead to happiness and God.

"Or could those heroes fly from Death's cold shade,
Was's horrid bolts in youthful vigour flew;
Such, Fontenoy†! thy fatal fields display'd,
And brought all Thraldyme's to Britain's view;

"Would not reproach dart from the soldier's eye?
Would not his bold impartial tongue declare,
Fair Fame forbids the virtuous man to die,
And all the brave are Heav'nls peculiar care?

"Whether triumphal wreaths adorn their brow,
Or Fate the warriors from their toils release,
When o'er their graves the weeping Muses strew
Spring's fairest flow'rs, and sing their shades to peace,

"No longer carnage glots her crimson'd steel;
Yet while a British Muse still lingers there,
Can she forbear her heroes wounds to feel?
To pay the sacred tribute of a tear?

"To deck with grateful awe their hallow'd mould?
With gentle Collins breathe the mournful lay?
Attend the spring with dewy fingers cold,
And bless the turf that wraps their honour'd clay."

* Author of the Death of Abel, and other performances, in the German language.

† "The field of Fontenoy is at a little distance from the Monastery."

"Digna locis, in quis Musa vetari nori." Hor.

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The two last lines are a quotation from an ode by Collins, "written in the beginning of the year 1746," and the rest of the passage seems to allude to another beautiful ode, by the same writer, "on the death of Col. Charles Ross in the action at Fontenoy," published by Dodsley, Fawkes, and others. The conclusion, in particular, does equal honour to our author's head and heart.

"But let not Candour close the lay severe,
Nor frown indignant on a cloister'd life:
Haply some ancient virtues linger here,
That fled from venal crowds and noisy strife.

"Here the heart, dead to Folly's tinsel joys,
Cleaves to the hallow'd cross and spiny crown:
Those hours, which Vice in orgies still employs,
Are wing'd with praises to their Maker's throne.

"Their gates, unfolding at the trav'ler's voice,
Declare some hospitable genius here,
That bids the wearied pilgrim's heart rejoice,
Pours Pity's balm, and shares in Mis'ry's fear.

"So may the tidings of eternal peace,
In brighter worlds, these pious cares repay!
There human woes with human frailties cease,
And Truth no longer mourns her clouded ray."

88. *Devotional Pieces, compiled from the* Psalms *and the Book of* Job: *To which are prefixed, Thoughts on the Devotional Taste, on Sects, and on Establishments. By Mrs.* Barbauld [*late Miss* Aikin]. *Small* 8vo. *pp.* 192. Johnson. 2*s.* 6*d.*

MRS. Barbauld begins with considering religion (with a late amiable and elegant writer *), 1. as a system of opinions, whose sole object is truth, and the only faculty that has any thing to do with it, reason; 2. as a principle, a habit regulating our conduct; and, 3. as a taste, an affair of sentiment and feeling, and in this sense properly called Devotion. "Its seat (she adds) is in the imagination and the passions, and it has its source in that relish for the sublime, the vast, and the beautiful, by which we taste the charms of poetry and other compositions that address our finer feelings. It is in a great degree constitutional, and is by no means found in exact proportion to the virtue of a character. In this last view the present observations are *hazarded*."

* Mrs. Chapone, if we mistake not.

Sorry are we to differ from this amiable lady in thinking that the stress here laid on "sentiment and feeling" may be productive, in minds not so strong as her own, of dangerous consequences, and gives too much countenance and encouragement to enthusiasm. Her own sensibility and the warmth of her imagination seem to have betrayed her into the same error which formerly deluded the refined and elegant Fenelon: but upon reflection, when Reason resumes its empire, she will surely perceive the danger of dethroning this monarch, and of trusting the sceptre to "imagination and the passions," especially of "proportioning Devotion," not to "virtue," but to "constitution," to the rise and fall of the pulse. Far different is the language of the Gospel; *I speak as unto wise men* (says St. Paul); *judge ye what I say*: and *Be ready to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you.*

Nor can we think it consistent with the veneration due to this most sublime subject, this which peculiarly addresses and interests the best faculties of the mind, abstracted from the senses and all outward allurements, to consider it as "a matter of taste," like skill or connoisseurship in the polite arts, objects which may charm our eyes and ears, and captivate the affections, but afford us neither "means of grace nor hopes of glory."

The great truths of Religion are by this comparison surely degraded; and still more so in a subsequent passage, where "a proper veneration for" them is compared to that "delicacy" which restrains an ardent lover from introducing "the name of his mistress in every light and trivial conversation." The very fault condemned seems here committed. If some discourses are too trivial for such subjects, others are too important. It grieves us in any respect to be obliged to differ from a lady who does honour to her sex and country, but though Plato, Socrates, or Aspasia, be our friend, Truth is more so; and the greater the esteem which Mrs. B. has acquired, the more necessary it is to controvert opinions or expressions to which her authority might otherwise give a sanction. But to proceed.

Mrs. B. first very justly reprobates the habit of disputing on religious subjects as prejudicial to the feelings of a devout heart, and distinguishes with precision the spirit of enquiry from the spirit

spirit of disputation. We are here, however, a little surprised that she should think "the influence of philosophy" in any view "unfavourable to the fervour of simple piety." For this science, though "it gives us (as she observes) the sublimest ideas of God's power and extent of dominion," impresses us also with endearing conceptions of his creating and preserving goodness, at least if we may argue from our own feelings, and also with the Psalmist and Apostle, when we consider him opening his hand and filling all things living with plenteousness, and giving us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. "A Being without hatred and without fondness" is not the God which our philosophy represents to us: when we contemplate the wonders of the universe, on earth below and in the heavens above, we cannot but ascribe them to benevolence, we cannot but think the divine artificer the best as well as the greatest; and so manifold is his goodness, as well as his wisdom, that we are rather encouraged than intimidated from approaching them: every one here must judge from his own sensations. Another cause which operates most effectually to check devotion, our author observes, is ridicule; or talking of things sacred, without any ill design, in a ludicrous style. And here she very properly instances Swift's well-known jest of "Dearly-beloved Roger" as an association which has helped to destroy the seriousness of that part of the service. She cautions us also against that species of ridicule which "throws a kind of sneer on those whose hearts are giving way to honest emotion, either in the offices of devotion or at a well-wrought tragedy." And, "in the next place (she proceeds), let us not be superstitiously afraid of superstition. It shews great ignorance of the human heart, and the springs by which its passions are moved, to neglect taking advantage of the impression which particular circumstances, times, and seasons, naturally make upon the mind. . . Half the pleasures of elegant minds are derived from this source. Even the enjoyments of sense without it would lose much of their attraction. Who does not enter into the sentiments of the poet, in that passage so full of nature and truth?

"He that out-lives this hour, and comes safe home,
"Shall stand on tip-toe when this day is named,
"And rouse him at the name of Crispian:
"He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
"Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
"And say, Tomorrow is St. Crispian:
"But were not the benefits of the victory equally apparent on any other days of the year? Why commemorate the anniversary with such distinguished regard? Those who can ask such a question have never attended to some of the strongest instincts in our nature. Yet it has lately been the fashion, amongst those who call themselves rational Christians, to treat as puerile attentions of this nature when relative to religion. They would

"Kiss with pious lips the sacred earth
"Which gave a Hampden or a Russell birth."

They will visit the banks of Avon with all the devotion of enthusiastic zeal; celebrate the birth-day of the hero and the patriot; and yet pour contempt upon the man who suffers himself to be warmed by similar circumstances relating to his Maker, or the connection of sentiment of peculiar reverence with times, places, and men, which have been appropriated to the service of religion. A wise preacher will not, from a fastidious refinement, disdain to affect his hearers from the season of the year, the anniversary of a national blessing, a remarkable escape from danger, or, in short, any incident that is sufficiently guarded, and far enough removed from what is trivial, to be out of danger of becoming ridiculous.

"Very improper language has sometimes been used on devotional subjects, by adopting the expressions of love."

She next considers in what manner the feelings of devotion are affected by the different modes of religion; and traces a sect through three periods, 1. its infancy, or persecuted state, when it derives great advantages from the strong union and affection of its followers, the sacrifices they make to principle, and the amazing power of sympathy; their severity of manners, and coarse but persuasive eloquence; 2. the period of reasoning and examination; when opinions are canvassed, manners are less austere, and a critical and disputatious spirit is acquired; and, 3. a state of fatal and spiritless indifference, when by degrees it melts away into the establishment. The peculiar advantages of sects and establishments are here discussed, and traced with a very masterly

masterly hand; and the various lights in which the ministers of each appear: and from the whole our author infers, that different modes of religion, though they bear little good will to each other, are nevertheless mutually useful.

The subjects of the annexed compilation may be divided into Moral, Devotional, and Occasional. Of the last few are admitted. The Devotional may be subdivided into Psalms of Praise, Penitence, and Prayer. Most of the prophetic pieces are excluded, as not properly entering into the idea of worship; and the Book of Job, being so similar in style, is taken into the scheme. "After all," Mrs. B. concludes, "it is not reading alone these noble pieces that will give us their full scope; they must be really used as acts of worship. It was not in so cold, so unaffecting a manner, that the Psalms of David were first exhibited. The living voice of the people, the animating accompaniments of music, the solemnity of public pomp, the reverent prostrations of deep humility, or the exulting movements of pious joy, all conspired to raise, to touch, to subdue the heart. Perhaps a time may come, when our worship (amongst those at least who are happy enough to be at liberty to make alterations) shall be new modelled by some free and enlarged genius. Perhaps the time may come, when the spirit of philosophy and the spirit of devotion shall join to conduct our public assemblies; when to all that is graceful in order and well regulated pomp we shall add whatever is affecting in the warmth of zeal, and all that is delightful in the beauty of holiness."

69. *Travels in* Asia Minor; *or an Account of a Tour made at the Expence of the Society of Dilettanti. By* Richard Chandler, *D. D. Fellow of Magdalen-College* [Oxford], *and of the Society of Antiquaries.* Dodsley. *4to. pp.* 223. 15*s. boards.*

THE laudable Society of Dilettanti, having resolved, in the year 1764, to send some person, or persons, properly qualified, with sufficient appointments, to some parts of the East, in order to collect informations, and to make observations, relative to the ancient state of those countries, and to such monuments of antiquity as are still remaining, and having also appropriated the sum of 2000*l.* to that purpose, the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) Chandler, Mr. Revett, distinguished as an architect by the *Ruins of Athens*, and Mr. Pars, a promising young painter, who has lately published a set of views in Switzerland, were appointed to execute their orders. The diligence of the artists was manifested in a large number of plans, views, and drawings, now in the possession of the Society, many of them taken in this Tour, and the remainder in Greece. One excellent specimen of their labours and abilities was the work entitled *Ionian Antiquities*, published at the expence of the Society. The other materials were a Book of Inscriptions and a Journal of their Tour. The Inscriptions have been lately printed by Dr. Chandler in a separate volume*. One part of the Journal is here offered to the public; and, if favourably received, (of which we have not the least doubt) will be followed by the other. "In this," we are told, "no labour has been spared; the geography of the country is improved; many mistakes are rectified; and difficulties obviated or removed."

The instructions from the committee †, admirably calculated for the purpose, were drawn up by the late excellent Mr. Wood: but for these we must refer to the Preface, contenting ourselves with exhibiting as briefly as possible the plan which was pursued in consequence.

Our travellers sailed from Gravesend on Whitsunday, 1764, in the Anglicana, an act ship, Capt. Stewart, paying 60 guineas for their passage to Turkey. Omitting several immaterial occurrences, (though, if our limits would permit, we could wish to transcribe our author's glowing and picturesque description of their entry into the Mediterranean) after tarrying a few days at Genoa and Leghorn, they entered the Hellespont Aug. 25, and sailing by the scene, as they conceived, of the battles of the Iliad, landed at the Asiatic castle, where they were received and welcomed, in Lingua Franca, by the English Consul, a fat, well-looking Jew. Next morning, passing down the Hellespont in a wherry, they landed

* Entitled "*Inscriptiones Antiquæ, plerasque nondum editæ: in* Asia Minore *et* Græcia, *præsertim* Athenis, *collectæ. Cum Appendice, exscripsit edidit que* R. Chandler, *S. T. P. &c. Oxon.* 1774."

† These Instructions are signed "At the Star and Garter, May 17, 1764. Charlemont. Rob. Wood. Wm. Fauquier. James Stuart. Middlesex. Le Despencer. J. Gray. Bessborough."

landed on the Chersonese of Thrace, at a mean town, anciently Eleus. Here they saw the barrow of Protesilaus (a Grecian hero killed by Hector), its patron, or tutelary deity. From thence they sailed to Tenedos, and, after surveying its port, town, and antiquities, landed on the Asiatic continent near the ancient port of Alexandria Troas, from whence they saw distinctly mount Athos over the Ægean. Of the principal ruin at Troas (the gymnasium) they took a plan and two views. To the hot baths of Chemali (once Colonæ) they travelled on foot; but the danger of banditti soon obliged them to return and embark. Enekioi and Giaurkioi (once Sigeum), now wretched Greek villages, were their next objects. The famous Sigean stone, part of a pilaster, with its inscriptions, here attracted their notice, and regret, that a stone so curious, and 2000 years old, should be so neglected and exposed. On the slope of Sigéum they saw the barrows of Achilles and Patroclus, Ajax, and other classical heroes; and for the foundation on which he mentions them as such Dr. C. refers to some Essays in the press. The apprehension of banditti prevented further researches. Re-coasting the European shore, they landed again in Asia, on the beach from which they embarked, and thence sailed in an English ship (which fortunately arrived there) to Chios, now Scio. Of this, as of all the other places, the history is given, and antiquities described, of which the principal is that which has been named without reason *The School of Homer*. In an open boat they sailed from thence to Smyrna, of whose ancient and present state, the rivers Meles and Hermus, &c. we have a very particular and curious account. From thence they made two excursions; and on their return from the first they received by the Anglicana their Firhman, or passport, from the Porte. In their second journey they went to Voula, in the peninsula, discovered the mole of old Clazomene, visited Erythræ (or Ritze), and Teos (Bodrun), famed for its temple of Bacchus, now both deserted, Hypsile and Lebedus, passed over mount Callesus to Claros (now Zillé), famous for its oracle and temple of Apollo, Colophon and Notium, now extinct or abandoned, and arrived at Ephesus, which they had visited before by another and shorter route through Terrenda and Tourbali. There they surveyed, with melancholy reflections, the ruins of the stadium, the theatre (where St. Paul preached), the odeum (or music-theatre), &c. Of the gymnasium they took a plan and view, and traced some of the streets, the extent and structure of the city, &c. Its local history is here deduced from remote antiquity, together with its modern history and decline. "Its present inhabitants (says our author) live in extreme wretchedness, dependence, and insensibility... Its streets are obscured and overgrown... We heard the partridge call in the area of the theatre and of the stadium. The glorious pomp of its heathen worship is no longer remembered; and Christianity, which was there nurtured by apostles, and fostered by general councils, until it increased to fulness of stature, barely lingers on in an existence hardly visible." For the site of the renowned temple of Diana, like preceding travellers, they searched in vain: "the city is prostrate, and the Goddess gone." Its magnificence, however, is described; and its destruction, though unnoticed in history, our author conjectures to have followed the triumph of Christianity. Scala Nova (or Neapolis) was their next stage, passing near Phygela. Ortygia, too, the birth-place of Diana, though its site is marked by a mountain and a river, cannot now be discovered, the land probably having encroached on the sea, and that island being now the valley in which is Arvilla. By the foot of mount Mycale, ferrying over the Maeander (now called Mendrea), they arrived at Miletus, still distinguished by its ruined theatre (which was 457 feet long), but now as much as of old it was renowned; and at Didyma contemplated with singular pleasure the ruins of the famous temple of Apollo Didymeus. "The columns yet entire are so exquisitely fine, the marble mass so vast and noble, that it is impossible perhaps to conceive greater beauty and majesty of ruin." A view of it, with plates of its architecture, has been published by the Society. In a second journey from Scala Nova, the travellers, happening to separate, lost their way and were benighted on mount Mycale. On the ruins of Priene, particularly the temple of Minerva Polias, they employed some days. On mount Titanus they were entangled and benighted in their way to Myus, of whose ancient walls, towers, and cemeteries, its theatre, and

Tralli

small temple of Bacchus, there are many remains and traces. Gnata, its old nuisance, which of old obliged the Mysians to retire to Miletus, were no less troublesome to our travellers. By Suki, Scala Nova, and Olebamar, they returned to Smyrna. A remarkable change is here noticed in the face of the region, Miletus, Pyrrha, and Myûs, which were formerly sea-ports, being now within land, and the bay of the last being now a lake, occasioned by the encroachments of the Mæander; and our author predicts still farther changes. From the temple of Apollo above-mentioned, leaving Ionia, our travellers passed over the mountains of Caria to the remains of Iasus (now Assyn-kalesi), once a city and a port, where, while our author was copying an inscription engraved on a slab of white marble, he was roughly displaced by a Greek priest, the place being a church, and the stone *the holy table*. Of the temple of Augustus at Mylasa (or Melasso), still a large place, the basement only remains; but there are other ruins. The site of Stratonicea, now Eski hissar, is strewed with marble fragments. Re-entering Ionia, by Mylasa, Iasus, and Mendelet; near the latter they unexpectedly discovered the solemn ruin of a temple of the Corinthian order, and an ancient town (with a theatre, sepulchres, &c.) which our author conjectures was Labranda (mentioned by Strabo), and the temple that of *The Military Jupiter*. From Myûs, in their second tour, they went to Carpuseli, a village twelve hours N. of Mylasa, which Dr. C. supposes to have been Alabanda, where were several ancient graves, a ruined stadium, theatre, &c. North-eastward from this they forded the Harpagus, and, ferrying over the Mæander, came to Guzel-hissar (the beautiful castle), once Magnesia, where they were alarmed with intelligence of the plague at Smyrna; and their Janissary, waiting on the Bashaw, and finding him to be a Governor against whom he had been engaged in an insurrection in Candia, was so confounded, that he almost doubted whether his head was still on his shoulders. Fortunately he was not in turn recognized. By Sultan-hissar and the ruins of Tralles and Nysa, passing through the (supposed) Ahan meadow of Homer, and near the site of Caronra, the boundary of Caria towards Phrygia, where they crossed the Mæander, they arrived at Eski hissar, or Laodicea. Here in the night their tent was beset by armed men, demanding bacshish (a reward or present) for the Aga. And the next day, their Janissary, remonstrating, and pleading their Firhman, was seized, disarmed, and imprisoned. Twenty zechins were thus extorted from them, of which the Aga however refunded nine. They then had leisure to examine the place, where they found a ruined amphitheatre with an inscription To the emperor Titus, an odéum, marble arches, two theatres, &c. But, says our author, "we saw no traces either of houses, churches, or mosques. All was silence and solitude. Several strings of camels passed eastward over the hill; but a fox, which we first discovered by his ears peeping over a brow, was the only inhabitant of Laodicea." Proceeding to Pambouk, or the ruined city Hierapolis, six miles distant N. N. E. over the rivers Lycus and Mæander, they were stopped near the latter by a chiaush, or *messenger*, demanding bacshish for his Aga. By the Aga of Pambouk, however, they were civilly received and protected. The hot waters of Hierapolis have made the cliff one entire incrustation; and for this species of transformation they were anciently renowned, the whole soil near the Mæander being undermined by fire and water. The remains are those of a theatre, a gymnasium, and sepulchres. Its Plutonium, a cave filled with a thick, deadly vapour, could not be discovered. Besides, the demands of a neighbouring Aga, who, coming to bathe at the pool, while our travellers were busy at the theatre, insisted on having one of their provision chests, which he alleged to be full of hidden treasure, and the fear of farther extortions from other Agas and the lawless and desperate people who inhabited that frontier, determined them to fly suddenly from Pambouk, fording the Mæander, and passing by the ruins of Tripolis to Ala shahir, or Philadelphia, and Sardes (now called Sart), leaving Mount Tmolus on their left. On the road they had dreadful accounts of the ravages of the plague. The site of that once noble capital of Lydia was then green and flowery. One of the remains is supposed to have been the house of Cræsus; but the most remarkable are those of a temple supposed by Dr. Chandler to have been that of the local goddess Cybele, once a beautiful and glorious edifice of the Ionic order.

Repassing

Repassing the Pactolus, and crossing the Hermus, they next visited the Gygæan lake, and the burying-place of the Lydian kings; and regaining the road to Magnesia, proceeded to that city by the foot of Mount Sipylus. On this mountain the author thinks the traveller "will see Niobe (as he expresses it), if he observes carefully a steep and remarkable cliff about a mile from Magnesia, varying his distance while the sun and shade, which gradually come on, pass over it;" but referees his account of this phænomenon for his Essays. The town is still populous and flourishing. Embarrassed by accounts of the plague at Thyatira, they hastily set out for Smyrna; and hearing at two hours distance a most dismal tale, they crossed to Sedicui, where a house had been reserved for them by Mr. Lee, an English merchant, and there lived sequestered from May 21 to August 8, avoiding as much as possible all communication with Smyrna, where Turks, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and the like, perished without number. At length revisiting Smyrna, they determined to leave that eminent immediately, and hired a boat to sail in ten days to Athens; but for the particulars of that tour we must wait for their *Travels in Greece*.

Our author's observations on the plague shall close our account:

"The plague might, perhaps, be truly defined, a disease arising from certain animalcules, probably invisible, which burrow and form their nidus in the human body. These, whether generated originally in Egypt or elsewhere, subsist always in some places suited to their nature. They are imported almost annually into Smyrna, and this species is commonly destroyed by intense heat*. They are least fatal at the beginning and latter end of the season. If they arrive early in the spring, they are weak; but gather strength, multiply, and then perish. The pores of the skin, opened by the heat, readily admit them. One or more tumours, chiefly in the glandular parts, ensue, with a variety of the most afflicting symptoms. If the patient survive suppuration, he is dreadfully infectious; and the calamity is woefully augmented by the consideration that one recovery is no security from future attacks. Seycuk, an Armenian, who had been our cook, and at my request revealed his unlucky fate, perished now; and, as I was assured, it sometimes happens that in one season an individual is twice a sufferer.

"The plague is a disease communicated chiefly, if not solely, by contact. Hence, though it encircle the house, it will not affect the persons within, if all are uniformly inferred and provident, as experience has demonstrated. Tranquillity of mind, and freedom from apprehension, cannot be expected. They are most dangerously, and, without the minutest care, most dangerously circumstanced. Iron, it is observed, and the like substances, which are of a close, hard texture, do not retain, or are not susceptible of, the contagion. In bodies soft or porous, and especially in paper, it lurks often undiscovered but by its seizing some victim. The preservatives are fumigation, and washing with water or vinegar: in particular, a letter is taken up with a pair of tongs, and in a manner singed before it can be opened with safety. Domestic animals, which are prone to wander, must be excluded or destroyed. A large family will require many articles to be procured from without, and is exposed in proportion to its wants. If in the city, a clandestine intercourse of debauched servants is ever to be feared; if in the country and detached, some untoward accident, or trivial but important inadvertency. Unremitting attention is necessary to avert horror and suspicion from either situation.

"The streets of Smyrna are so narrow and filthy, the houses so crowded, and the concourse of people in spring so great, that, during the summer-heats, distemper could not fail to rice there, if the town were not regularly perflated by the Inbat and land breezes; but the plague is not the offspring of the atmosphere; it, perhaps, could not even exist long in a pestilential air. The natives retire to rest about sun-set, and rise with the dawn, when the dead are carried on biers to be interred. The Frank, who has business to transact, goes from the country to his house in the town in the interim, or returns without fear.

Solitude

* On the same principle, during the plague at London in 1665, fires were one night kindled in all the great streets; but the event did not answer expectations, as more persons died that night than in any other during the distemper.]

Solitude and the sacred night befriend him.

"The progress of the plague at Smyrna is utterly uncontrouled. The people, except the Franks, are in general as negligent as ignorant. Their dwellings are crowded, many inhabiting in a small compass; and their chambers are covered with matting or carpets, sofas, and cushions, adapted as well to retain as to receive contagion. Besides this, the Turk deems it a meritorious office to assist in carrying the dead, and, on perceiving the funeral of a Mussulman, hastens to put his shoulder under the bier, on which the corpse lies extended, and in its cloaths. He perseveres in the pious work, until relieved by one equally mad and well meaning. Several succeed by turns, and concur to rescue the living plague from being interred with the carcase its prey. This kind of infatuation is not, however, without some utility; it ensures burial, the sick are tended, and the markets supplied.

"The plague might be wholly averted from these countries, or at least prevented from spreading, if lazarettoes were erected, and salutary regulations enforced, as in some cities in Europe. Smyrna would be affected as little, perhaps, as Marseilles, if its police were as well modelled. But this is the wisdom of a sensible and enlightened people. The Turk will not acknowledge the means as efficacious, or will reject them as unlawful. A bigotted predestinarian, he resolves sickness or health, pleasure or pain, with all, even the most trifling, incidents of life, into the mighty power and uncontroulable will of the Supreme Being. He views the prudent Frank with insolent disdain, and reproaches him with timidity or irreligion. He triumphs in superior courage and confidence, going out or coming in during the plague with a calm indifference, as at other times; like the brute beast, unconscious of the road which leads to his security or destruction."

Amused and informed as we have been by these Travels, we cannot help wishing that many uninteresting occurrences had been omitted; such, we mean, as are common to all journeys, and are not peculiar to Asia: since by these the reader, like the traveller, is delayed and fatigued, and rendered less capable of enjoying the grand expected objects.

70. *Journal of the* Resolution's *Voyage on Discovery to the Southern Hemisphere, &c. Also a Journal of the* Adventure's *Voyage, &c. with an Account of the Separation of the two Ships, and the most remarkable Incidents that befel each. Illustrated with a Chart, in which the Track of both Ships are accurately laid down; and other Cuts. 8vo. pp. 328.* Newbery.

VOYAGES for the discovery of new countries, or of nearer ways to those already known, as they are of all others the most dangerous, so they are of all others the most likely to excite curiosity. It is, perhaps, to the gratification of this passion, added to the desire of fame, more than to patriotism or public spirit, that we owe those hazardous enterprises which have gradually opened a general intercourse among mankind, and which may be said, in these later times, to have rendered the inhabitants of the whole earth but as one people.

The voyage before us, of what importance soever it may be estimated, does not seem to have been undertaken with views wholly national. Other motives may be traced that led to the equipment of the two ships employed on this service, and to the appointment of the officers who commanded the expedition.

Had Mr. Dalrymple been silent on the publication of Dr. Hawkesworth's Voyages, it seems probable, this voyage had never taken place; but that gentleman, piqued at being deprived of the command of the Endeavour, *on pretence that he had not been bred up in the Royal Navy*, took the earliest opportunity to expose the non-importance of the voyages which the Doctor had been employed to record, and to shew that, *excepting some South-Sea islands*, no *new lands* had been discovered, nor the existence or non-existence of the SOUTHERN CONTINENT determined, though four voyages had been made professedly for that purpose; at the same time declaring, and appealing to those by whom he was rejected, *that if he had been employed, he would not have come back in ignorance.*

Among other observations on the voyages in question, Mr. Dalrymple took notice of one passage that was, indeed, very extraordinary. The Doctor, after recking, in the person of Capt. Cook, several signs which had induced "the general opinion of the gentlemen

men on board, that there was land to windward," adds, "*but I did not think myself at liberty to search for what I was not sure to find.*"—"Such a declaration, says Mr. Dalrymple, if not foisted in, would almost preclude me from taking any further notice of Capt. Cook's conduct or opinions."

After these brief remarks, the reader is left to dermine whether the voyage before us was projected "with the *sole view* of determining the EXISTENCE or NON-EXISTENCE of an undiscovered continent in the Southern hemisphere," as the writer of the preface has assured us; or whether a motive of another kind does not seem to have had some influence in projecting the discovery. Be that as it may, we shall now proceed to trace our voyagers from their first setting out from Plymouth, in 1772, to their return to that port; the latter in 1774, the former in 1775.

On the 13th of July, 1772, the Resolution, commanded by Capt. Cook; and the Adventure, of which Capt. Furneaux was commander, sailed from Plymouth, and on the 28th anchored in Madeira Road, to buy wine. On the 12th of August they came to the Bay of St. Jago, where they took in wood and water, purchased fresh provisions, and amply supplied the ships with live stock. On the 30th of August they rendezvoused in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope; that being the port from whence they were to take their departure on discovery. On the 22d of November they set sail from thence, and steering a southerly course, they proceeded as far as the 47th degree of latitude, without meeting with any thing worthy of observation.

On the 28th of November, a terrible storm arose, in which the two ships parted, but the next day joined company, the violence of the storm being in some measure abated.

On the 1st of December, they reached the southernmost point of Tasman's course; all beyond which was as utterly unknown, the Editor says, as if they had been the first ships that had navigated the South Seas.

On the 20th, being in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. and in long. 21 deg. 20 min. they came in sight of two islands of ice, which they mistook for land; but, on nearing them, were presently undeceived.

On the 22d, they fell in among so many islands of ice, that it was with difficulty they could keep clear of them. Some of those islands were three or four miles in circumference; but the far greater part appeared like the ruins of ancient cities, or the fragments of Gothic churches and castles. Being in lat. 54 deg. 32 min. it being the height of summer, the weather clear, and the cold moderate, the gentlemen diverted themselves during the calm with shooting sea-fowl, of which there were whole flocks among the ice-islands.

On the 26th, in lat. 61 deg. 5 min. they were surrounded with loose ice, and it was with great difficulty they continued their course. The crews of both ships still remained in perfect health; but their water growing bad, they were reduced to the necessity of fishing up the pieces of ice that floated round them, and melting them in coppers, to supply its place. This was a severe service; for the pieces being so large, that two men could scarce lift them, the poor fellows were constrained to plunge their arms in the water to obtain a purchase; by which immersion their arms soon became like icicles, and so numbed, as for the present to be totally incapable of use; yet, says the journalist, though the service was so grievous, the men relieved each other with as much alacrity as if only to take their turns at the nightly watch. "Happily, adds he, the weather proved moderate, so that between the 6th and 12th of January we had gathered up such a quantity of ice, as, when melted in the coppers, filled all the empty casks with the best water we had tasted since we left England."

On the 14th of January they crossed the Antarctic circle, and saw the sun rise at 30 o'clock at night.

On the 17th, being in lat. 68 deg. they found themselves entangled among the ice in such a manner, as to render it impracticable to proceed; Capt. Cook, therefore, made the signal for his consort to tack, on which the Editor has made some pertinent remarks.

From the 17th to the 29th of January he directed his course to the North-East, when, finding the ships in lat. 52 deg. 28 min. and in long. 54 deg. 0 min. he changed the direction, steering East, till a violent storm came on, which separated the Adventure from the Resolution, so that they never again came in sight of each other till they met some months afterwards in the island of New Zealand, the place appointed for their rendezvous in case of separation. This storm

storm was attended with a prodigious fall of rain, every drop of which was of the size of a common pea, and at the same time the sea rose to a tremendous height, the ships rolled, the rigging gave way, and the waves, by breaking over the bows, kept the men in continual terror of being washed overboard.

At this critical juncture the ships parted. The Adventure continued her course according to the last signal she had received from the Resolution, varying sometimes to the South, and sometimes to the North, in search of her consort, till Capt. Furneaux, finding the ship's water nearly exhausted, and his crew beginning to fall sick, bore away to the North-Eastward, for the land discovered by Tasman, and by him called Van Dieman's Land, the Southernmost point of which lies in lat. 44 deg. and long. 147 East, reckoning from the meridian of London.

On the 8th of March they came in sight of that island; but it was the 10th before they found a harbour to supply their wants; at length they discovered a fine bay, which they at first mistook for Henry Frederick's Bay, so named by Tasman; but on a nearer approach it by no means answered his description. It furnished them, however, with wood and water, and a scanty portion of vegetables; but, as they saw no inhabitants, nothing else could be expected: they therefore shortened their stay at this island, and proceeding to New Zealand, anchored in Charlotte Sound on the 10th of April, where they expected to have found their consort already arrived. But in this hope they were disappointed, and were long kept in suspence about the fate of the ship and crew.

It was the 7th of April when they cast anchor in Charlotte Sound, and the 17th of May before they were joined by Capt. Cook in the Resolution.

The Adventure's people, from the time of parting, had met with many severe trials; but had seen no land, or sign of any; nor had they any reason to suppose the Resolution had been more fortunate; they therefore began to despair of her arrival, and were preparing to depart, after a stay of 38 days, just as the Resolution came in sight.

The Resolution, by taking a larger scope, and keeping generally within, and sometimes beyond, the 60th degree of South latitude, had experienced all the hardships which the Adventure had sustained, with considerable aggravations from the greater rigour of the climate, being sometimes surrounded with islands of ice, out of which the people on board could only extricate themselves by the utmost exertion of their skill in seamanship; sometimes involved in sheets of sleet and snow, and in mists so dark that a man on the forecastle could not be seen from the quarter-deck; sometimes the sea rolling mountains high, while the running tackle, made brittle by the severity of the frost, was frequently snapping, and sometimes rendered immoveable by the accumulation of ice and snow.

Of the hardships of such a navigation it is impossible to convey to the reader any adequate idea; nor is it easy to figure to one's self the resolution necessary to the conduct of a voyage over one half of the globe, through all the vicissitudes of air and sea, in a region so horrid that hardly any living creature was seen to exist in it, whales or other inhabitants of the sea not excepted. Yet such was the region that Capt. Cook made choice of to sail from the 59th degree of longitude, where he parted with the Adventure, till he arrived at the 170th, when he changed his course.

"Amidst all these hardships, says the Editor, there is nothing so astonishing, as that the crew continued in perfect health, scarce a man being so ill as to be incapable of duty; by which happy circumstance the ship was enabled to keep the sea till reduced to a very scanty portion of water; and Capt Cook, despairing of finding any new land, found it necessary to direct his course to Charlotte Sound, the place appointed, as has been observed, for the ships to rendezvous, but was not able to effect his purpose."

On the 22d of March he came in sight of the southernmost part of New Zealand, but finding it impossible to bear down to Charlotte Sound, he gave orders to steer to Duskey Bay, so named in his former voyage, situate between the 45th and 46th degrees of South latitude. In this bay they discovered a cove in which there was a fine run of water, and wood enough to supply a fleet, and there moored the ship so near the shore, that for an easy communication with the land they erected a temporary stage, one of the chief

chief supporters of which grew right out from the beach.

Here all hands, but such as had leave to fish or shoot for the ship's company, were busied in different tasks about the ship. As yet none of the natives had appeared, except four or five persons in a small canoe, who just looked into the cove, and fled precipitately; but on the 3d of April, as the Captain was taking a survey, he perceived an aged Indian standing upon a point of land that projected a little way into the sea, and observing his motions, took notice that he seemed to wave a bough which he held in his hand, as an invitation for the boat to approach the shore. This brought on a friendly interview, which it was hoped would have been the means of establishing an intercourse between the neighbouring Indians and the ship's company; but it does not appear to have had that effect.

From this time however the old man came down to the ship without fear; and it is remarkable that of all the arts he saw the people employed about on board, none seemed so strike him so much as the facility with which the sawyers cut out their plank from the solid tree; he was so pleased with that operation, that he was very desirous of taking the pitman's place himself; and being permitted so to do, but not succeeding to his wish in the performance, he soon gave over; but could not be diverted from attending to the sawyers, preferably to any of the other handicrafts, the carpenters excepted, whose business, however, being more complicated, he could not so well comprehend.

After some time it was discovered, that this old man and his family were the same who, at the first coming of the ship, peep'd into the cove, and being frightened betook themselves to the covert of the woods. On this part of the island, which is the most southerly, and consequently the coldest and most unfruitful, the inhabitants are but few, and live in continual terror of their northern countrymen, who, if they can take them by surprize, carry them off to eat them, in like manner as the savage beasts of the forest carry off their prey when impelled by hunger.

It is no wonder therefore, that, at the approach of a vessel of such an uncommon magnitude and structure as the Resolution, a solitary family of which an old man was the sole defender, should on its landing appear to be frightened, probably expecting to be eaten if they were caught; as they could not suppose strangers to have more tenderness and humanity than their own countrymen. Other Indians were seen afterwards, but in no such numbers as to appear formidable.

Nothing more remarkable happened here. The people continued to refit the ship and prepare for sailing; and in the mean time the brewers were set to work to brew for the ship's company. Mr. M'Bride strongly recommends wort as a preservative against the scurvy, and there is no doubt but it contributed, with the other means that were used, to that salutary effect. On the 11th of May they weighed anchor, and came to sail, and on the 17th, having met with nothing in their passage worth relating, they came in sight of the western entrance of Charlotte Sound; but to their great astonishment found themselves surrounded with water-spouts, some of them not more than three or four hundred yards from the ship's course, and having but little wind to clear them, were in the utmost terror, dreading their effects. It happened, however, providentially, that none of them burst till the ship had reached the Sound, where she cast anchor about seven at night within two miles of her consort. Nothing could equal the joy of their meeting, when they were mutually assured that no disaster had befallen either.

As the winter was now far advanced in that climate, it became necessary to hasten their departure. On the 7th of June both ships set sail, steering E. S. E. for several days, till between the 47th and 48th degrees of south latitude they found the weather so rigorous and intolerably cold, that in lat. 47 26, long. 186 32, they changed their course to E. by N. which soon brought them into a warmer climate. This was on the 16th of June, the very height of their winter.

On the 27th they were in long. 196 deg. 30 min. and in latitude 41 degrees 23 minutes, in which parallel they continued to sail with little or no variation till the 12th of July, when the weather, which from the time of changing their course to that day, had proved moderate, began to alter, strong gales came on, and what was still worse, the scurvy began to shew itself on board the Adventure, and in a short time disabled half her crew. In all this long run they never had once

sight

sight of land; so that now they had ranged more than half the southern hemisphere in various parallels, but all beyond any known tracks, and, except Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, both already known, they had seen nothing but sky and sea.

On July the 16th they again changed their course E. N. E. till they came into a still milder climate; and being happy in having moderate breezes and fair weather, on the 20th of July they found themselves in lat. 31 : 34, and in long. 222 : 16 E.

On August the 1st. the scurvy had prevailed so much on board the Adventure, that the men who remained in health were obliged to do double duty: and this was the more remarkable, as there were but two men ill on board the Resolution, one of a consumption, the other of the rheumatism. They were now in latitude 25: 11 min. and in long. 226 : 57 E. sailing a westerly course for Otaheite.

On the 11th they discovered three small low islands bearing W. S. W. distance about three leagues. They were now in lat. 17 deg. and long. 218 : 30 min. nearly.

Every day now brought them in sight of small islands, of which Tupia is said to have laid down a plan of more than 100 of his own knowledge, most of them within the Tropics.

On the 15th of August they came in sight of Otaheite, to their great joy.

Having thus accompanied them to a place of safety, we shall conclude this first part of our narrative, with the words of the Editor, That it may be affirmed, with certainty, that so far as our voyagers have already proceeded, no continent exists; and that all the conjectures and positive assertions of former navigators, and the reasoning of geographers and astronomers, concerning a Terra Australis Incognita, *within the limits just traced*, have not the least foundation in truth; but are fictions, unsupported by facts, and now fully disproved.—As to the work before us, there cannot be the least doubt of its being written from the genuine journals of the voyage; but it appears to have been hastily written, and hastily printed. Our readers may judge of the style by the specimen here given, which for the most part is in the Editor's own words. As for the matter, the most interesting part is still to come.

(To be continued.)

71. *The Constitution of England, or an account of the* English *Government; in which it is compared with the Republican Form of Government, and occasionally with the other Monarchies in Europe. By* J. L. De Lolme, *Advocate, Citizen of Geneva.* Kearsly. 8*vo. pp.* 448. 10*s.* 6*d. in boards.*

AWARE of being thought presumptuous in thus attempting, tho' a foreigner, to delineate the English Government, the author replies, that, "as a native of a free country, he is no stranger to those circumstances which constitute or characterise liberty;" and that the very circumstance of being a foreigner gives him an advantage over those who perhaps are too familiarised with the enjoyment of liberty, to enquire with a real concern into its causes. In book I. our sagacious Genevois develops the causes of the liberty of the English nation, and the reasons of the difference between this government and that of France; observing that England had two advantages over France, "1st, that the great power of the crown, especially under the first Norman Kings, created a union between the nobility and the people; 2dly that it formed one undivided state:" and then treats of the legislative and executive powers; of the boundaries which the constitution has set to the royal prerogative, and its new restrictions; of private liberty, or the liberty of individuals; of criminal justice, and the laws relative to imprisonment. In B. II. he points out some advantages peculiar to the English constitution, 1st, the unity of the executive power, which is more easily confined when it is one; 2dly, the division of it; and 3dly, the business of proposing laws being lodged in the hands of the people. He then considers the advantages that accrue to the people from appointing representatives, and the disadvantages of republican governments, in particular, that the people are necessarily betrayed by those in whom they trust; discovers the fundamental difference between these and the English government, viz. that in England all executive authority is placed out of the hands of those in whom the people put their confidence; and that the power of the crown is in this and other respects highly useful; discusses the powers which the people themselves exercise, viz. the right of election, the liberty of the press, and the right of resistance. As facts to establish

establish the truth of the principles here laid down, the author alleges, 1st, the peculiar means in which Revolutions have always been concluded in England; 2dly, the manner in which the laws for the liberty of the subject are exercised in England; gives a more inward view of the English government than has hitherto been offered, shewing the total difference between the English monarchy, as a monarchy, and all those with which we are acquainted; considers how far the examples of nations that have lost their liberty are applicable to England; and concludes with a few words on the nature of the divisions that take place in England.

By the above epitome the reader will see that the subjects here discussed are great, national, and important; and on a perusal he will also find that they are discussed with a knowledge and precision seldom found on these subjects even among our natives, and which shew, that whatever our country may be, its constitution is by no means foreign to this intelligent republican. The French original is well known, and this English edition, which is much improved and enlarged, is published by the author himself. But tho' our free-born advocate is, as might be supposed, an advocate, in general, for the cause of liberty, maintaining the doctrine of juries having a right to determine on matters of law as well as of fact, &c. yet in one or two instances he leans more than we could wish, or can easily reconcile, to the side of power; as for instance, in pages 390 and 392*, where he reprobates the exclusion bill of 31 Charles II. and the peerage-bill passed by the Lords, but rejected by the Commons, in George I.'s reign, though it is difficult to conceive how the legislative assemblies had "a right to exclude King James II. and all his posterity, and all Popish successors, after the revolution," if "they had no right" (as our author pretends) "to exclude from the crown the immediate heir" before it. And as to the prerogative of creating Peers, "one of its finest flowers," as he terms it, o liberty it proved such a noisome weed as to require pruning at least, and no more was attempted; King William, it is well known, having said he could fill the House of Lords with his Horse-guards, and Queen Anne, to serve a purpose, having actually created twelve new Peers at once. With these exceptions, every true English man, every friend of freedom, will peruse this work with pleasure and entertainment, particularly this very flattering encomium on our constitution with which it concludes; "By a fortunate conjunction of circumstances, I will add, by the assistance of a favourable situation, liberty has at last been able to erect herself a temple.

"Invoked by every nation, but of too delicate a nature, as it should seem, to subsist in societies formed of such imperfect beings as mankind, she shewed, and but just shewed herself, to the ingenious nations of antiquity that inhabited the south of Europe. They were constantly mistaken in the form of the worship they paid to her, as they continually aimed at extending dominion and conquest over other nations: they were also no less mistaken in the spirit of that worship; and though they continued for ages to pay their devotions to her, she still continued, with regard to them, to be the unknown goddess.

"Excluded, since that time, from those places to which she had seemed to give a preference, driven to the extremity of the western world, banished even out of the continent, she has taken refuge in the Atlantic ocean. It is there that, freed from the danger of external disturbance, and assisted by a happy pre arrangement of things, she has been able fully to display the form that suited her; and she has found six centuries to have been necessary to the completion of her work.

"Being sheltered, as it were, within a citadel, she there reigns over a nation which is the most entitled to her favours, as it endeavours to extend her empire, and carries, with it, to every part of its dominions, the blessings of industry and equality. Fenced in on every side, to use the expressions of Chamberlayne, with a wide and deep ditch, the sea, guarded with strong out-works, its ships of war, and defended by the courage of its seamen, it preserves that important secret, that sacred fire so difficult to be kindled, and which, if it were once extinguished, would perhaps never be kindled again. When the world shall have again been laid waste by conquerors, it will still continue to shew mankind not only the principle that ought to unite them, but what is of no less importance, the form under

* misprinted 362.

under which they ought to be united. And the philosopher, when he happens to reflect on what is constantly the fate of civil societies amongst men, and observes with concern the numerous and powerful causes which seem, as it were, unavoidably to conduct them all to a state of incurable political slavery, takes comfort in seeing that liberty has at last disclosed her secret to mankind, and secured an asylum to herself."

To the above it must be added, that the late Lord Chesterfield was one of those who set a great value on this work. In returning it to the gentleman who first lent it to him, he asked where it was to be bought, that he might have it read to him a second time; and desired that gentleman to invite the author, who happened to be then out of England, to visit him at his house. The late Lord Lyttelton also sought for the acquaintance of Mr. De Lolme, encouraged him much to publish his work in English, and offered him every assistance in his power. Junius, a writer who has not been in general very lavish of his praises, calls the above book the work "of a most ingenious foreigner," and concludes the preface he has written to the collection of his letters with a quotation from it, recommending it to the public "as a performance, deep, solid and ingenious;" and Lord Camden has expressed his approbation of the book, and mentioned it with praise in the House of Peers.——Superfluous, after these, are any farther encomiums.

72. *A Collection of Poems; consisting of valuable Pieces, not inserted in Mr. Dodsley's Collection, or published since. With several Originals. By eminent Writers. In 4 Vols. 8vo. 12s.* Johnson.

THE editor of these Poems, Mr. George Peatch, since deceased, dedicates them to Sir William Mayne, bart. "as the representative of his native city" (Canterbury); a reason perhaps not much less whimsical than that which he mentions of "Evar, King of Arabia, dedicating a book to Nero, because there was an E. in both their names; or that of a modern poet, who addressed some of his poems to a noble Earl, because he was born in the same county." This, however, being a third edition, we should not now have noticed, had not the first escaped our observation, and had not justice and candour required us to insert what the editor remarked to us, a little before his death, on the treatment which the former editions of this truly meritorious selection received from the Reviewers. "On the first publication of this work in 1768, it was most severely censured by the Reviewers; and upon republishing a new edition in 1770, with an additional 3d and 4th vol. they repeated their condemnation with aggravated inveteracy. Yet from an index, which I have interleaved, with extracts and references to the Monthly Reviews, it appears that the compilers of that work have very highly commended no less than one hundred and seventeen poems here inserted: the major part of the remaining contents were either presented to me as originals, or were published before the commencement of the Review, and of course could not fall under their inspection. As a further proof of their prejudice and inattention, I may venture to say they never so much as looked into the book they thus condemned, or even read the index; for in the ensuing winter a collection of poems was published containing some approved pieces, with some choice originals, entitled "Love and Beauty;" in reviewing which they observe that "the principal pieces are plundered from the literary gardens of Pope, Mallett, Hammond, Akenside, Gray, Mason, &c. and as to the originals, if there are any, they are not distinguished by the printer, from those that are confessedly borrowed from their respective authors. Perhaps *Allen* and *Ella*, a fragment, and *Laura's complaint*, an elegy, by Dr. Marriott, are among the new pieces alluded to in the title page; but as we have no certain information on this head, we shall say no more concerning them." Now, if these candid gentlemen had inspected my index, they would have found both the above poems in my collection, and of course could express no doubt concerning their "originality" in a subsequent publication. If I had not a very good opinion of the general conduct of the M. Reviewers, I should not so much concern myself respecting their censure; and if they would divest themselves of the shackles some of the leading booksellers have placed on them, it would give me a much higher idea of their merit. That these booksellers had this influence in my case, I have the greatest reason to suppose from the high degree of acrimony

Mr.

Mr. Dodsley expressed at my styling the volumes "supplementary to his brother's collection." Mr. Becket likewise used every effort in his power to condemn them in his Review, because, truly, he pretended to claim a property in Collins's Eclogues and Odes, having lately reprinted them from the *Poetical Calendar*, with Collins's life by Dr. Langhorne. Now, if any consideration was paid to Dr. L. for this publication, it must be for the "*Life*," not the "poems," and therefore no legal or rational claim could be made on me as an invader of literary right. From these circumstances there is, I think, no doubt of their using every means to cavil this publication. As I am persuaded no father can be fonder of his child, than an author of his mental offspring, or an editor of his publication, I have taken the liberty of communicating these remarks on the conduct of the Reviewers, and of claiming an impartial and candid review of the present edition; for tho' I am fully sensible how seldom they retract a former opinion, yet as a new edition of a work of this nature may in some measure be considered as a new work, I think they may with honour do me that justice which the collection may merit, without any impeachment of their judgment." — The Reviewers will do well to consider the above, and then "let Justice hold the scales." Had Mr. Pearch been living, this would not have appeared; but the requests of the dead are sacred.

Among several errors of the press unnoticed, we cannot help observing, in Mr. Mason's Bellicoso, volume 2. page 204 "Turcus's plumed" for "Terror plumed;" page 207. "fare-room" for "store-room;" p. 210, l. 17. "should" for "shall;" in Il Pacifico, p. 213, l. 22 "fare," for "fear."— We must add, that to each volume is prefixed an elegant engraving by Taylor, viz. to the 1st, a moon-light scene of Abelard on the sea shore, from the late Mr. Cawthorn's admirable epistle, scarce inferior to Pope's, of "Abelard to Eloisa:" to the 2d, a Persian Shepherd with his flock, &c. from Collins's "Oriental Eclogues:" to the 3d, Mary Queen of Scots at the block, from Mr. Mickle's "Elegy," so named;—in this, however, Mr. Taylor has been guilty of a small mistake, in dressing the divine who attends her in lawn-sleeves, that divine, as history informs us, being the Dean (not *Bishop*) of Peterborough; and to the 4th, a scene from Dr. Marriott's "Valetudinarian."

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Catalogue of New Publications.

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A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Ash Sunday, July 9, 1775. By Richard Nicoll, D. D. 6d. Fletcher.

The duty of standing fast in our spiritual and temporal liberties, a sermon preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 7, 1775. By the Rev. Jacob Duche, M. A. 6d. Evans, Strand.

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Y

ODE

ODE *to* INSPIRATION.

THOUGH Jove and Phœbus are no more,
The Grecian minstrelsy we prize;
Since Pindar's wond'rous lyric lore,
Could lift the hero to the skies:
No hero I desire to raise,
Yet woo bright Inspiration to my lays.

Fair maid! attir'd in vesture blue,
Dost thou serene at morning smile?
Or, deck'd with clouds of crimson hue,
The weary reaper's path beguile,
Till Cynthia rising on the night,
Devolves o'er hill and plain her silver light?

Or in the sun's resplendent car
Seated sublime, bold painter thou!
Dost thou all Titian's colours mar,
Striking a triple-arched bow?
In sparry caves on roof and floor,
Illumination's magic dost thou pour?

Yes, be it writ on stone!
Nature and thou, lov'd maid, are one,
Whether amid the gardens of the globe,
Fair Italy or Asia's gems,
The poet draws from thee gay-warbling streams;
(Or wears sometimes an April robe;)

While from a hoary rock,
Verdant with thrifty moss,
He views the raging billows shock,
And weeps for the life-laden vessel's loss.
'Tis so; for in these shades unknown,
I feel that I inspir'd am grown.

Adieu! to courts and adulated kings.
By yonder ruby-fringed stream,
That sparkles with the western beam,
I scorn such artificial things:
But listen to no venal notes,
While liquid music round me floats.

Sweet Philomel! that singest near,
Upon the thorny blooming spray;
What foe to love untouch'd could hear,
Thy plaintive modulated lay?

On the DEATH *of Mr.* RICHARD WILDER, *addressed to his Brother.*

YES, fate has wing'd the dart, and Wilder's dead:
Short was his stay on this low scene of earth.
From slow distemper freed his spirit's fled,
To where for ever blooms exalted worth.

His merits, little known, their balm diffus'd,
Sweet as the rose that scents the passing gale;
In duty stedfast, faith he ne'er abus'd,
Humble he liv'd as lillies of the vale.

Him, too, the Muses lov'd and taught their lore,
In virtue's cause he tun'd the sacred lyre;
Yet what avail'd the laurel-wreath he wore?
Who now shall equal harmony inspire?

The friend who heard him, on the side of truth,
Man's end, creation's wond'rous plan rehearse,
With all the heart-felt eloquence of youth,
Joins in your grief and pours thus friendly verse.

J. S.

ADVICE *to a new-married* LADY.

SINCE, Caroline, the single state
You've left, and chose yourself a mate;
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
Or bliss or woe is your's for life,
A friendly Muse the way would show,
To gain the bliss and miss the woe.
But first of all, I must suppose
You have with due reflection chose;
And, this premis'd, I think you may
Here find to marry'd bliss the way.
Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her share of life;
Within that sphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight;
To guide the house with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband bless the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind:—
These are the tasks to wives assign'd.—
Then never think domestic care
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But daily those affairs inspect,
And see you lose not by neglect.
Be frugal plenty round you seen,
And always keep the golden mien.
Be always clean, but seldom fine,
Plain in your neatness always shine;
If once fair decency be fled,
Love soon deserts the nuptial bed.
Not nice your house, but neat and clean,
In all let housewifry be seen.
Some of your sex mistake in this,
Too anxious some, some too remiss.
The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercast by jealous strife
Then be it your peculiar care,
To keep that season bright and fair;
For then's the time by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart.
With kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it through neglect expire,
No art can e'er resume the fire.
To charm his reason dress your mind,
Till love shall be with friendship join'd;
Rais'd on that basis 'twill endure,
And from infringements be secure;
Be sure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor try by force to gain your end.
Sometimes those tears which cloud your eyes,
From pride and obstinacy rise,
Heav'n gave to man superior sway,
Then Heav'n and him at once obey.
Let sullen frowns your brows ne'er cloud;
Be always chearful—but not loud:
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper, or repose.
Abroad for happiness ne'er roam;
True happiness resides at home.
Still make your partner easy there,
Man finds abroad sufficient care.
If ev'ry thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all
The cheats, which triflers pleasure call;
With chearful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile.

If passion should his soul deform,
Serenely meet the bursting storm;
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor ever meet his rage with rage.
With all your sex's softening art
Recall lost reason to his heart.
Then calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly sooth his soul to rest.
Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense—
Few husbands pardon that offence:
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds.
Then shun that rock, escap'd by few;
Still think him wiser of the two;
Or, though you otherwise believe,
Never let him such a thought perceive.
When care invades your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathising part,
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain:
From rising morn to setting night,
To please him be your chief delight.
These rules attended by a wife,
Will make her happy for her life.

Mr. URBAN,

SEATED one day in a warm bosom of hills, covered with evergreens, with a small brook stream running thro' the middle, I reflected on the fashion of Englishmen repairing to Nice in Piedmont, for the establishment of health, as arising more from the love of change in general, than to answer any salutary purposes. The accounts of remarkable inclemency of the season at that place, and the death of two* men of consequence, gave rise to the following lines, which I should be glad to see in your Magazine.

ODE to HEALTH, *written March* 19, 1775.

IN vain ye seek the warmer sky,
Where Var† rolls down his Alpine tide,
And flow'rs unfold their varied dye,
In earlier fragrance by its side.
Ye, whom a length of well-spent years depress,
Or wanton lives whose complicated ills confess,
Dowdeswell in vain invok'd the maid,
Or on the hill, or amider dale;
But found he not amid the glade,
Nor cheerlit her in the whistling gale;
There—but such loss what time will see
supplied!
Britons, your truest, firmest, patriot genius died.
For lo! with wreath fantastic crown'd,
She treads *the* solitary scene;
And lightly trips *these* woodlands round,
Bedeck'd with stole of vernal green;
Glides gently down the murmuring stream
below,
And temperes with her pow'r the rougher
winds that blow.
From south, thee, rustick nymph, I woo'd,
As evening grey, and crimson morn,
Thy steps on beds of violets view'd,
And saw thee wanton on the thorn:
For more the humbler shrub and flower cell
Thou lov'st, than in th' intemp'rate air of
Courts to dwell.
But tho' thy influence benign
To *me* produce unclouded days,
Yet *true* contentment is pow'ring
Unless you claim my Laura's sprightly,
And bid her blood with livelier impulse flow
And on her pallid cheek the banish'd roses glow
From grief she rescues the oppress'd,
And drops the sympathetic tear,
She pours her balm into the breast
Of virtuous indigence and care.
Thus from corroding fear and wants set free
She bids them heav'n address—when sacrifice
to thee.

HYMEN

An EPITAPH,
On a Brass Plate, in the South Chancel of the Church at Borden, near Sittingbourn, in Kent.

WITHIN the hollow of this stone,
Rev'd from vital cares,
The breathless bodies do remain of late
wedded paire,
He, of the Merchant Tailors free, was mad
yre. warden twice,
And of the Merchant Venturers the trade di
exercise.
Fifty four yeres together they in wedded fai
did live,
Of whom, both in their life and death, th
world good speech did give.
Nicholas and Joan, so called they were, an
as the effect did prove,
He loved her dearly as his wife (on marvel
for his name was Love)
He fourscore yeres did overgo, whereof
eight did live,
Thus well in yeres and well esteemed, th
came into their grave.
Nicholas Love obit. 29
July 1587. Johanna uxor
ejus 26 May 1587.

The APPARITION, *occasioned by the Fare well to Poetry, by an Author, in whatever may be written effectually.*

IF what the bards of old have said be tru
That shades the track they trod in li
pursue;
Seek the same pleasures, oft the same emplo
And haunt the places that were scenes of joy
What wonder a departed poet's ghost
About *Parnassus* shores shou'd hov'ring cos
Say, in those seas unskill'd he went astray,
Tho' fame's the lightest lading cast away:
On his false fair the dying lover doats,
And praises *Celia* in expiring notes.
At least, if such appear as murther'd die,
Why shou'd not those that fell by poetry?
A spectre, then, for once, bespeaks your ea
'Tis a tame goblin, and none need to fear:
The living substance harm'd itself alone,
To say the truth, 'twas but too harmless grow
In his defence tho' little can be said,
Yet barb'rous climes treat tenderly the dea
'Tis but a sin of weakness, at the most,
If, what you grudg'd the bard, you grant t
ghost.

* Archbishop Ryder of Tuam, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Dowdeswell.

† A river that rises in the Alps, and runs by Nice.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN COLONISTS, *since the passing the Boston Port-Bill.*

Continued from p. 548.

AFFAIRS respecting America continue to wear a most unpromising appearance. It is now the declared design of Government to employ the whole national force, in case the obstinacy of the confederated Provinces is not to be overcome by the terms held forth by Administration, in order to compel them to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Legislature, and to extort their submission.

Though the advices we receive from that continent are not, as things are now circumstanced, much to be relied upon, yet there is reason to fear that a most bloody carnage will be the consequence of this determined resolution. The same enthusiastic spirit that prompted the people to resist, will still animate them to persist in that resistance, till a mitigation of their supposed grievances is obtained. And it may now be very naturally expected, that, seeing no prospect before them of prevailing by any other means, they will refer their cause to the decision of the sword.

The levity with which this reference has been treated, and the readiness with which very many worthy citizens have been induced to encourage Government to endeavour at once to crush rebellion in the bud, and to extinguish by one decisive stroke that turbulent spirit of opposition to acts of the British Parliament, which has long been observable throughout America, must in a great measure be owing to the facility with which they have been made to believe these Colonists are to be reduced. But though this is thought an easy task in the closet, it may meet with many mortifying obstructions in the field. The nature of the contest, and the locality where it is to be maintained, are serious considerations, and, when placed in the balance against the advantages arising from the resources of Government, must be allowed their due weight. A variety of contingencies may occur to defeat the best-concerted plans of reduction before they can be carried into execution at 3000 miles distance. It is wished, therefore, and believed, by many, that, when the blow is ready to be struck, such propositions will be made to the Assemblies legally chosen of the respective Provinces, that they in prudence cannot reject.

In the mean time, every method will be taken to convince them of the superiority of the British arms, and to make them sensible of the vanity of contending against so formidable a power. General Howe, who succeeded Gen. Gage in the command of the army now stationed at Boston, has already begun to exercise his authority with some degree of rigour. He has issued out proclamations, forbidding any communication by water between the inhabitants of the town and the people of the country, and he has cut off all intercourse by land. Every person detected in the attempt to desert the town, without his special permission, or who may be retaken after having escaped, shall be liable to military execution, and treated as traitors; and all masters of vessels sailing under the immediate orders of Admiral Graves are forbidden to receive any person whatever on board, without an order signed by the General's own hand, under the penalty of imprisonment, and such other punishment as may be adjudged. This proclamation is dated Oct. 28, 1775.

By another proclamation, dated the same day, persons having leave to depart by water or otherwise, carrying with them more than five pounds in specie, are made liable to the forfeiture of the whole sum discovered, and to such other fine and imprisonment as may be adjudged; the informer to be entitled to one half.

By a third proclamation, of the same date, his Excellency recommends it to the inhabitants immediately to associate themselves, to be formed in companies, under proper officers, in order to be employed within the precincts of the town, for the preservation of good government.—This association was to be opened on the 30th of October, and to continue for four days, that no one might plead ignorance. The volunteers capable of service were to be properly armed, and to have the same allowance of fuel and provisions as the regular troops.

These proclamations were accompanied by the Form of an Association, to which the associators were expected to subscribe. The following is a true copy:

"*An* ASSOCIATION, *proposed to the loyal citizens, agreeable to the proclamation issued by his Excellency the Hon. Major-General* William Howe, *Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, &c.*

"WE, his Majesty's loyal subjects of the town of Boston, being sensible of the duty incumbent on us "to do everything in our power to support order and good government, as well as to contribute our aid to the internal security of the town," now take this opportunity to profess our firm allegiance to his Majesty, and entire obedience to his Government and Laws. From a disposition to continue quiet and obedient subjects, we have generally neglected the use of arms, while those of different characters and sentiments have been diligently endeavouring to improve themselves in that art. Upon these principles we have remained in, or fled to, this

this town; neither do we wish or design to leave it.

"We consider it as our strongest duty to contribute our aid in promoting the peace, order, and security of the town; and are willing to be employed to those good purposes in the ways and means suited to our capacities. To that end, we cheerfully accept the offers of his Excellency, and now voluntarily associate, for the purposes mentioned in his proclamation, hereby promising, "That such rules as he shall think proper, or able, to perform the duties therein required, will be formed into companies, as therein mentioned; and will to the utmost of our power faithfully perform those services, and punctually discharge the trust reposed in us. And that such as are not able to go through those duties will freely contribute our proportions, according to our abilities, to raise a sum of money for promoting this salutary purpose, to be applied to the use of those who are able, in such manner as the General, or those he may appoint, may think proper."

It should seem, by this association, that a test was intended to be held forth by which the loyal might be distinguished from the disobedient; but that all should be made to contribute towards the defence of the town.

But could we rely upon other advices, published under the signature of General Washington's name, Commander-in-Chief of the provincial army before Boston, orders of a more alarming nature to the Americans have been issued, and in part carried into execution by his Majesty's ships of war. It must be observed, however, that this news is not authenticated by Gen. Washington, but transmitted to the Deputy-Governor of Rhode-Island, as a piece of intelligence which he had just received at the head quarters at Cambridge. The intelligence is as follows:

"*Falmouth, Monday, Oct. 16, 1775.*

"The Canceaux ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Capt. Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop, armed, anchored below the town the 15th instant. At three o'clock, P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun-shot, and immediately Capt. Mowat sent a letter on shore to this town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a committee of three gentlemen, and sent them on board to know the reason of the town's being to be set on fire. He returned for answer, that his orders were to set on fire all the seaport towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to ashes. He farther said, that, when he received orders from the Admiral, he desired that he might throw some shells in the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I suppose as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen in Falmouth, for civilities shewn him when in a captivity among them); and which favour was, to spare the town till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, in case we would send him off eight small arms, which the town immediately did.

"Wednesday morning, being the 18th, the committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to save the town; he said, that he would save the town till he heard from the Admiral, in case we would send off four carriage guns, deliver up all our small arms, ammunition, &c. and send four gentlemen of the town as hostages; which the town would not do. About half past nine in the morning he began to fire from the four armed vessels, and in five minutes set fire to several houses. He continued firing after dark the same day, which destroyed the largest part of the town. He farther informed the committee, that he should proceed to Portsmouth, and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand PEARSON JONES."

We forbear to comment upon this fact till it is better authenticated; only this we may be permitted to remark, that it either cannot be true, or the reasons for this severe order are concealed.

The news from Quebec, circulated through the same channel, was no less thought suspicious. By a letter, said to be written by an officer of the New-York forces, the important fortress of St John's, the key to Montreal, surrendered to the Provincials on the 2d of November. The garrison is said to consist of 600 men, 500 regulars, and the rest Canadian volunteers, among whom were persons of the first distinction, who are all said to have surrendered prisoners of war. But though the articles of capitulation are added to this anonymous officer's letter, many were willing to suspend their belief till more authentically informed. The following intelligence, however, was not questioned.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Montgomery, dated Camp before St. John's, Oct. 20, 1775.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Chambliee to Major Brown and Major Livingston, which last headed about 300 Canadians. We had not above 50 of our troops. Indeed it was the plan of the Canadians, who carried down the artillery past the fort of St. John's in batteaux. I send you the colours of the 52d regiment, and a list of stores taken. Major Brown informs me that we have gotten six tons of powder, which, with the blessing of God, will finish our business here. Major Brown

offered his service upon this occasion. Upon this and all other occasions I have found him active and intelligent.

"The enemy's schooner is sunk; they have not been anxious to save her, else they might easily have protracted her fate. I must now think, unless some unlucky accident befals us, we shall accomplish our business here, as I shall fall to work in earnest on this side of the water. The troops are in high spirits. Col. Warner has had a little brush with a party from Montreal. The enemy retired with the loss of five prisoners, and some killed; some of the prisoners (Canadians) are dangerous enemies, and must be taken care of. La Mouche one of them. The Caghnawagas have desired 100 men from us. I have complied with their request, and am glad to find they put so much confidence in us, and are so much afraid of Mr. Carleton; not that I think they had any thing to apprehend. He has too much business on his hands already to wish to make more enemies.

"I shall endeavour, by means of the Chamblee garrison, to obtain better treatment for Allen and the other prisoners, as well Canadians as our troops.

"I shall send off the prisoners as soon as possible; their number of women and quantity of baggage is astonishing.

"The Commanding Officer at St John's has been so polite as to let our batteaus pass to the head of the Rapids, in order to take in the baggage of the Chamblee garrison. He behaved very genteely to Lieut. Lockwood, of Waterbury's, who went in with the request from Major Stopford.

"The Major is a man of family in Ireland.

"Major Brown has brought the colours of the 7th regiment, which I have the honour to transmit to you."

This news was the more unexpected, as, just before its arrival, the London Gazette had assured the public, that, by the last advices from Quebec, which were of the 26th of October, Gen. Carleton, who was then at Montreal, had formed a considerable corps of Canadians and English, and, with Lieut.-Col. Maclaine, who commanded another party, was preparing to proceed to the relief of St. John's, which for some time had been invested by the rebels, without their being able to make any impression upon it; and that there was the greatest probability that the country would be soon cleared of those invaders, whose force was considerably diminished by sickness and desertion, and in great want of necessary supplies.

As Gen. Carleton's letter is six days later than the surrender of Chamblee, it has been matter of surprize to many that the Gazette should conceal it. The Duke of Manchester, it is said, took notice of the suppression of it, in the House of Lords, and was very severe upon Administration as intentionally concurring to deceive the public. He was answered by Lord Suffolk, who said Administration could communicate no advices but what were received in the proper channel; other advices might be true, or they might be false; and, as they were doubtful, it would have been very improper to have inserted them in the London Gazette, whose authority stood hitherto unimpeached.

The Gazette in question was published Saturday, Dec. 26; and in that Gazette it is said, "There are no advices from Boston later than the 12th of October; when Gen. Gage left it invested as before by the rebel army, which, however, had attempted nothing since the affair of Bunker's Hill." If there were no advices later than the 12th, it might be asked, by what channel the proclamations published by Gen. Howe, which are dated Oct. 28, could be received? But questions of this kind are of small importance, facts will speak for themselves, and cannot long be concealed, whatever arts may be made use of to suppress them.

From Virginia, it may be remarked, the letters in the Gazette are of a much later date; the Earl of Dunmore's letter is of the 22d of October, from on board the ship William, off Norfolk; in which letter his Lordship acquaints the Secretary of State, that on the 15th of that month he had landed, with a party of between 70 and 80 men, in the neighbourhood of the town of Norfolk, and destroyed 17 pieces of ordnance, and brought off two more, which had been carried away from that town by the rebels, and concealed in the country; that on the 17th he had landed again, at about eight miles from the town, and marched between two and three miles into the country, where about 200 Shirtmen were collected to oppose him, but who fled into the woods upon the appearance of the party, leaving behind them some small arms and ammunition, which his Lordship had carried off; that on the 19th he had again landed, and destroyed ten guns, and brought off six, at the distance of two miles from the coast; and on the 20th brought off six more; and on the 21st, the day before his Lordship's letter is dated, he had landed again, and brought off ten guns, two cohorns, about 60 small arms, and a great quantity of ball of different sizes; and his Lordship imagines there are not any military stores remaining in the possession of the rebels in that part of the province. In these several landings his Lordship made seven prisoners, among whom is one Robinson, a Deputy to the Provincial Convention; and one Mathews, a Captain of the minute men.

The

The Gazette of the 23d confirms what we have said above, that facts of importance cannot be long concealed; the surrender of St. John's and Chamblee are both authenticated in the following articles, dated Whitehall, Dec. 23.

"This morning Brook Watson, Esq; arrived at Lord George Germain's Office from Quebec, with dispatches from Major-General Carleton, dated Montreal, the 5th of November, containing intelligence, that General Carleton, not being able to collect a force that might be depended upon for the relief of St. John's, the rebels had taken advantage of the defection of the lower class of Canadians to press forward their enterprize; and that the forts of Chamblee and St. John upon Richlieu river, the latter of which had stopped the progress of the rebels for above two months, had surrendered, and the garrisons were made prisoners upon capitulation.

"By a letter from Lieut. Gov. Cramahé, dated Quebec, Nov. 9, it appears, that a party of rebels, under the command of one Arnold, had invaded the province by the way of the river Chaudiere; and that part of them were actually arrived, and had taken post at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec."

The advices from South-Carolina are of an earlier date than those from the more northerly provinces; the latest are of Sept. 30, previous to which his Excellency Gov. Campbell had retired on board the Tamar man of war lying in Rebellion-road; from whence the Provincial Committee, in a message signed Henry Laurens, Chairman, entreat his Excellency to return to Charles-Town, the usual place of residence of their Governors, assuring him, at the same time, that, whilst, *agreeable to his repeated and solemn declarations, his Excellency took no active part against the good people of the Province in the present arduous struggle for the preservation of their civil liberties*, all possible respect should be shown both to his person and character, &c. To this message he returned for answer:

"*Tamar, Rebellion-road, Sept.* 30. 1775.

"Sir, I have received a message, signed by you, from a set of people who stile themselves a General Committee. The presumption of such an address, from a body assembled by no legal authority, and whom I must consider as in actual and open rebellion against their Sovereign, can only be equalled by the outrages which obliged me to take refuge on board the King's ship in this harbour. It deserves no answer, nor should I have given it any, but to mark the hardiness with which you have advanced, that I could so far forget my duty to my Sovereign and my Country as to promise I would take no active part in bringing the subverters of our glorious Constitution, and the legal Liberties of the People, to a sense of their duty. The ultimate arts that have already been used to prejudice me in the general opinion, may still be employed by that Committee. But I never will return to Charles-Town till I can support the King's authority, and protect his faithful and loyal subjects. Whenever the people of this province will put it in my power to render them essential service, I will, with pleasure, embrace the opportunity, and think it a very happy one. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

WM. CAMPBELL.

"*To Henry Laurens, Esq;*"

Since these altercations, a discovery has been made of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition concealed about the palace, which has greatly exasperated the people.

It may, perhaps, be necessary, for the better understanding the prevailing system of government throughout the Provinces, just to mention, that, besides the usual Assemblies, every Province has its Congress; and every Congress its Council of Safety, consisting of 13 discreet persons, chosen from among its own members; this Council is entrusted with the executive power during the recess of the Congress; so that whatever relates to peace or war, to the defence of the Colony, and the good government of the same, is within the limits of their commission; by them a Committee of Safety is appointed for the good government of every district; but the Council superintends the whole. In consequence of this power, the Council of South-Carolina deputed the Hon. William Henry Drayton to explain to the back settlers the reasons of the present commotions, they being much dissatisfied with the measures now in agitation.

The back settlers, if we mistake not, are generally composed of German or foreign emigrants, who on leaving their country have portions of land allotted to them contiguous to the lands on which their countrymen are already settled, by which in some sort they may be considered a distinct people.

Being made to understand, that it was the rights of free-born subjects that were contended for, it is said, they readily acquiesced, and voluntarily offered their assistance in support of the rights of mankind.

It should seem, by a petition presented to the Council of Safety for South-Carolina, that they had had it in contemplation to fortify Charles-Town, and by sinking ships in the channel to choak up the bar, and thereby render the town inaccessible to large ships; but this measure, being judged premature, has been postponed.

A plan likewise of attacking the Regulars at Boston by means of a floating battery is also said to have miscarried, and many of the Provincials perished.

A report

A report has been propagated, and pretty generally believed, that the Generals Washington and Lee had disagreed, and that to reconcile the difference, and restore harmony in the Provincial army, Dr. Franklin and other Delegates had suddenly quitted Philadelphia, and appeared at the head-quarters at Cambridge. This gave rise to another report, that the Congress had divided, and that the more moderate part had retired. But it now appears that this Committee from the General Congress was charged with business of another kind. The troops were voted by the General Congress but for a limited time, and that time being nearly expired, it was necessary to renew it; in order to which, the opinion of the Generals was thought necessary, as well to ascertain the number of troops to be voted, as to make proper provision for their subsistence.

The inhabitants of Newbern in North-Carolina set the example to Gen. Howe of forming an Association of Loyalists, by disarming all those who had refused to sign the Association of that Province, and by seizing and applying their arms to the use of the common cause.

The like severity was practised in Dutchess County, in the Province of New-York; and Judge Smith, having committed one of the persons employed in that service, was by the populace tarred and feathered, as was likewise Coen Smith for something of the like kind; both those gentlemen were conveyed six miles out of town.

A transport ship from Boston for New-York, having by stress of weather been forced on shore in Cranberry-inlet, the Captain, passengers, and soldiers, on board, were seized and made prisoners by the Provincials; but no advantages of moment have been obtained by them in this quarter. They boast of their bravery at Hampton, in Virginia; but in that province, if the Gazette of London may be credited, the tables have been turned against them.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Novem. 7.

The magazine of powder at half a league distance from Carthagena in Spain, containing between 3 and 4000 quintals, was blown up by lightening, and the guard, consisting of 7 soldiers, mang'ed in a dreadful manner. The windows in most of the houses in the city were shattered by the explosion.

Nov. 13.

Advices from Warsaw take notice of an attempt made by a Jew to poison the King of Poland; but there is something so romantic in the relation as to destroy the credit of the fact.

Nov. 15.

Nine old women were burnt at Kalisk in Poland, charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to a gentleman in that Palatinate.

Nov. 23.

The freedom of the city of Exeter was presented by the town clerk to Capt. Drewe, of the 35th regiment of foot, for his late gallant behaviour in America. He concludes his letter of thanks in these words: "Although I can claim no praise but what is shared in common by the British army, yet I cannot but feel myself elated at this public testimony of esteem from my native city."

Nov. 25.

Two propositions were made to the Irish parliament; 1. That 4000 troops, out of the 12,000 voted for the defence of that kingdom, be spared for his Majesty's service abroad, the same to be no charge to Ireland after quitting the kingdom. 2. That 4000 foreign protestant troops be received to replace the like number sent abroad; those likewise to be no charge to Ireland. The first proposition was agreed to; but the latter declined.

Nov. 28.

Mr. Ambrose Power near Clonmell, in Ireland, was most inhumanly murdered by a gang of villains called White Boys, the particulars of which follow:—They broke open with sledges, at the same instant, both the front and back doors of his house, and 12 or 13 entered each armed with a musket, and a bayonet fixed. Miss Power hearing the noise sent her maid down stairs, to see what was the matter. She did so, and on her return found Mr. Power with a blunderbuss, and Mr. Rial (who is married to his niece) with a gun, on the head of the stairs; she told them the White-Boys were already in the house, and desired them to defend themselves. Mr. Power bid them come on, for he was prepared for them. The girl than into his room where he kept his arms, and brought them and the powder and ball out; she held a case of pistols, ready to hand to each as he fired, declaring she would supply them, but unfortunately the stairs were so contrived, that those above could not see them below. The White Boys set fire to some straw in the hall and breaking some mahogany tables for fuel, swore they would burn the house if he did not come down and surrender, promising at the same time not to hurt him. Relying on their oaths, he came down, with Mr. Rial and his wife, whom they obliged to go to the servants hall which lay behind the kitchen. They then examined Mr. Power about an informer, who had told them went from his house the morning before to Clonmell; They replied they did

did not believe him, and broke open some doors in search of him. After keeping Mr. Power standing a considerable time he requested a chair, and a chair was immediately got. There stood near him one man, in whose face villainy and murder was so strongly pictured, that he begged he might be ordered away, which was also complied with. They then complained, that gentlemen raised their rents on their tenants, and that 4d. or 5d. a day was now too little hire. He said, that he could not help what others did; but that he did not raise their rents, and he would use his efforts to raise the wages of labourers. Seemingly satisfied, they left him, and retreated. After ten minutes stay, imagining they were gone, he desired two of his servants to help him up to his room; when he was got as far as the hall, one of the White Boys fired at him, and hit him on the thigh. He then said, "let me go back to the kitchen, or they will kill you too," and as he was going, another came up to him, but his piece missing fire, he went out damning the flint. Having now reached the kitchen, he shut the door, and held his hand on the latch; they endeavoured to force it open, but his weight and strength prevented them; another then fired thro' the door with a musket, and as his hand was raised to the latch, the ball took him in the breast under the arm, and went through his body to the wall at the other side: He still held the door, when another from without fired thro' the window, and hit him in the side of the head. He was now no longer able to keep them out; and to conclude the bloody scene, the villain whose face he could not look at came in, and desired him to open his breast, that he might give him what was in his own blunderbuss, which he accordingly did;—he received many other balls in his body and head; they then left the house. He desired his servants to take him up to bed, observing that it would be the last time. He lived better than half an hour, spoke as calmly and deliberately as ever, conferred with Miss Power about private affairs, and praying to God to help the country he was then leaving expired.—The uncommon fidelity and fortitude of the girl above mentioned deserve to be recorded; she first supplied her master and his friend with arms and ammunition; and afterwards, when they surrendered, she brought down Mr. Power's youngest daughter, a child about three years and a half old, presented her to those relentless and bloodthirsty villains, praying them not to deprive that innocent creature of a father's care: and hastily brought down stairs, on her back, Miss Power (through fear unable to walk) who also, on her knees, in vain pleaded to spare her father's life.

Since this murder the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, in order to suppress such barbarous and inhuman proceedings, offering a reward of *one thousand pounds* for the first person who shall be discovered as an accomplice in the same, and three hundred pounds for each of the next twelve, with a pardon to the informer, except he be one of those who actually perpetrated the murder.

Nov. 29.

Several Scotch Baronets appeared at court in the ensigns of an order which has lain dormant near 150 years. It was originally called A NOVA SCOTIA ORDER, and has been lately revived.

Nov. 30.

Letters from Lisbon give a melancholy account of the loss of a French Indiaman, outward bound, by fire. Of 300 souls on board only one officer and seven seamen escaped. The fire broke out so suddenly that the people on board had no time to hoist out the boats. The few that survived saved themselves in a small skiff, and were nine days at sea with only a small cask of brandy to subsist on. The ship was valued at 3 millions of livres.

Dec. 1.

His Majesty's licence was obtained by the master, governors and assistants of the Scottish hospital of the foundation of Charles II. to erect an hospital in some convenient place within London or Westminster, to be called The Scottish Hospital of the foundation of Charles II. and to enable that Corporation to elect Governors, &c.

John St. John, Esq. is appointed Surveyor General of his Majesty's Manors, Forests, Chases, Woods, &c. in room of the late Peter Burrell, Esq.

George Hall, Esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Salt Duties, in room of Francis Burton, Esq.

And Francis Ranlam, Esq. Clerk of the Wardrobe.

Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, has appointed Mathew Lewis, Esq. to be his Deputy, in room of Anthony Chamier, Esq.

Lord George Sackville, Secretary of State for the American department, has appointed the Hon. Mr. Sackville his Private Secretary.

Sunday 8.

The Duchess of Kingston was suddenly seized with a fainting during divine service in the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and carried home speechless. Her Grace is since greatly recovered, and reported by her physicians to be out of danger.—It is not yet certain, whether her Grace will take her trial before the House of Peers, or obtain her release by a *Nolle Prosequi*.

Monday 9.

His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the

the land-tax bill, the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, the militia bill, and the bill to enable the Vice Treasurers of Ireland to qualify in Great Britain.

Tuesday 5.

The King has been pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the Governor, &c. of Greenwich Hospital, by the name of The Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for seamen in the county of Kent.

One of the Blue-coat boys, who drew the numbers at Guildhall, was examined before Sir Charles Asgill, relative to a number that had been drawn out the Friday before, on which an insurance had been made in almost every office in London, when the boy confessed, that he was prevailed upon to conceal a ticket by a man who gave him money for so doing; that the man copied the number; and that next day, putting his hand into the wheel as usual, with the ticket in it, he pretended to draw it out. The man, it seems, had actually received 400l. of the office-keepers; and, had all of them paid him, the whole sum would have amounted to 3000l.

The Norwich stage was this morning attacked, on Epping Forest, by seven highwaymen, three of whom were shot dead by the guard; but his ammunition failing, he was shot dead himself, and the coach robbed by the survivors.

Wednesday 6.

Prince Justiniani, from Venice, was introduced to his Majesty, and graciously received. He left Venice on a family difference, and came over to England as a sailor before the mast; but was no sooner arrived, than waited on by the Venetian Ambassador, who furnished him with every thing necessary to resume his real character, having received dispatches for that purpose from his father, who is a principal Member of the Venetian state.

Serjeant Hole, of the Foot Guards, was committed to prison, charged with the murder of Serjeant Smith, by stabbing him in the breast with a sword. They had quarrelled at a public house, and fought; but the prisoner is said to have killed the deceased unfairly.

At a General Court of Proprietors of East India stock, called together to deliberate on the disputes that have lately happened in the Supreme Council at Bengal, the Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Directors had come to some resolutions on that subject, which they were desirous to lay before the proprietors; but that nothing final could be determined till the arrival of the Anson Indiaman, which was daily expected. The resolutions already formed implied a censure on the late Government of Bengal; but while the Court were debating on these resolutions, the Company's Secretary received a letter, with intelligence, said to be communicated by the Purser of a Dutch East Indiaman off Dover, That the Marattoes had blockaded Bengal, in such a manner, that no ships could pass or repass; that they had taken one of the King's ships of 20 guns, and had likewise taken the Seahorse Indiaman with 30 lack of rupees. This for a while threw the Court into great confusion; but reference being had to the Company's books, as to the time of sailing and other particulars, it manifestly appeared that the whole was a Dutch manœuvre to sink the price of stock, and as such was reprobated by the General Court, who again resumed the consideration of resolving relative to the dispute, which, it appeared, had originated between the new Judges and the old Council; the last, in the general opinion, being most to blame. Proofs, however, were wanting to support the facts; so that nothing final could be concluded on, and the Court broke up.

A committee of merchants and planters of his Majesty's sugar colonies were, at a public meeting, appointed to attend the general interests of said islands, during the present alarming crisis of American affairs, in consequence of which a petition was agreed to be presented to Parliament setting forth their hardships and praying relief.

The person who insured the ticket, as already mentioned, (clerk to a hop factor in Goodman's fields,) was examined; but he not being the person who seduced the boy to secret the ticket, and no evidence appearing against him to prove any connection between the person who did, and the prisoner, he was discharged, though it appeared he had insured the identical No. 21,483, ninety-one times in one day.

Friday 8.

Came on, at the Old Bailey, the trial of Margaret Caroline Rudd, for feloniously forging, on the 24th of December last, a certain paper-writing, purporting to be a bond signed by William Adair, &c. with intent to defraud the said William Adair; and for feloniously uttering and publishing the same.

Having already been brought to the bar, in September sessions, to plead to said indictment, and her Counsel insisting that she ought not to be tried, for the same, she having confessed herself an accomplice, and admitted by the justices an evidence for the crown; and the judges then on the bench differing in opinion on the point of law, reference was had to the opinion of all the judges, that the matter might be finally settled, how far, under what circumstances, and in what manner, an accomplice, received as a witness, ought to be entitled to favour and mercy.

On this point of law Mr. Justice Aston said he was to acquaint her that eleven of the judges met, (the L. C. J. of the Common Pleas, being absent by indisposition) and were unanimous in their opinion, that it ceases not within any statutes, an accomplice who fully discloses the joint guilt of himself and his companions, and is admitted by justices of the peace as a witness, and who appears to have acted a fair and ingenuous part in the disclosure of all the circumstances of the cases in which he has been concerned, ought not to be prosecuted for the offences so by him confessed; but cannot by law plead this in bar of any indictment, but merely as an equitable claim to mercy from the crown: and nine of the judges were of opinion, that all the circumstances relative to this claim ought to be laid before the court, to enable the judges to exercise their discretion, whether the trial should proceed or not. With respect to the particular case before them, the same nine judges were of opinion, that if the matter stood singly upon the two informations of the prisoner, compared with the indictments against her, she ought to have been tried upon all or any of them; for, from her informations, she is no accomplice: she exhibits a charge against Robert and Daniel Perreau, the first soliciting her to imitate the hand-writing of William Adair, the other forcing her to do the forgery, under the threat of death. Her two informations are contradictory: if she has suppressed the truth she has no equitable claim to favour; and if she has told the truth, and the whole truth, she cannot be convicted. As to the indictments preferred against her by Sir Thomas Frankland, as her informations before the justices have no relation to his charges, she can claim no sort of advantage from these informations. The case being thus clearly stated, the court proceeded to trial. The chief witnesses against the prisoner were Mrs. Perreau, wife of Robert Perreau, and John Moody, who lived as servant to Daniel Perreau: the first endeavoured to prove the publishing the bond; the latter, the forging it. Sir Thomas Frankland proved only the lending the money upon it. The counsel for the prisoner objected to the competency of Mrs. Perreau as a witness, she being interested in the conviction on her husband's account, but that was over-ruled. The material part of her evidence was, that on the 24th of December last, she saw Mrs. Rudd deliver a bond to her husband Mr. Perreau; that she knew it was a bond, because Mr. Perreau laid it down upon the table while he was brushing his coat, and she looked at it; that it was for 5300l. made payable to Robert Perreau, and signed William Adair, at the witnesses were Arthur Jones and Thomas Start, or Hart. Being asked where she saw the bond again, she said, the day after her husband's conviction (the 30th of March) it was brought to her, with other bonds, to see if she knew it, on the 24th same bond delivered to her husband the 24th of December. She selected it from the rest, she said, and made her mark upon it: that on Mrs. Rudd's delivering it to Mr. Perreau, Mrs. Rudd said, Mr. Adair would be very much obliged to Mr. Perreau to try to raise upon this bond the sum of 4000l. of Sir Thomas Frankland.

Being cross examined, she said, she did not know that she had ever seen a bond before (the 24th of December) in her life; that she had no suspicion, when she first looked at the bond, that any thing was wrong. She was then asked, How she came to recollect so particularly every circumstance about the bond in question, so as to know the name of the obligors, to whom payable, the sum for which the bond was given, the name of the witnesses, and that so very exactly as, at the distance of three months, to be able to select the bond from other bonds by a similitude of circumstances? Her answer was, I have the happiness to have a good memory. She was asked, if, in selecting the bond in question, she had not looked over the other bonds that were presented to her at the same time? She acknowledged she had. Then said the counsel, Does your excellent memory enable you to remember one date or sum in any one paper produced to you? Her answer was, *I do not remember.*

John Moody's evidence amounted to this: That he had lived with the prisoner as a servant; that he had particularly remarked that his mistress wrote two hands, a common and a feigned hand; that she wrote her feigned hand when she wrote letters to his master as coming from Mr. William Adair, and her common hand in noting the ordinary business of the house: that he really believed he should know her hand-writing; and being shewn the name William Adair signed to the bond, he said, the name William Adair appears to be the same hand the letters were wrote in which I gave to Daniel Perreau as coming from Mr. William Adair, which I saw Mrs. Rudd write the directions of.—Do you believe the name William Adair to the bond is the prisoner's hand-writing?—"I believe it is her hand-writing." Being asked, on his cross examination, if he had ever seen his mistress write the name William Adair? He said he never had. On the credibility of these two witnesses the main of the fact seemed to depend. Sir Thomas Frankland's evidence tended only to prove, that Robert Perreau had borrowed

500l. of him upon the bond in question, and that he had given Robert Perreau a draught for 3800l. deducting the discount of 500l. formerly lent, with the discount of the money then borrowed, and 15l. 10s. for a lottery ticket; that he had since received, among other things, jewels to the value of 2800l. with women's wearing apparel, &c. which might, for what he knew, be the prisoner's, but were sold to him, by the two Perreaus, by a bill of sale. The other witnesses produced were equally immaterial with that of Sir Thomas with respect to the bringing home the forgery to the prisoner; a Christian Hart, indeed, proves a paper to have been given her by the prisoner, the purport of which was to shew a combination against her life to have been concerted at the witness's house by Sir Thomas Frankland, and the friends of the Perreaus, which, though infamous, if Hart's evidence is credited, yet could not at all affect the present prosecution. When put upon her defence her address to the jury was short and pertinent; and concluded in these words: Gentlemen, you are honest men, and I am safe in your hands. The jury brought in their verdict very properly, "According to the evidence before us, NOT GUILTY."—As the sessions-paper is now placed upon a more respectable footing than formerly, we could have wished that our limits would have permitted us to have entered into the spirit of it, instead of barely reciting the facts. It is certainly much improved, but not yet purged of all its usual inaccuracies. In p. 11, the period between Mrs. Perreau's seeing the bond the first and second times is said first to be three months; and again, in the same paper, it is lengthened out to five months; but whether the blunder of the counsel or short-hand writer is not clear.

Saturday 9.

A man made information at the office in Bow street, that he had that morning been robbed of 373 guineas, which he was bringing to town to buy goods; but some suspicions arising on his examination that he meant a fraud, he was threatened with being committed if he did not discover the truth, which so terrified him, that he ingenuously confessed that he came from Ireland with an intent to sue the hundred, being told there, that if he swore to his being robbed between sun and sun, he might recover from the hundred whatever sum he should pretend to have lost. On the high-constable of the hundred being made acquainted with this intended fraud, and declining to commence a prosecution against the man, he was discharged.

Lord Mansfield moved the House of Peers, that the order for proceeding on the trial of Elizabeth, calling herself Duchess-Dowager of Kingston, which stood for Monday the 18th, should be discharged, and appointed for Wednesday the 24th of January.

Monday 11.

Being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, the general assembly of the academicians, proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were elected:

Sir Joshua Reynolds, president.

Council.	Visitors.
James Barry, Esq;	Nathaniel Dance,
Richt. Cosway, Esq;	Benjamin West,
T. Gainsborough, Esq;	Charles Cotton,
	Edward Burch,
Jerem. Meyer, Esq;	Edward Penny,
J. B. Cipriani, Esq;	A. Carlini,
Nathan Dance, Esq;	Jos. Wilton,
Edward Penny, Esq;	J. B. Cipriani,
Joseph Wilton, Esq;	Francis Hayman.

The premiums of three silver medals given this year were adjudged to, 1. Mr. F. Stepanhoff, for the best drawing of an academy figure; 2. to Mr. William Higgins, for the best model of an academy figure; and, 3. to Mr. William Moss, for the best drawing in architecture.

Captain David Roach was tried at the session's house in the Old Bailey, by special commission, for the murder of Captain Ferguson at the Cape of Good Hope, for which murder he was tried by the laws of the country where the fact happened, and there acquitted.

Andrew Cairnerofs, surgeon of the Vansittart Indiaman, deposed, that the prisoner and the deceased, having both had commissions in the East India Company's land service, were passengers on board the Vansittart; that they had several disagreements while on their voyage to the Cape; and that, a day or two after their arrival there, as himself and several officers were drinking tea together, about six in the evening, the deceased received a message that Captain Matthews wanted to speak with him; that the deceased went down stairs; and that, in five minutes after, word was brought that some persons were fighting in the streets; that the witness ran down stairs, and met Captain Roach sheathing his sword, and, at about ten yards distance, found Captain Ferguson in the agonies of death.

John Moody, surgeon's mate, deposed, that he had frequently heard the prisoner declare, "that he wished to shorten the race of the Fergusons;" that he had expressed an intention to challenge the deceased as soon as they should land; and that if he did not meet him, to run him through the body: but of t[illegible] knowledged he had given n[illegible]

to the deceased, nor to any one else till after the affair was over.

Robert Young, Captain of the Vansittart, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Chandler as to the disturbance between the prisoner and the deceased; that before their landing at the Cape the prisoner had complained to him that the deceased would not speak to him; and added that he should speak to him when he came on shore.

Captain Roach said in his defence, that he had several instruments to prove his honour blemished at the Cape, and honourably acquitted, for the offence now charged against him; that what he did was in virtue of his commission, that made it necessary for him to support his honour; that he had been barbarously assaulted, had one of his ribs fractured, and had received a violent contusion on his skull; and that he had acquitted before God of any guilt, as his innocence would appear by his witnesses. His witnesses were James Goodwin and Gustavus M'Cully, who swore that the deceased was the aggressor, and had violently assaulted the prisoner before he drew his sword. The jury brought in their verdict Not Guilty.

Friday 12.

Advice was received of the loss of the Abby, Herbert, from Virginia to Liverpool, taken with tobacco and staves, on the 8th near Kerrole in Ireland; and that the crew, and all the passengers on board, perished, the captain, mate, and two common men only excepted, who were cast upon the lower flag, which are washed over everytide when the sea runs high. The Captain sensible that they must soon perish in that situation, determined to endeavour to reach the adjacent rocks, and accordingly plunged himself into the sea, and very providentially got safe to a high rock, where he could stand dry, and be seen at a great distance, which proved the means of saving his own life and the life of his companions.

Wednesday 13.

A seizure of money, to the amount of [illegible], was made on board a man of war at Spithead, being shipped for America, contrary to law. It is secured in his Majesty's warehouse at Portsmouth.

Tuesday 14.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, that began on Wednesday the 6th instant, ended, when twelve persons received sentence of death; James Beaumont, for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Charles Willermine in Hatton Garden, with an intent to rob; William Wheeler returning from transportation; Saunders Alexander, and Lyons Abrahams, for house-breaking; George Lee, for highway robbery; Sara Reynolds for murdering her bastard child; Burton-wood for the high-way; John Davis for breaking open the house of Mr. Deformeaux in Spittle-fields; Richard Baker, and John Ratcliffe, for counterfeiting the current coin; Burford Carr for a highway robbery; William Clarke for robbing Dr. Younker, to whom he was servant; and Charles Chapman for burglary.

At this sessions Stephen Sayle, Esq. moved to have his recognizance discharged, which was granted accordingly; in consequence whereof prosecutions are preparing against all those concerned in his commitment.

Friday 15.

The Rt. Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir John Irwin was invested with the order of the Bath.

BIRTHS.

Dec. LADY of Maximilian Western, 25 Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DR Smyth, of Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Maria Hutchins, of Bromley.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave, brother to Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. to Mrs. Pierce, of Hatton Garden.

Rev. Dr. Bailey, to Mrs. Moore.

John Belches, Esq. Advocate in Fifeshire, Scotland, to Lady Jane Leslie, eldest daughter to the Earl of Leven and Melvil.

Owen Hughes, Esq. of The Iddon, in Anglesey, to Miss Peggy Jones, of Croes Fulbert, in the same county.

Robert Sewell, Esq. to Miss Sarah Lewis, daughter of the late Wm. Lewis, Esq. of Jamaica.

Nov. 23. John Mitbank, Esq. to Miss Cornelia Chambers, eldest daughter of Sir William Chambers.

28 John Earl, Esq. of Winpole street, to Miss Susannah Hutton, of Charles street, Berkeley square.

30 Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Grays's Inn, to Miss Mary Whitworth, third daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, Bart.

John White, Esq. to Miss Heathcote, sister to Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Dec. 14. Rowland Eamer Okeover, Esq. of Weddington, in Warwickshire, to Miss Langston eldest daughter of James Haughton Langston, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

26 Right Hon. Marquis of Granby, to Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, youngest sister to the Duke of Beaufort.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. Sanderson, at Stevington, Bedfordshire.

Sir George Hackington, M.D. Physician to King George the First.

Lady Elizabeth Vanaxe Sambrook, relict of Sir Samuel Vanaxe Sambrook, Bart.

Rev John Holme, D D, Yorkshire
Rev Mr James, Rector of Deal
Lady Chichester, at Crediton, Devonsh
Edward King, Esq; at Norwich
Lord Hobart, only son of the Right Hon Earl of Buckinghamshire
Bacon Morris, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Yorkshire
Sir Benjamin Rawlins, Knight, Herts
William Ward, Esq; at Chapeltown, Yorkshire
George Bohem, Esq; Bedfordshire
Dr Alexander Maxwell, at Holtwhistle, in Northumberland
Dr Caleb Harding, Physician, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
The General of the Jesuits, in the castle of St Angelo
Robert Dod, Esq;
James Underhill, Esq. Boston
Oct. 14. Scudamore Winde, Esq; one of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and Member of the Assembly, in Jamaica
Nov. 16. Rev Mr. James Wood, Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford
18 George Olyphant Kinlock, Esq; at Kinlock, Perthshire
26 Mrs Horne, mother to Lady Dyke
29 Thomas Durand, Esq; at Guernsey
Roger Hope Elletson, Esq; late Lieut Governor of Jamaica
30 The Right Hon Lady Dowager Martha Chedworth
Right Hon Thomas Earl of Cassilis He is succeeded, in his titles and estate by his only brother David Kennedy, Esq;
Dec. 1. Sir Richard Spry, Rear Admiral of the White, in Devonshire
Alexander Colston, Esq; at Filkins, Oxfordshire
2 Mrs Townley, wife of the Rev Mr Townley
Francis Allen, Esq; of Newhouse, Essex
3 Admiral Sir Charles Saunders Knight of the Bath, Member for Heydon, in Yorkshire, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, Lieut General of the Marines, and Elder Brother of the Trinity House. (See p. 568.)
William Walbank, Esq; at Worcester, father of that city.
John Scott, Esq; Major General of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, at Balcomie, Scotland
Rev Dr Leigh, at Halifax, in Yorkshire
8 Rev Mr Topham, at Dunnington, near York
10 Francis Delap, Esq; in Charterhouse square
11 Edward Kingdon, Esq; Staines
George Cumming, Esq; Altyre
14 Stephen Hooker, Esq; Beenchley, Kent
Thomas Cuddon, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery
Charles Hill, Esq; Barnet
15 Major Roger, Berwick
16 Edward Louisa Mann, Esq; elder brother of Sir Horace Mann, K. B. Linton, Kent
17 Lady Dowager Deering, Denton, Kent
Richard Holt, Esq;
22 Right Hon Peyton Randolph, Esq; late President of the Continental Congress, in Virginia

PRESENTATIONS.

REV Christopher Epsworth, to Croxton R, Lincoln
Rev William Windsor Fitz-Thomas, to Bewdsorle R, Warwick
Rev Rich Lloyd, to Norton V, Hereford
Rev James Nash, to the united R R of St Mary, Witton, and St Andrew, Droitwich
Rev Wm Easton, to Croxby R, Lincoln
Rev William Jones, to the V of St Thomas Dogmaels Langwode, with Monington, both in Pembroke
Rev John Bourne, to Kirkby Underdale R, Yorkshire
Rev Rt Pitman, to Cholmden R, Kent

DISPENSATIONS.

REV Ed Boucher, M A, to hold All Saints V, in Hertfordshire, together with Braintfield R, in the same county
Rev Robert Wells, D D, to hold East-Rasen V, together with Springthorpe R, Lincolnshire
Rev Thomas Sawell, M A, to hold Battlesden R, with Pottsgrave, together with Millbroke, both of Lincoln

B—NKR—PTS.

A Wdry Longden, now or late of Winterbourne Basset, Wilts, horse dealer
James Williams, of Hackney, coffeeman
Abel Thomas, Topham, Devon, merchr.
John Wescott, of Cliff St. George, Devon, miller
Ed. Kenyon, Manchester, money-scriv.
John Dereet, Bradford, Wilts, shopkeeper
James Macklin, Buntingford, Herts, apoth.
James Farloe, Chapterhouse-court, mercer
Wm. Bloom, Oxford-street, linen-draper
Rd. Taylor, Great Warner-street, Coldbath-fields, coach-master
John Hunt, Little Thomas Apostles, Taylor
Rd. Guion, Moorfields, insurance broker
W. Brettell, Mount-str. Grosvenor-str. smith
Step. Hervey, Oldbury, Shropshire, miller
Joseph Maidment, Dorchester, victualler
Eman. Thornberry, jun. Horsleydown, coal dea
George Clarke, London, merchant
Peter King, Great Tichfield-str. coach-ma.
Chris. Wilson, of Rosoman's row, Clerkenwell, watchmaker
Joseph Bradley, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, silk and worsted manufacturer
John Hill, of Coventry, salter
Ja. Aspinall, Ratcliff-Highway, cheesem.
J. Brown, of Fair-str. Horsleydown, carpenter
T. Ward, Blackman-str. Borough, brandy-m.
Sam. Burn, Berwick upon Tweed, cooper

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E.I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £. s. d.
30	143⅞	91¾	89¾	89¾	88⅞	86⅞	26¾	99	87¾	87⅞	87⅞	164¾ 165½	80¾	672	¼	15 1 0
31	143¾	90⅞	90⅞	89⅞	88¾	Ditto	26¼	98¾	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	682	Ditto	15 0 0
1	Ditto	91	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86¾	26¼	Ditto	Ditto	88⅞	Ditto	165	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 1 14 18
3	Sunday.															
4	143¾	91¾	90⅝	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	Ditto	Ditto	14 1 15 15
5	143⅞	91¾	90⅞	89¾	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝	87⅞	166¾ 167	Ditto	692	Ditto	14 10 0
6	Ditto	91¾	Ditto	89¾	88¾	86¾	Ditto	Ditto	87¾	Ditto	Ditto	167 166¾	81⅞	682	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	91⅞	Ditto	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	87⅞	164¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14 8 0
8	Ditto	91⅞	Ditto	89 89⅞ 89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¾	88⅞	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	672	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	91¾	Ditto	Shut.	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	662	Ditto	14 17 18
10	Sunday.															
11	143⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	87¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¾	Ditto	Ditto	14 6 12
12	143¾	91¾	91¼	Ditto	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	672	Ditto	13 18 16
13	143¼	92¼	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26¼	Ditto	87¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 18 12
14	Ditto	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	68	Ditto	13 13 0
15	143¾	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¾	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	81¾	68	Ditto	14 8 14
16	Ditto	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	26¼	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	692	Ditto	13 5 18
17	Sunday.															
18	143¾	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	88¾	Ditto	Shut.	98¼	87¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¾	692	Ditto	14 14 15
19	143⅞	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	98¼	Ditto	88 87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 7 0
20	Ditto	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	98¼	87¾	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15 4 0
21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	691	Ditto	15 4 14 17
22	143¾	91¾	Ditto	Ditto	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	672	Ditto	14 2 0
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	671	Ditto	16 5 0
24	Sunday.															
25	Not done	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Noth. done.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not. done	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not. done	Not. done	Ditto	20 0 0
26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20 18 23
27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18 2 20
28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

ambridge
From L
Kings
to Cromer
NORWICH
Yare R.
Hethersett
Common 2 Miles long
Windham or Wymondham
Windham Causeway
Morley
From London to Norwich.
FROM LONDON to NORWICH
SUFFOLK
CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
SUFFOLK
HARTFORD SHIRE
ESSEX
Puckeridge
Barkway
Newmarket
Thetford
Elveden
Barnham
Kilverston
Attleborough
Barton Mills
Icklingham
Heath

PRICES of STOCKS.

	BANK Stock.	4 per Ct.	4 per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit	South Sea Stock.	Old S.Sea Annuit.	S.Sea New Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E.I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.	Lot. Tickets £.	s.	d.
30	143⅞	91½a¼	89¾a½	89¾a⅞	85⅛	86⅞	26⅝a⅞	99	87¼a¼	87⅞a88	87¼	164¾165½	80½a¾	672681.	¼	15	1	0
c. 1	143¾a½	90¾a⅞	90⅞a⅞	89⅛a¼	88⅝a¼	Ditto	26¼	98¾	87⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a81	682696.	Ditto	15	0	0
2	Ditto	91	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85¼a¾	26⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝	Ditto	165	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	1 a 14	18
3	Sunday.																	
4	143¾a½	91¼a⅞	90⅝	89⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	Ditto	Ditto	14	15	15a
5	143¾	91¼a¼	90¼a⅞	89¼a⅞	88¼a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88⅝a¼	87¼	166¾167½	Ditto	692705.	Ditto	14	10	0
6	Ditto	91¼a¼	Ditto	89¼100	81¼a½	86½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	167a166½	81½	682697.	Ditto	Ditto		
7	Ditto	91⅛a¼	Ditto	89⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	87⅞	164a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14	8	0
8	Ditto	91¼	Ditto	89 a 90a85⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼	88¼	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	672685	Ditto	Ditto		
9	Ditto	91¼a⅞	Ditto	Shut.	88⅝a½	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	662675.	Ditto	14	17 a 18	
10	Sunday.																	
11	143⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	14	6	a 22
12	143¾a⅞	91⅞a92½	91a¼	Ditto	88½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¾a¼	88a¼	Ditto	Ditto	672685	Ditto	13	18 a 16	
13	143¼	92a½	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26¼	Ditto	87½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	18 a 13	
14	Ditto	92¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87¼a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	684	Ditto	13	13	0
15	143⅞a¼	92¼a92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a½	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	81¼a½	682695.	Ditto	14	8 a 14	
16	Ditto	92a92⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a⅞	Ditto	26¼a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	88¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	692	Ditto	13	5 a 8	
17	Sunday.																	
18	143⅞a¼	91⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅝	Ditto	Shut.	98¾	87⅞a¾	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81⅛a¼	692701.	Ditto	14	14 a 15	0
19	143⅝	91⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	88¾	Ditto	Ditto	98½	Ditto	88a87¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	7	0
20	Ditto	91⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅞a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	98¼a½	87¼a⅝	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	4	0
21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88½	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	691685	Ditto	15	4 a 14	17
22	143¼a⅝	91⅞a¼	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	81¼	672685	Ditto	14	2	0
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅝	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	675	Ditto	16	5	0
24	Sunday.																	
25	Not done	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Noth. done.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not. done	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not. done	Not. done	Ditto	20	0	0
26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	20 a 23	
27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18	a 20	
28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
29	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto			

The Roads from LONDON to Norwich, C


in the Chester Road also from Oxford to Cambridge.
Oxford to
bridge.
Gosford Bridge
Water Eaton
Place
Cassiow
Marston
NORTH AMPTON SH.
Thornton
Lechamsted
Tescot
Buckingham
Rattley
Tingwick
Tingwick Wood
Chickwood
Water Mill
Godington
Bicester
Chesterton
Wendlebury
Weston
Weston Park
Islip
Bedford
Cardington
Sheford
Eordenham
Biddenham
Sarsden
Astwood
Hardmer
Ampthill
Claidley
Leathbury
Newport
Pagnal
Stanton
Wolverton
Stony Stratford
Becham ton
Cambridge
Cotton
Comberton
Toft
Kingstone
Coycote
Kington Wood House
Stow
Great Gransden
Hadley
Gamlingay
Everden
Hennick bank
Gatton Brook
Blunham
Morshander
Willing Park
Upphall
Winch beach
Lynn R.
Heath
South Runton
Stow Hall
Stow Bardolph
Swaffham
Denber or Danber
Ruston Hall
Lathen Hall
Sutton
Sandy
Potton
Tho.s Bowen sculp.t Fleet Street.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For the YEAR 1775.

CONTAINING,

(Besides copious and accurate INDEXES, a GENERAL TITLE, and PREFACE)

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—Memorial from the general assembly of Jamaica relative to the present state of American affairs 617
—On a second bill for restraining the trade of certain Amer. colonies 618, 626, 627
—On Mr. Grenville's motion for a bill to enable the Speaker to issue writs for new elections, on the application of Members to vacate their seats 619
—Mr. Burke's propositions for reconciling the differences between Great-Britain and America 622
—Mr. Hartley's plan of reconciliation 624
Hutchinson's philosophy exploded 628
Epitaph on Mr. Thomas Hearne 629
Continuation of Lithgow's Travels *ib.*
The Ridleian controversy concluded 631
The culture of vines further illustrated 632
Copland's Herbal an early compilation 633
Meléda, the island on which St. Paul was ship-wrecked, contended for 633
Phenomenon observed in a field 634
London general bill of mortality 635
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Further account of a Runic coin *ib.*
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Letters from a lady in Russia conclud. 638

With a PLAN of the ROADS throughout England, which completes the set;—also a miscellaneous plate of curiosities, consisting of a delineation of the Apamean Medal exhibited in Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology, a Coin much enquired after by the Antiquaries, and a Plan of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel at Bath.

DEBATES *in the* PARLIAMENT *of* 1774, *continued from p.* 415.

Feb. 24, 1775.

IT was moved to commit the fishery-bill.

Sir *John Griffin Griffin*, after wishing to see the American disputes terminated without bloodshed, declared, that upon reading the bill he was apprehensive that it would rather provoke than conciliate. He contended, that the first object of the bill should be to discriminate the innocent, and that in common justice its operation should be delayed to such a period as to give to those so inclined time to return to their duty; and concluded, that, if this was not the case, he should be adverse to its going one step farther.

Lord *North* replied, that it was intended in the committee to fill up the blanks in such a manner as to answer the purposes of the honourable gentleman who spoke last.

A petition against the bill from the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of London, interested in the American commerce, was presented by the Sheriffs of London and read. And Alderman Hayley moved, that the petitioners have leave to be heard by themselves, or Counsel, which was agreed to.

Feb. 27.

A message came from the Lords, desiring a conference. At this conference, the pamphlet called the Crisis was voted a libel, and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.

The resolution of the committee to whom Lord North's conciliatory bill was referred, was reported, and a motion made, "that the House do agree in the said resolution."

Mr. *Scot* rose, and, after condemning the whole system of colony administration for some years back, said, in such a state of confusion, uncertainty, and political versatility, he was for agreeing to the resolution as a basis to erect something hereafter, which may be the means of producing an equitable and permanent reconciliation.

Mr. *Ackland*, after considering the bill on the principle of accommodation, and on that of enforcing the authority of this country, could not help, he said, declaring his opinion, that, by holding out terms ambiguous in their sense, and nugatory in their effects, to men just declared rebels, the dignity of this country will be hurt, and its government brought into contempt. He asked, If a people who deny all right of taxation will be satisfied with only changing the mode of taxation? Or,

Whether the Americans will not *feel* themselves as much enslaved by an amicable plan of contribution, demanded with the bayonet at their throats, as by an act of the British legislature.

With respect to the proportion of contribution, he wished to be informed; if it was to be certain, or variable; annually demanded and annually granted, or permanently stipulated? To all those modes he objected; and, after shewing what a miserable bargain parliament was contending for, he appealed to the feelings of every member present when the common-sense of the House stood amazed at the propositions that were held forth by the minister on his first opening of the bill, and wished them to declare, if their confidence in the noble Lord did not relax in those moments when no man could guess at the opinion of his neighbour, and when there was reason to fear that the dignity of government and the honour of this country were to be given up for ever? He complimented the noble Lord on those private virtues that adorn his character, and that shine illustriously pure amidst a licentious and dissipated age; and added, that, if in his political capacity he adopts a determined line of conduct, he will have determined friends, and may still stand on firm ground; but if he wavers between both, he will fall unpitied and unsupported by either.

Hon. *Temple Luttrell* expressed his utter abhorrence of those unconstitutional, arbitrary, and diabolical projects, devised by his Majesty's ministers, and encouraged by their dependents and instruments, for the destruction of their country, under the vindictive notion of humbling America, and began his speech by congratulating the noble Ld. on his awakening at length to that clemency and to that justice which best agree with the innate dictates of his heart. He declared, that every attempt to compel the Americans by force of arms to acknowledge an unlimited authority in the British Parliament to tax their property, is not only a traitorous infringement of the rights of the Colonies, but an unconstitutional usurpation of power in the legislature, by which the very end of its institution is perverted. The idea of taxation in these kingdoms is a benevolence of the people to their Sovereign, the King accepts it as such, and in passing all money bills, thanks his subjects for their free gift. With what propriety then could his Majesty thank his British subjects for money which his American subjects were to pay; and how unfit to trust the Commons of England, who are alone constituted in the management of money matters, with the power of laying the Colonies of America under contribution, to whatever amount they in the tenderness of their feelings for that unfortunate people should think fit? The heart of an American must recoil at the very notion of existing under such a state of subjection.

Assumptions of unconstitutional power in delegated assemblies, he acknowledged, were not unfrequent; but could never be admitted to overthrow the indefeasible rights of mankind. He cited the reign of Richard II. when a law was made to transfer the power of both House to twelve Barons; under one of the Henries the King's proclamation, with the consent of his Privy Council, was allowed the force of a law of the land; and in 1641, the Parliament that then sat, voted itself perpetual. Thus it appears that unconstitutional acts may be procured: but can never be long continued.

America, he said, has been charged with ingratitude towards the parent country, from whom she received protection during the late conflict of war; but he insisted, that if that Continent, circumstanced as it then was, had been peopled with Portuguese instead of English, an equal supply of men and money would have been offered them; and appealed for a proof to the prowess of the English troops at the eve of the same war, near the banks of the Tagus. He pretaged the most calamitous events to both parties from threats and violence used against hearts of the same sturdy temper with free Britons; and from his knowledge of the people of whom he was speaking, he announced the old Roman magnanimity, if put to the proof.

The unrelenting carnage of York and Lancaster, should serve as beacons, he said, to warn us against the calamities of this perilous crisis. The tragic scenes of Numantia and of Saguntum shew to how dire a catastrophe a spirited people will devote themselves rather than submit to an unjust domination. And it appears, from one of the American letters of a late date, that the inhabitants of Boston were inclined to copy in part those desperate examples; that they meditated to abandon

the town with their families and effects and to reduce their houses to ashes. They contend, they say, for that portion of natural liberty, which they received at their birth, not from any earthly potentate, but from the King of Kings, whose aid they hourly invoke to make their lives happy, or their deaths glorious. The bill, in question, he said, had two faces; for which reason he was against the resolution; for, however specious and conciliatory it may seem on this side of the water, when it comes to be examined on the other, it will be found to wear another aspect.

Sir P. J. Clerke said he should not be surprized, such was the fluctuating state of our counsels, to see another resolution proposed in a few days totally contradicting the present, and those persons who are most zealous in support of this resolution equally warm in support of the next.

Mr. *Hartley* observed, that the bill in question was a direct breach of faith towards the Americans, who by a circular letter from the Secretary of State were assured that his Majesty's ministers never meant, nor ever would entertain the thought of raising a revenue in America by taxing, and for the truth of this assurance his Majesty's royal word was particularly plighted.—Said, the Americans throughout the whole course of this contest have over and over offered to contribute to the necessary supply, when called upon in a *constitutional* way.—Had in his hand a score of offers of this kind tendered repeatedly from Massachusets-Bay, from New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Carolina, which he read.—And added, moreover, that all North-America, assembled at the Continental Congress, pledge themselves, that, whenever the exigencies of the State shall require a supply, they will, as they have always hitherto done, contribute their full proportion of men and money. The terms in which all these offers are expressed are clear, uniform, and explicit. All that they require is, that they may stand upon the footing of freemen and free British subjects, by giving and granting their own money. Against the bill.

Mr. *Powys* wanted to know the sum each colony was to grant, the manner in was to be appropriated, and whether it was to be granted annually, or for a definite number of years.

Lord *North* was for preserving the nies, but for transferring the exercise of that right to the Colony Assemblies.—Said, he could not at present pretend to specify the exact sum they ought to raise, as it probably would fluctuate by bearing a certain proportion to the sums raised in Great-Britain, nor whether the stipulation was to be annual or for a certain time, but that whatever propositions they might make would be received in a legal way, from assemblies lawfully and properly constituted, in order to be laid before Parliament for their final approbation.

Rt. Hon. *T. Townshend* was at a loss to know the intentions of administration, or what the present resolutions pointed at; thought them impracticable, whether they meant to enforce obedience, or effect reconciliation.

Sir *Rich. Sutton* said the objects to which the resolutions were directed were very apparent.

Mr. *Charles Turner* cited some of the most exceptionable parts of the American bills of last session, and said, that they were the most tyrannical and oppressive that were ever passed.

Mr. *Stanley* said that the propositions now held forth had been approved by persons of very high rank in business; and that, as to the sums to be raised, nothing could yet be determined, nor intentions relative thereto communicated but to people in confidence.

Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* was very pointed on some of the expressions which fell from the honourable member relative to those who appeared the partizans of America; owned himself of that number, and gloried in the imputation.

General *Burgoyne*, having received orders to serve in America, took occasion to explain the motives of his parliamentary conduct, which he thought the more necessary, because, both without doors and within, allusions and references were making continually to the sentiments of those who are to act in the military departments in a very important, but very unenviable lot. His speech does honour to his character, whether we consider him as a soldier, a Christian, or a senator.

In some of the licentious prints of the times, said the General, there have not been wanting suggestions to the public that a sanguinary minister had chosen the Generals best fitted by their inclinations to carry havock and destruction through the continent of America. Within these walls we have

we have found an attention, a respect, a favour of opinion and of expression, that has impainted upon my mind, and I am persuaded equally upon the minds of my colleagues, a sincere satisfaction, and a deep sense of gratitude to gentlemen on all sides of the House. But still, Sir, I have observed, through the course of the debate, an opinion to prevail that a great latitude of orders is to be given, and that in acting under such latitude we shall be influenced by the speeches we hear in this place. I do not know, Sir, that any such latitude will be given, at least it will hardly extend to any inferior stations. The utmost merit I shall be able to claim in this expedition will probably be that of an attentive, an assiduous, circumscribed obedience. But I can speak with confidence of those under whom I am to leave this country, as well as of the high and respectable officers who now command in America, such men will not want the authority of this House to give a due tone to their spirits or their humanity.

A noble sentiment fell from an honourable gentleman in my eye, (Col. Barré,) "that bravery and compassion were associate virtues." May they remain blended in the minds of every military man in America! Let it persuasively prevail, that, upon a review of our conduct hereafter by our dispassionate and impartial countrymen, our bravery will be judged by the mild of our compassion. Should we inevitably be made the instruments of punishment, let every action of the unhappy conflict be directed and regulated by that temper which ought to distinguish the correction of the state from the sudden and impetuous impulse of passion and revenge. But with those principles at the heart of every soldier,—and those they will be for, there is a charm in the very wanderings and dreams of liberty that disarms an Englishman's anger;—with these principles at the heart, care must be taken that the honour, the ascendency, the impression of the British arms be not insulted or diminished in the hands of those to whom they are intrusted; and, while we remember we are contending against fellow subjects and brothers, it must not be forgotten that we are contending in the crisis, and for the fate of the British empire.

Sir, in foreign war, the *conscience* of the quarrel belongs to the state alone. The soldier draws his sword with alacrity; the cause in which he engages rests between God and his country, and he meets no other expostulation in his duty than such as the glory of his country, personal honour, and military ambition, will suggest. In civil discord, I believe, a consideration of the cause will find its way to the heart of every conscientious man; and in the execution of his duty he will find [illegible] and remorse on one side, or [illegible] and inward comfort on the other, according to the private judgment he entertains. I perceive gentlemen on every side the House acknowledge the truth of this general observation. Sir, I shall be astonished if any gentleman denies the particular application of it. Is there a man in England (I am confident there is not an officer or soldier in the King's service) who does not think the parliamentary rights of Great-Britain a cause to fight for, to bleed and die for? Sir, I will assert, that the professed advocates of America have never ventured to meet this argument fairly. They have always shifted it to collateral enquiries, accusation, recrimination, and examination of the measures by which we have been led into our present dilemma. But, as a member of parliament, I hold myself indispensibly called upon to take up the question, upon this important new, this unparalleled moment in the English history, when we tamely suffer government to be suspended, when we sit here the mere shadow of authority, the phantom of a parliament, assembling only to lament the substance we have lost, and to provoke and subtilize questions of our own impotency.

Ingenious men, Sir, will run changes upon real and virtual representation, external and internal taxes, revenue, and regulation, till one's head grows dizzy with distinctions, and the most gross absurdities and contradictions become, for a moment, specious. But it is not in rhetoric or sophistry to argue the great rational majority of the people of England out of the plain, simple proposition, which is contained in the Declaratory Act of the 6th of the present King. The reason of the nation has been long convinced; the trial now only is whether we have spirit to support our conviction.

Sir, if the whole body of the kingdom does not rouse at this alarum, and shake off that torpitude under which our public spirit has long shamefully languished; if every class and distinction of men do not join in this great

cause;

cause; if our merchants and manufacturers do not in one instance take example from the Americans, and render it glorious by adapting it to a better cause; if they do not feel insult and affront in the suspicion, that, while one country dares the interruption of commerce to effectuate her chimerical claims, the other will not exert equal fortitude to vindicate her fundamental rights; if this be our wretched state, I agree that the sooner a formal surrender is made the better: let Great-Britain revert to her primitive insignificancy in the map of the world, and the Congress of Philadelphia be the legislature to dispense the blessings of empire. Let us spare the blood of our subjects; let us spare the treasures of the state; but let us at the same time confess we are no more a people.

Sir, after this avowal of my principles, it might be thought that I sought the situation in which I am going to be employed. I publicly declare I did not seek it. I will take leave to say, on the part of my colleagues, it was sought by none of us, but it was accepted with that submission which is due from servants of the crown, and with that sense of gratitude to his Majesty which the importance of the trust required. I feel an additional call of gratitude, on my own part, for the honour my name receives in being classed with those of the distinguished officers to whom I have alluded.

I will trespass no longer upon the time of the House; with the sentiments I have expressed I take leave of all American questions; with these sentiments I shall take leave of my country; I shall endeavour to maintain them in arguments, if admitted to any intercourse in America; I shall enforce them, to the best of my power, if called upon to act in the line of my profession; conscientiously convinced, that upon the due support of them, both here and on the other side the Atlantic, the existence of this country and constitution directly, emphatically, and conclusively depends.

Gov. Johnstone replied, that he could not see upon what principle of the constitution the ground the honourable gentleman had chosen could be maintained. No gentleman, he believed, would be hardy enough to stand forth and assert, that the Declaratory Act referred to was meant to destroy the freedom of the Colonies, and to introduce an arbitrary form of government in its stead; nor that it was passed as a prelude to acts of a cruel and oppressive nature, in order to force the Colonies into resistance, and then to pursue them with famine, fire, and sword, for resisting. He did not believe, he said, that there was a man in Great-Britain who did not acknowledge "the right, full power, and authority, of the King and Parliament to make laws of sufficient force to bind the subjects [of the United Kingdoms] in all cases whatsoever;" and yet, it is my opinion, said he, that, were the King and Parliament to pass an act charging the unrepresented part of the people with a heavy tax, and exempting the members of this House and their constituents from the payment of any part of it, such an act would not be carried into execution without resistance from the millions thus unconstitutionally meant to be oppressed; and he submitted to the gentlemen of the army, if, as Englishmen, they should think themselves under the indispensible necessity of fighting, bleeding, and dying, in justification of the rights of the legislature, if they should be inclined to bring such an experiment to the test? The right of the British legislature to make wholesome laws and statutes for the good and equitable government of the British empire, according to the spirit of the constitution, neither the British or American subjects have ever contested; but it is the arbitrary, tyrannical, and unprecedented abuse of the legislative powers that has been opposed, and he hoped ever would be opposed, by free subjects. If the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, he added, have an indefeasible right of making laws and statutes of sufficient force to bind the Colonies *in all cases whatsoever*, what more is necessary than to enact a law to disarm the Colonists, and to expose them defenceless, not only to the vindictive instruments of ministerial vengeance, but to the depredations and violences of the numerous tribes of savages by whom they are encircled. This law, carried rigidly into execution, will at once put an end to opposition on this side the Atlantic, and to all resistance on the other; and will, he maintained, be infinitely less severe, less cruel, and less destructive, than those statutes lately passed to ruin, famish, and destroy that devoted people.

Mr. Benton, in favour of the resolution. The question was put, and agreed to without a division.

Feb. 28.

A counter-petition to that of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London; was presented from the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the town and county of Poole, setting forth, that the restraints intended to be laid on the Newfoundland fishery of the colonies (mentioned in the fishery bill); if carried into a law, will not by any means be injurious to commerce.

At the same time a petition of the people called Quakers was presented, praying the House, for reasons set forth in the petition, that the said bill may not pass into a law.

On these petitions the House went into committees, and witnesses were allowed to be examined on both sides. By those examined on the part of the Quakers petition, the impracticability of carrying on those fisheries to an equal extent and advantage from Great Britain was maintained. By the witnesses examined on the behalf of the Poole address, the extension of the fisheries to any degree whatever, was asserted on the ground of having men, money, and ships, to carry it on.

Mr. *Rice* moved to add a clause to the bill, that nothing in it should extend to any whale-ships which sailed before the first of March, and were at that time the property of the people of Nantucket. He did it on a principle of humanity: the people on that island were good, and there was not provision for one.

Sir *Richard Worsley* seconded the motion.

The Right Hon. T. *Townshend* ridiculed the idea of humanity. Humanitarian, he said, no doubt understood, that, as the people of Nantucket were whale fishers, they could live upon whale-blubber.

Col. *Barré* observed the clause was ineffectual; it would not give the relief it pretended.

The clause agreed to.

March 6.

A motion was made that the bill be engrossed.

Lord *How* expatiated on the necessity of the measure, as the only moderate means of bringing the disobedient provinces to a sense of their duty, without involving the empire in all the horrors of a civil war.

Mr. *Fox* said the bill must have been calculated to put an end to all that remains of the legislative authority of Great Britain over America: the intent must be intended to shew to the colonies, that there was no one branch of supreme authority, which Parliament might not be abuse in such a manner as to render it reasonable to deny and necessary to resist it. To prove this, he went through the history of the several steps, by which the authority of Parliament was defied by having been abused.

He, indeed, acquitted the Ministry of a design of taking a resolution for the mere purpose of havoc and destruction; but said, that, as by their injudicious measures they had brought the colonies into a state of the greatest disobedience, disorder, and confusion, without being at the same time within the legal description of rebellion, this was a state of things full of the greatest difficulties, and in which it required the greatest nicety to conduct government. But when things were brought to the length of rebellion, the course of proceeding, however desperate, was simple and obvious. And now, as by this act, all means of acquiring a livelihood, or of receiving provisions, were cut off, no other alternative was left but starving or rebellion.

Mr. *Jenkinson* drew a very different inference from the progressive detail of the several parts of our legislative authority in America. They first provoked penalties, he said, and then denied the right of the power which had been put under a necessity of inflicting those penalties. He thought, therefore, this act to be in every respect just and proper, and, considering the offence of those who are the objects of it, merciful.

Rt. Hon. T. *Townshend* stated the cruelty and injustice of an act which made no discrimination between innocence and guilt, which starved all alike; and which had a tendency to fix an eternal hatred of this country and its legislature in the minds of the Americans. With regard to the original provocation, which Mr. Jenkinson stated to have produced the penalties, he denied the fact; on the contrary, our violating their privileges first produced the disobedience, and then the disobedience was punished by the most cruel and unnatural acts.

The Solicitor General of Scotland argued, that the act was just, because provoked by the most criminal disobedience. It was merciful, because that disobedience would have justified the

severest military execution. This measure was not sanguinary—and as to the famine, which was so pathetically lamented, *he was afraid* it would not be produced by this act. That though prevented from fishing in the sea, the New-Englanders had fish in the rivers, to which they might resort; and that though he understood their country was not fit for European grain, yet they had a grain of their own, *(Indian corn)* on which they might subsist full as well as they deserved, but whether they might so subsist or not was no part of his consideration. He looked on the act as coercive, and that *that* coercion which put the speediest end to the dispute, was certainly the most effectual. That when it was said no alternative was left to the New Englanders but to starve or rebel, this was not the fact, for there was another way, 'to submit:' he wished, however, that some test to discriminate the innocent from the guilty had been adopted. That this test, notwithstanding it had been originally stated as part of the plan, had been dropped, for reasons that were, no doubt, substantial; that as to the supposed loss to be sustained by the merchants of Old England, from those of the New, being disabled to pay their debts, when the colonists had submitted, they might then resume their fisheries, and pay their debts. In the mean time the capital stock of England, which is now employed in carrying on the fisheries of New England, may be employed in carrying on our own, which instead of loss will produce gain. This, he said, was as clear as any demonstration in Euclid.

Lord *John Cavendish* was shocked with the perfect ease and alacrity with which gentlemen voted famine to a whole people; and was in particular surprized at the ideas of clemency entertained by the learned gentleman who spoke last, who commended this measure, because it was not sanguinary, and because killing, by starving, was not cruelty. By parity of reasoning, provided a man's blood is not shed, he may be destroyed very innocently in any other way whatever. Said, he considered this act as alienating the Americans from us for ever, and rendering useless any possible plan of reconciliation.

Mr. Rice allowed the measure was harsh; but that harsh measures were unfortunately become necessary. He was convinced, from an examination of the whole tenor of their conduct, and from a careful comparison of all the parts of the proceedings of the Americans with each other, that independency was their object; and that they intended to throw off all commercial restrictions as well as the taxes. Now, therefore, or never, was the time to overcome their obstinacy, and punish their delinquency.

Mr. Burke was afraid any debate on this subject was to little purpose. When this parliament, originally disengaged to any system, and free to chuse among all, had, previous to any examination whatsoever, began by adopting the proceedings of the last, the whole line of our public conduct was then determined.—*(Here the majority raised a great cry of approbation.)*—He said the cry was natural, and the inference from what he had said just; that the road by penitence to amendment was, he knew, humiliating and difficult.—That, as this measure was in the same spirit as all the former, he did not doubt but that it would be productive of the very same consequences. This was in effect the Boston port bill, but upon infinitely a larger scale. That evil principles are prolific: this Boston port bill begot this New-England bill: this New-England bill will beget a Virginia bill; *that* again a Carolina bill, and that will beget a Pennsylvania bill; till one by one parliament ruins all its colonies, and roots up all its commerce; until the statute book becomes nothing but a black and bloody roll of proscriptions, a frightful code of rigour and tyranny, a monstrous digest of acts of penalty, incapacity, and general attainder; and that, open it where you will, you will find a title for destroying some trade, or ruining some province. That the scheme of parliament was new and unheard of in any nation upon earth, to preserve your authority by destroying your dominions. That nothing could be at once more foolish, more cruel, and more insulting, than to hold out, as a resource to the starving fishermen, ship-builders, and the infinite number of other mechanics employed in trade and fishery, and ruined by this act, that, after the plenty of the ocean, they may poke in the brooks, and rake in the puddles of their respective countries, and diet on what we consider as husks and draff for hogs. When a man's trade is destroyed, how is he to get at horse-beans and Indian corn? and when a merchant's whole capital is already involved in one trade, which

which is absolutely ruined, by what magic is he to convert it to the purpose of another? He shewed that the British capital employed in the New England trade could not possibly be turned to the British fishery; and (treating very lightly the demonstration of Euclid) he predicted that one year's intermission of the course of the New England foreign trade, would be the certain loss of the whole debt now due to the British merchants.

But the point on which he rested most was the condition of their redemption, the making it appear to the governors, and the majority of the council in two of the provinces, that the laws would be obeyed. What rule has the person, who is to make it appear, to go by? What rule have the two Governors, except their own arbitrary wills and pleasures, to determine the fate of 500,000 people?

On this point of the unheard of power given to governors, of starving so many hundreds of thousands at their mere pleasures, of which, he said, no history of real or fictitious tyranny had ever furnished an example, he dwelt a long time, and kindled into such warmth that he was at length called to *order*. But he continued to brand the bill in the most opprobious terms, as, he said, he had a right to do till it had passed the House. If that should be the case, he should then be silent, because it would be against *order* to give it its proper epithets, and against *prudence* to offend a body of men who had so much power, and who would shew, by passing that bill, how harsh a use they were disposed to make of it.

Lord Advocate of Scotland (to explain) disclaimed cruelty as foreign to his nature, but insisted that authority must be preserved, though the guilty, and sometimes the guiltless suffer. Rigour, he said, was annexed to the idea of punishment; and that punishment was now become necessary, was owing to those who, taking part with the Americans, encouraged them to resist the full authority of parliament. These were the men, he said, that were guilty of the blood of the colonists. — The House divided, 225 for the question; 61 against it.

March 8.

On the motion for the third reading of the restraining fishery bill, Mr. *Burke* moved, That the following clause be inserted in it, viz. "Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit the importation into any of either of the said colonies or provinces of fuel, corn, meal, flour, or other victual brought coastwise from any place of America." The clause he said, cannot be objected to, even by the most vindictive spirit against the four provinces of New England, as it is extracted from the Boston port bill of last year, the lenity or humanity of which was never so much as pretended even by its advocates.

Lord *North* said, the object of the bill not only meant to restrain the colonies of New England from trade, having already refused to trade with us, but also to let them feel the inconveniences which they must be exposed to while they deny the authority of parliament, but hoped, that when they began to feel the weight of the power of this country, and to see that the force of it was ready to strike the blow, they would be convinced that their leaders and false friends had deceived them, and that they would return to their duty, so that all these evils might be avoided. If they were not, said he, he said, of relaxations from these, the severe ones must follow.

Mr. *Burke* was against the bill. It was not, he said, sufficiently, it did not mean to shed blood, but to suit some gentlemen's humanity, it only meant to starve 500,000 people, men, women, and children at the breast. It not only takes from these people the means of subsisting by their industry, but, rejecting the charitable proposal, takes from them the means of being relieved by the charity of their friends. You had reduced the poor people to beggary, and now you take the beggar's scrip from them. You even dash from the mouth of hunger the morsel which the hand of charity would stretch out to it.

Lord *Clare* declined entering the lists with the honourable gentleman who spoke last, as waging an unequal war; but said he had a match for him, and produced Sir Joshua Gee, who, with a kind of a prophetic spirit, says, that, if ever the people of New England aim to set up for themselves, you must restrain their trade, and prohibit them from the fishery, and you will soon bring them to their senses. [Here he read a long passage from the book full in point,] and added, that nobody, he believed, that ever read this passage, thought

thought this advice to be cruel, but necessary and wise.

Mr. *Fox* observed, that Sir Joshua Gee, with all his foresight, never presaged America taxation. He never advised involving friends and foes in one common calamity; he never advised butchering the Americans; but very justly advises restraints upon their trade, as the true constitutional way of reducing them to reason. But rejecting the clause proposed, marks, said he, the malignancy of your measures.

Gov. *Pownal* rose to wipe off the foul stain of cruelty from the bill. He said the colonies of New-England raised provisions enough for their own subsistence; that what they imported was either to pamper luxury, or victual their shipping; that, as to the former, people at war must forego their delicacies; and with respect to the latter, if they have no trade, their ships will want no fitting out. The bill, therefore, in his idea, he said, was only a temporary withholding of those indulgencies and superfluities which commerce had introduced, and which would again be restored as soon as commerce was established upon its former footing.

Mr. *Dundas*, thinking himself personally pointed at by a gentleman [Mr. Burke] in the course of the debate, rose to explain: he said he did not wish to starve a whole people; but said, that, if matters between us and the Americans were come to that issue, that we must at last use force, those measures which would prevent them from being able to resist, might prevent us from coming to the harsher measures of the sword and bloodshed. This, he hoped, would be the true operation and effect of the bill; and, therefore, approving that operation, he disapproved of this motion.

The question being put, the ayes were 58, the noes 188.

The bill read, and carried to the Lords.

Mr. *Hartley* moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House a copy of a letter from the Earl of Dartmouth to Lieutenant Governor Colden, of the 10th of December, 1774; it passed in the negative.

Governor *Johnstone* said, he had been informed that an extraordinary memorial and petition from Jamaica had been received by the ministers; that the contents were of the utmost importance; and desired to know the reason it was not laid before the House.

Lord *North* did not know there was any reason for laying it before the House. The petition was from the Assembly of the island, hastily agreed upon just at the end of the session.

Mr. *Fox* thought that was a sufficient reason to force it upon his Lordship's notice; for it was his Lordship's practice to transact the most important business at the end of the session.

Lord *North* said, if desired, it should be brought*.

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* In this memorial the petitioners conceive it necessary, as humble suitors in behalf of those who labour at present under the heavy weight of his Majesty's displeasure, to state "the different claims of Great Britain and her colonies, and to place it in the Royal mind as the first established principle of the constitution, that the people of England have a right to partake, and do partake, of the legislation of their country; and that no laws can affect them, but such as receive their assent given by themselves or their representatives: and it follows, therefore, that no one part of your Majesty's English subjects either can, or ever could, legislate for any other part.

"That the settlers of the first colonies, but especially those of the elder colonies of North America, as well as the conquerors of this island, were a part of the English people, in every respect equal to them, and possessed of every right and privilege at the time of their emigration, which the people of England were possessed of, and irrefragably to that great right of consenting to the laws which should bind them, in all cases whatsoever, and who emigrating at first in small numbers, when they might have been oppressed, such rights and privileges were constantly guaranteed by the Crown to the emigrants and conquerors, to be held and enjoyed by them in the places to which they emigrated, and were confirmed by many repeated solemn engagements made public by proclamation, under the faith of which they did actually emigrate and conquer; and, therefore, the people of England had no rights, power, or privilege, to give to the emigrants, as these were, at the time of their emigration, possessed of all such rights equally with themselves.

"That the Peers of England were possessed of very eminent and distinguished privileges in their own rights as a branch of legislature; a court of justice in the dernier resort for all appeals from the people, and, in the first instance, for all

March 9.

North moved, that the chair directed to move the House, that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the Colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

instituted by the representatives
eople: but that it does not ap-
t they ever considered themselves
in such capacities for the colo-
Peers having never, to this day
determined the causes of the co-
appeal, in which it ever was
heir duty, to serve the subjects
he realm.

from what has been said it
that the emigrants could receive
from either the Peers or the
he former being unable to com-
their privileges, and the latter
more than equal footing with
es; but that with the King it
otherwise. The roy. prerogatives
now annexed to, and belonging
rown, being totally independent
eople, who cannot invade, add
minish it, nor restrain nor inva-
the legal grants which the mere-
the just right to give, and hath
rally given for the encourage-
colonization, to some colonies
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ty; but to none of them did it
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of the most solemn royal grants
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ompted their emigration.

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xing the most implicit confi-
the royal faith, pledged to them
st solemn manner by your pre-
rested satisfied with their con-
tions of the royal grants, and
ten bred from their infancy to
he name of Parliament, a word
to the heart of every Briton,
lered as the Palladium of Li-
d the great source from whence
is derived, received the several
liament of England and Great
or the regulation of the trade
nies, as the salutary precautions
ent father for the prosperity of
tended family; and that in this
ceived them, without a thought
ing the right, the whole tenor
duct will demonstrate, for above
one hundred years; that, though we received these regulations of trade from our fellow-subjects of England and Great Britain, so advantageous to us, as colonists, as Englishmen, and Britons, we did not thereby confer on them, a power of legislation for us, far less of destroying us and our children, by divesting us of all rights and property.

"That with reluctance we have been drawn from the protection of our internal affairs, to behold with amazement a plan almost carried into execution for coercing the colonies, founded, as we conceive, on a claim of Parliament to bind the colonists in all cases whatsoever.

"Your humble petitioners have, for several years, with deep and silent concern, lamented this unrestrained exercise of legislative power, still hoping, from the interposition of their Sovereign, to avert that last and greatest of calamities, that of being reduced to an abject state of slavery, by having an arbitrary government established in the colonies; for the very attempting of which a minister of your predecessors was impeached by the House of Commons.

"With like sorrow do we see the Popish religion established by law, which, by treaty, was only to be tolerated.

"That the most essential rights of the colonists have been invaded, and their property given and granted to your Majesty by men not entitled to such a power.

"That the murder of the colonists hath been encouraged by another act, disallowing and annulling their trials by juries of the vicinage; but that traitors and armies have been sent to enforce those dreadful laws.

"We, therefore, in this respectful address, most humbly beseech, and approach the throne, to declare to your Majesty, that our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, and consequently their representatives the House of Commons, have not a right, as we trust we have, to legislate for the colonies; and that your petitioners, and the colonists, are not, nor ought not to be, bound by any other laws than such as they have themselves assented to; and not disallowed by your Majesty.

"Your petitioners do, therefore, make this claim and demand from their sovereign as guarantee of their just rights, on the faith, and confidence of which they have settled, and continue to reside in these distant parts of the world, that no laws shall be made, and attempted to be forced upon them, injurious to their rights as colonists, Englishmen, or Britons.

Maryland,

Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, under certain conditions and limitations. He said, as the southern Provinces had acceded to the non-importation and non-exportation agreement, it would be a manifest partiality not to make their punishments the same as the northern provinces.

Lord *John Cavendish* said, he little expected to see another bill of the same tendency with the last so soon make its appearance; but he now saw the justice of his friend's observation, that one bad bill still produced another: he should therefore endeavour to frame his mind so as that nothing should surprise him.

Sir *William Mayne* was no less astonished, as he understood from the noble Lord, that he meant to proceed no further, till it should be known what effect the former bill would have; adding, that he thought the present an irritating measure, from which no salutary consequence could be expected.

Mr. *Hartley*, observed, that a few days since nothing was echoed from the other side of the House but plans of conciliation, of moderation, and concession. Now what is the language? Drive the whole Continent of America into despair; hold out no temptation to the moderate and less offending; and that is the sure way to restore peace and harmony, to recover our commerce, just on the verge of destruction, and to reconcile them cordially to our government.

Lord *North* said, he did not recollect that he had ever said he would wait to know the event of the first bill, before he proposed another. As the colonies had come to an agreement to carry on no trade whatever with Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, he was clearly of opinion, that it became indispensably necessary to restrain their commerce, and prevent them from trading with any other country.

March 13.

This second restraining-bill read the first time.

March 15.

George Grenville, Esq; moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrants for new writs for Members to serve in Parliament, in the room of such members as shall signify to him their desire of vacating their seats, under certain regulations.

He said the regulations would be only some few, which may be necessary, and may be afterwards more fully discussed.

Lord *Bulkely* seconded the motion.

Mr. *De Grey* did not approve of it, and said that the power should remain where it now is, of granting leave to vacate the seat.

Lord *Folkestone* observed, that time had made an intire difference in the constitution of the House of Commons. That, when the Members received wages, and the service of Parliament was a burthen people did not wish to bear, it might be improper to trust them with the power of quitting their station; but that at present the case was altered, and that so far from being a burthen it was now an honour every person wished for, and no sooner was a vacancy declared for any place, but fifty candidates were ready to start.

Mr. *Ellis* said he always had a dislike to every thing that altered the constitution; and that, as the minister had been complimented on the readiness with which he granted the Chiltern Hundreds, he could see no present necessity on speculative opinions to adopt a measure our forefathers had never thought of.

This brought up Mr. *Bailey*, who said, if a few plain facts have any weight, he made no doubt but gentlemen would see the necessity of such a regulation. He then informed the House, that tho' he had now the honour of being representative for Westbury, the place of his nativity, yet he had first offered himself a candidate for Abingdon, where being opposed by a gentleman who was Sheriff for the county, he petitioned the House against his return, and the select committee declared the election null and void; that the moment this determination was known, he resolved on offering himself again, but before he set out consulted his friends to know if any difficulty could arise in vacating the seat he now possessed, and was assured that there could be none, as the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury had declared, that he never did, nor ever would, refuse the vacating places to any gentleman who should apply for them. In full reliance, therefore, on this declaration, he posted away directly for that borough, and as soon as he arrived applied to the minister, through a noble friend of his in town, for one of the vacating places; but to his inexpressible astonishment, an answer was re-

turned by the minister to his noble friend, directly contrary to the above declaration; and as the letter containing that answer was not to be considered in a private, but of a public and very interesting nature, he begged leave to lay it before the House.—*Mr. Bayley then read the letter, in which is contained the following paragraph*; "I have made it my constant rule to resist every application of that kind, where any gentlemen entitled to my friendship would have been prejudiced by my compliance. Mr. Bayley trusting therefore, have just occasion to complain of my conduct towards him, if I should make his case an exception to my general rule."—Mr. Bayley made no comment, submitting it to the House, whether such a reply simple from such a minister did not clearly demonstrate the necessity for the regulation proposed.

Lord Mahon said that he had wrote that letter; that, if there was any blame in it, it ought to be thrown on him; and he was ready to be responsible for it; that in the present case he was led to it, at the general election Mr. Mayor had the majority of votes, and was only rejected as being Sheriff at the time. He seemed that he had ever made a practice to grant the Chiltern Hundreds to any member who should ask for them.

This motion gave rise to much personal altercation, and seemed to divide the House more equally than any proposition during the whole session; the numbers being for the bill 106, against it 174.

March 26.

Witnesses were heard on the West India Planters petition; and after they had finished their examination, Mr. *Glover*, who was appointed agent in behalf of the Planters, summed up the evidence in a most masterly speech. He began with investigating the general system of the British empire not only by description but by comparison. To elucidate by facts a system so essential to our being, he said, your petitioners have appeared at this tremendous crisis, when Great Britain and America, the parent and the child, with equal irritation are menacing, at least, what barely in words, what barely in thought, is horror—to unsheath the sword of parricide, and sever the dearest ties of consanguinity, of mutual aid, and general prosperity.

Your petitioners preferred but one supplication to the All merciful Being; their own reason suggested no other, than to be heard by you. He hath inclined you to hear, truth enables us to speak. Truth in its nature is healing, and productive of reflection; reflection leads to composure of mind, and strengthens in our breasts a hope, that an hour may come, when this humble application may not be found altogether ineffectual. He then proceeded to shew, by the official accounts of the exports from England to her colonies, that the whole colony branch exceeds the half of the whole export trade of Great-Britain in the proportion of eight millions and a half to sixteen millions annually.

From this ground, said he, see what is put in hazard; not merely a monied profit, but our bulwark of defence, our power in offence, the arts and industry of our nation. Instead of thousands and ten thousands of families in comfort, a navigation extensive and enlarging, the value and rents of land yearly rising, wealth abounding, and at hand for further improvements, see, or foresee, that this better half of our whole commerce, that sole basis of our empire, once lost, carries with it a proportion of our national faculties, our treasure, our public revenue, and the value of land, succeeded in its fall by a multiplication of taxes to reinstate that revenue, an encreasing burden on every decreasing estate, decreasing by the reduced demand of its produce for the support of manufacture and manufacturers, and menaced with a heavier calamity still, the diminution of our marine, of our seamen, of our general population, by the emigrations of useful subjects, strengthening that very country you wish to humble, and weakening this in the sight of rival powers who wish to humble us.

Could our forefathers, the authors of such a system, which, exclusive of foreign profit, could bring the numerous subjects of the same state in such dispersed habitations over the earth, thousands and thousands of miles asunder, to a concurrence in the extirpation of idleness, in promoting the comfort, and calling forth the faculties of each other;—could the venerable founders of a structure so stupendously great, arise, and seeing it brought to such perfection by time and experience, yet find it within the last ten years, so roughly handled in a conflict with finance, what looks would they cast on their blinded posterity, almost the whole

British

British people, who, on every start of pecuniary contribution from America, have, under three administrations, been open mouthed, and are still, for American taxation? Let the three administrations have all the justification of *defendit numerus, junctaque umbone phalanges*: but I, an unconnected man, firmly pronounce, that the consenting voice of all mankind cannot make two and two more or less than four; that the *vox populi* is not always the *vox Dei*, and, among us, upon the present subject, resembles the popular cry in old Jerusalem of Crucify! Crucify!

Our trading nation naturally presumed, that the present contention would be with traders in America, and that in consequence of vigorous measures the associated Provinces would instantly submit. Had that been the case, the mere traffickers would have submitted at first, and will now, whenever they dare. The reason why they have not dared I beg leave to explain.

I am speaking to an enlightened assembly, and conversant with their own annals. In those ages, the reverse of commercial, when your ancestors filled the ranks of men at arms, and composed the cavalry of England, of whom did the infantry consist? A race unknown to other kingdoms, and in the present opulence of traffic almost extinct in this, *the yeomanry of England*; an order of men, possessing paternal inheritance, cultivated under their own care, enough to preserve independence, and cherish the generous sentiments attendant on that condition, without superfluity for idleness or effeminate indulgence. Of such doth North America consist. The race is revived there in greater numbers, and in a greater proportion to the rest of the inhabitants; and in such the power of that continent resides. These keep the traffickers in awe. These, ninety hundred thousands in multitude, with enthusiasm in their hearts, with the petition, the bill of rights, and the acts of settlement, silent and obsolete in some places, but vociferous and fresh, as newly born, among them; these, hot with the blood of their progenitors, the enthusiastic scourges at one period, and the revolutional expellers of tyranny at another; these, unpractised in *frivolous dissipation and ruinous profusion*, standing nerved in the spot delivered down from their fathers, a property not moveable, not exposed to total destruction, therefore maintainable, and exciting all the spirit and vigour of defence; these, under such circumstances of number, animation, and manners, their lawyers and clergy blowing the trumpet, are we to encounter with a handful of men, sent three thousand miles over the ocean, to seek such adversaries on their own paternal ground. . . . Sir, I foresee these differences with America will be composed, and how—*There* silence becomes me best—It will be so late, that Great Britain must receive a wound, which no time can heal—A philosophical scale of dignity must step in under the shape of consolation.

To conclude: If, Sir, in any future operation, this honourable House may condescend to a moment's remembrance of us, our appearance may prove not altogether in vain. Although there is still much remaining to offer, permit us now to withdraw, unapproved, we hope, by you; but surely so by our own conscientious feelings, in thus attempting our discharge of a duty to the public—Over the acts already passed, and passing, I do not bite the out a word—only a parting sigh.

March 17.

The second restraining bill read a second time, and committed.

Mr. *Newbridge* said, these restraining bills tied the bands of union and good fellowship between all the Provinces, and united them in a common cause.

Mr. *Temple Luttrell* treated the present as treasonable against the community, and said, it must eventually be the cause of a civil war.

Adjourned to March 20.

March 20.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the petitions from the merchants, &c. trading to North America.

In the course of the examination of witnesses, Lord N—h having asked several questions in order to prove that there was no foundation for the complaints of the manufacturers on account of the American prohibition, Mr. *Bayley* observed, and the whole House had remarked it, that whenever the noble Lord attended the examination of the evidences who came to prove any of the injuries that this country would suffer by the loss of her American commerce, he was either fast asleep, and did not hear it, or, if awake, he was talking so loud as even to prevent others from hearing it; that this was

so shamefully the last day, when Mr. Glover was summoning up an evidence that would have astonished any other minister in the world, in a state of his duty; yet, to the unexpressible abashment of every one, the noble minister showed a determined resolution not to listen to any thing that might tend in the least to convince him of the rain he was drawing down upon this country and America.

March [illegible]

Private business.

March [illegible]

This day came on Mr. Burke's proposition. His opinion was supported. He began by shewing that it was set out in perfect agreement of sentiment, signifying a concurrence with a great majority in the House. The House had indeed changed; but the effect of that change was such as did not induce him to alter his first opinion. They were such, as made a necessity for every man of prudence whatever he thought just the signal of change for securing the former tranquillity and honour of the British empire.

He then observed, that the House had declined the conciliatory proposition *unanimously*; for, notwithstanding the high tone of the address, and the feelings of the bill then depending, Lord North had proposed something, which he *hoped* was conciliatory, previous to the submission of the Colonies. This, though he did not think it likely to answer its purpose, shewed, however, that something in the spirit of conciliation *previous* to any step on the part of America, was not held by the House as adverse to its dignity.

Having laid this ground, he shewed the absolute necessity, before things proceeded to further extremities, of adapting our mode of government to the feelings of the people in America, and of giving them some public parliamentary security for our adherence to that mode, when adopted.

His speech continued near three hours. The House was remarkably attentive and serious. It is thought this speech, if not the best, was at least inferior to none, which Mr. Burke ever delivered.

The motions which he made were these:

1. Resolved, That the colonies and plantations of Great-Britain in North-America, consisting of fourteen separate governments, and containing two millions and upwards of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and sending knights, citizens, and burgesses, or other representatives to the high court of parliament.

2. That the said colonies and plantations have been made liable to parliamentary taxes, subsidies, payments, rates, and tenths, given and granted by parliament, though the said colonies and plantations have not had knights and burgesses in the said high court of parliament, of their own election, to represent the commons of their country, as *the Jacobite colonies had been of ancient times, wont and accustomed to do in the first years of the reign of King William, from which the inhabitants of the Jacobite colonies, and from other circumstances, we infer that Mr. Burke meant to insinuate for obtaining a representation in parliament for the said colonies.*

4. That such of the said colonies having assemblies elected by the freeholders, for which such inhabitants thereof, abundantly settled the general authority, or government, which colonies are legally governed by laws and acts, according to the several charters of the said colonies, duties and taxes collected, defraying all the public expences.

These four had the previous question put on them.

5. That the representatives, general courts, or other bodies legally constituted in the said colonies, under or by virtue of the charters granted to the said colonies, and paying to his majesty's revenue, according to their abilities, when required thereto by his majesty's commissioners of the respective principal secretaries of state, and the lords of the treasury, have been, and are, sufficient, and sufficiently authorized, to grant the same, and have, in fact, been, and are, always, acknowledged by parliament.

It passed in the negative.

6. That it has been found by experience, that the manner of granting the said supplies and aids by the said general assemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the said colonies, and more beneficial and productive to the public service, than the mode of giving and granting the said subsidies in parliament, to be levied and paid in the said colonies.

It passed in the negative.

7. That

7. That it is proper to repeal an act made in the 7th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for allowing a drawback of the duties of customs upon the exportation from this kingdom of coffee and cocoa nuts, of the produce of the said colonies or plantations; for discontinuing the drawbacks payable on China earthen-ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine running of goods in the said colonies and plantations."

It passed in the negative.

8. That it is proper to repeal an act, made in the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An act to discontinue, in such manner, and for such time, as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town, and within the harbour, of Boston, in the province of Massachuset's Bay, in North America."

It passed in the negative.

9. That it is proper to repeal an act, made in the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An act, for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them, in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachuset's Bay, in New England."

It passed in the negative.

10. That it is proper to repeal an act, made in the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachuset's Bay, in New England."

It passed in the negative.

11. That it is proper to explain and amend an act, made in the 35th year of the reign of K. Henry the 8th, intitled, "An act for the trial of treasons committed out of the king's dominions."

It passed in the negative.

12. That, from the time when the general assembly, or general court, of any colony or plantations in North America, shall have appointed, by act of assembly duly confirmed, a settled salary to the officers of the chief justice and judges of the superior courts, it may be proper that the said chief justice and other judges of the superior courts of such colony shall hold his and their office and offices during their good behaviour, and shall not be removed therefrom, but when the said removal shall be adjudged by his Majesty in council, upon a hearing on complaint from the general assembly, or on a complaint from the governor, or council, or the house of representatives, severally, of the colony in which the said chief justice and other judges have exercised the said office.

It passed in the negative.

13. That it may be proper to regulate the courts of admiralty, or vice admiralty, authorized by the 15th chap. of the 4th George III. in such a manner as to make the same more commodious to those who sue, or are sued in the said courts; *and to provide for the more decent maintenance of the judges in the same.*

This last had the previous question put upon it, That the question be now put.

It passed in the negative.

He was answered by the Attorney General, who displayed great dexterity and address in his observations on Mr. Burke's plan.

Mr. *Jenkinson* denied that the American assemblies ever had, at any time, a legal power of granting a revenue to the Crown. That this was the privilege of parliament only, and could not be communicated to any other body whatsoever. For this he quoted the famous act, called the Declaration of Right, which, as he insisted, clearly inforced the *exclusive* right of taxing in parliament all parts of the king's dominions. The article is as follows, that, "Levying money for, or to the "use of the Crown, *by pretence of* "*prerogative*, without grant of parliament, for a longer time, or in other manner than the same is or "shall be granted, is illegal." This, he said, was not only prudent but necessary. The right of taxing was inherent in the supreme power; and by being the most essential of all powers, was the most necessary, not only to be *reserved* in *theory*, but exercised in *practice*, or it would, in effect, be lost, and all other powers along with it.

It was, he said, a great mistake, that the establishment of a parliament in Ireland precluded Great Britain from taxing that kingdom: that the right of taxing it had always been maintained, and *exercised* too, whenever it was thought expedient, and ought undoubtedly always to be so, whenever the British parliament judged proper;

people having no other rule in this matter but his own *discretion*.

The other speakers on that side were Mr. *Cornwall*, Lord *Frederick Campbell*, and others. The motions were supported by Lord *John Cavendish*, Sir *Hitham*, Mr. *Tuffnell*, Mr. *Lawrence*, and by Mr. *Fox*, who spoke with the greatest ability and spirit.

Mr. *Jenkinson* moved the previous question upon the first proposition. Upon this question the House divided, Ayes 93, Noes 192.

The orders of the day being read for taking into consideration the amendments made in the *Bill* sent down to the New-England *Bill*, and the House being thus, *Mr. Burke* moved That the same be put off till to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The amendments made by the Lords were severally disagreed to by the House, and a committee appointed to draw up reasons to be offered to a conference, why the House had disagreed with the said amendments.

Ireland.

H. A. message was received from the Lords, by acquainting the House, that their Lordships did not insist upon the amendments made by them to said Bill, but which had been disagreed to by the Commons.

Mr. *Burke* proposed a plan of reconciliation, founded upon requisitions to be demanded from the colonies, the motion he intended to make, he declared, was to answer an objection against the plan of royal requisition, which came from a side of the House from whence it was least expected. He, finding royal requisitions to be dangerous, contrary to the spirit and principles of the Revolution, intended to have attached to the royal requisitions, an motion in the revenue, and the Bill which the lords had in contemplation to lay a perpetual duty upon the trade and to regulate the trade of America, should be laid before this House. I have distinctly urged the point, that any revenue is necessary for the Crown to undertake supply from America, but for what can be performed in America; when the fleet, security, and protection of the colonies themselves. His motion was as follows: "Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that the proper requisitions be made to the several provinces of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, to make provision for the purposes of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations; and that his Majesty will be pleased to order all such addresses as he shall receive in answer to the aforesaid letters of requisition, to be laid before this House."

Mr. *Hartley* introduced this motion with a brief detail of the first settlement and progressive improvement of the colonies. He stated the benefits they have received from the parent state, and the services they have performed in return. For so, said, the united colonies were left to themselves, upon the fortune and capital and private adventures, to encounter every difficulty and danger. During this period of their settlement, in all the difficulties belonging frequently to their situation, in all the hardships which did not amount to downright war, we find them not fight their own battles, and extend their own frontiers. We conquered no country for them; we purchased none; we declared none; we dropped money; nor did we make one foot of ground in all that inhospitable wilderness, which they at first retreated, habitable for them. What, then, did we do for Britain? nothing towards their support while in their state of infancy. But, as they grew to be considerable, by their own perseverance, and by their unparalleled industry, we then began to keep watch over their increasing wealth, in order to secure the profits of their labour to ourselves; and to take advantage, that they should enjoy not all the advantages of a free commerce with other nations, but obliged them to receive their whole supplies from us, at our own prices, and upon such terms as we thought fit to grant to the great objects of commerce, we permitted them to trade, and for this we claim that we forced the caprice of the ruling power upon them; at the same time, in all our acts, the interest of this country was the ruling object.

Now, indeed, when they have surmounted their difficulties, and begin to hold up their heads, and show a distant glimpse of that empire which promises to be their fortune in the world, we claim from them an authority, without any consideration of their rights, and we if they should be powerful enough by virtue of their strength, to

vided for by national expence, we arrogate to ourselves the sole direction of their political oeconomy, and the sole disposal of their well-earned property.

Moreover, it ought not to be forgotten, that, as soon as the rapid progress they had made in cultivation had discovered the value of American plantations, and had inspired rival nations with a desire of imitating their example, and emulating their vigour and their industry; and that, partly by policy and partly by force, the enemy began to surround the ancient settlers, and encroach upon their boundaries; that then, when the common interest made their cause a common cause, and war became necessary, they then, even in the opinion of this House, bore more than their proportion in that war, and were chiefly instrumental in its success: and so sensible was Parliament at that time of the zeal and of the strenuous exertions of the colonists, that they annually voted considerable sums by way of compensation for their liberality and their services. How strange, then, must it seem to them to hear nothing down to the year 1763 but encomiums upon their *active zeal and strenuous efforts*, and then no longer after than 1764 to find the tide turn, and from that year to this to hear it asserted that they were a burthen upon the parent-state, and that at least 40 millions of the national debt were contracted on their account; an assertion as void of truth as of common-sense. It was not, he said, upon their account that the war was declared. It was not their trade, but the trade of Great Britain, that was at stake. Every ship from America is bound to Great Britain; none enter American ports but British ships and British subjects. Their cargoes are your cargoes, your manufactures, your commodities; their navigators your navigators, ready upon all occasions to man your fleets, and strengthen your hands against whatever power dares to declare itself your enemy. Why, then, charge them with the expences of a war in which they were only your assistants, and in the spoils of which they had no participation? In the conquests of that war they never thought of declaring to you what to keep or what to give up, little dreaming that the expences of the military governments that were reserved, were to be charged to their account. Who gave up the Havannah? Who gave up Martinique? Who gave up Guadeloup, with Mariegalante? Who gave up St. Lucia? Who gave up the share in the Newfoundland fishery, so advantageous to England and to all N. America? Who gave up all these without consulting them, and, after all, without equivalents? Why, then, charge them with ingratitude? Had you but permitted them to have gathered the crumbs which fell from your table at that time, you might then with some show of justice have called upon them to defend their new acquisitions; but, unfortunately for them, you left them none to defend.

To elucidate his motion still farther, he read the draught of a letter of requisition, which, he said, he had drawn up according to the usual mode of official proceedings before the year 1763, stating the occasion of the demand, the circumstances of the case, and the necessity, importance, and expediency of the services required. He then submitted his plan to the judgment of the House, or rather to that of the noble Lord who is supposed to have not only the recommendation, but the decision, of the measures to be adopted. He said, it was with the greatest deference and humility that he had presumed to offer any thing as from himself, after his worthy friend [Mr. Burke] had, with unparallelled ability, explained to this House the principles of his plan, and the great Lord Chatham his provisional bill for conciliation in the other House. The sincerity of his intentions, and his zeal to prevent the effusion of fraternal blood, he concluded, were his best apology.

His motion was seconded by Sir Cecil Wray, on the ground of placing things upon the same footing as before the year 1763.

Lord *North* said, that the propositions made to parliament against the measures adopted by the House, were very different from one another, and therefore inconsistent [Ld. Chatham's, Mr. Burke's, and the present]; and that Parliament having adopted *his own*, which was more consistent with the dignity and superiority claimed by Britain over her colonies, it would now be very unparliamentary to adopt new measures, which would in effect overturn it; objected to royal requisitions as projected by Mr. Hartley, as he could not see the difference between such a requisition and the demand of Charles I. of ship-money, as it was

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the same thing, whether we ask for ships, or money to build ships.

Sir *George Savile* observed, that the three different propositions (Lord Chatham's, Mr. Burke's, and the present) had been made at different times; that when one could not be obtained, a second, something different, (according to the rule of Parliament,) and now a third, again differing, were made; that this did not shew a difference of measures, but only a desire of obtaining something in favour of ourselves and the colonies.

The motion was rejected without a division.

Mr. *Hartley* then made three other motions: 1. That leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend, for the term of three years, the Boston port-bill. It passed in the negative.

2. To suspend, for the term of two years, the Boston riot act. It passed in the negative.

3. To suspend, for the term of three years, an act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England." It passed in the negative.

March 28.

Private business.

March 30.

Motion for the second reading of the bill for incapacitating a member of the borough of Hindon.

March 30.

Lord *North* moved to receive the report of the amendments made in the committee to the bill for restraining the commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. Upon this motion the Hon. *John Luttrell* took occasion to oppose the bill as not only unconstitutional, but impolitic, and impossible to be carried effectually into execution.

Hon. *Temple Luttrell* presaged, from the rash measures pursued by Government, and from the temper and disposition of the American colonies, that a civil war will be inevitable. There was a parliament, he said, in the reign of Henry VI. which, on account of the severity of its judgments and proscriptions against certain partizans of the York family, has gained in our annals the honourable distinction of *Parliamentum diabolicum*. Now, Sir, by passing such acts as these are, shall not we lay in a just claim to be transmitted down to posterity, if possible, under a still more infernal appellation?

I am for rejecting the bill with the deepest marks of penitence in us for having proceeded in it thus far, and with every term of ignominy and abhorrence, with respect to the wicked principle on which this, and its fellow-edict for butchery and famine (the fishery-bill), are grounded.

Lord *North* made a short reply, defending the bill on the former ground of necessity. He offered a clause to extend the bill to the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, "That, during the continuance of this act, no goods shall be shipped from those counties, but to the places therein before mentioned."

A few observations were made on this extraordinary motion, which it was said, was unprecedented and unknown in the annals of Parliament, that of condemning people unheard, nay even without enquiry. It was answered generally, That the House was in possession of information sufficient to warrant the insertion of the clause; that the papers lying on the table contained that information; and that any gentleman who doubted that the inhabitants of those counties deserved no exclusive favour, or particular indulgence, had need only to perusle the papers laid before the House, to be convinced.

The clause, with other amendments, being read, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

March 31.

Council was heard on the second reading of a bill for erecting a house of industry, and for the better employment of the poor, within the hundreds of Mitford and Long-Dirch, in the county of Norfolk.

April 3.

Lord *Falkestone* moved, That the reservation contained in the last charter granted to the borough of Saltash, and expressed in these words, *which Mayor, as well present as future, for neglect or default, or any other reasonable cause, we will shall be removeable by us, our heirs, and successors*, is unconstitutional, as it tends to restrain the freedom of elections, and of returns of members to serve in Parliament for the said borough, and establishes a precedent dangerous to the commons of Great Britain, and to the public liberty of the realm.

This motion was rejected, after a warm

warm debates, in which the lawyers were chiefly concerned. It was brought on in several other forms, but rejected in all.

April 5.

A motion was made for the third reading of the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies and provinces of New Jersey, &c.

Mr. *Hartley* against the bill, as beyond measure cruel and oppressive.

Lord *North* said, the operations of the bill would cease, nay, indeed, the bill itself exist, or not exist, at the option of the Americans; so that it could not be called cruel, when themselves had the power of avoiding it.

Sir *William Mayne* could not give his affirmative to the bill, as he thought it would rather tend to irritate than reconcile; that it would rather tend to unite in one common league, than to disunite, the people of America.

Mr. *Rigby* pronounced the Americans to be in rebellion. The principle, he said, on which the present measure was taken up, appeared to him to be right, and upon secondary consideration he was resolved never to depart from it. He then entered into a history of the stamp act; said it was the work of a great minister; and attributed all our present confusions to its repeal.

Marquis of *Granby* said, he had sat silent during two divisions on American affairs, without taking part in either; because, having entered the House with prejudices against the system Administration was pursuing, he thought it his duty to hear the arguments on both sides, before he presumed to deliver his opinion: that, as to the bill immediately under consideration, it was, he said, in every idea he could form of it, so arbitrary, so oppressive, and so totally repugnant to the professed design of reconciliation, that he was happy in having an opportunity of bearing testimony against it. In God's name, said he, what language are you holding out to America! Resign your property, divest yourselves of your privileges and your freedom, renounce every thing that can make life comfortable, or we will destroy your commerce, we will involve your country in all the misery of beggary and famine; and, if you express the sensations of men at such harsh treatment, we will then declare you rebels, and put you and your families to fire and sword! By acts of this complexion, what glories do you gain? What dignity support? What rights do you establish, but such as a ruffian may found to my estate, who, in an evil hour, enters my house, and, with a dagger at my throat, and a pistol at my breast, forces me to sign deeds that will convey to him my property and possessions.

The noble Lord who seems to lead the voice of this House, is not always of one mind. It is but a few weeks ago that his Lordship came to this House, bearing the olive-branch in his hand, and then all were for peace and conciliation; to-day he points the dagger, and now nothing is breathed but havoc and desolation. How pitiable the condition of an unhappy people, whose fate depends upon the fluctuating humour of the most upright of men!

The Hon. Gentleman who pronounced the Americans in rebellion, entertained notions, he said, very different from his. If the peaceable part of mankind must tamely relinquish their property and their freedom, and submit to the yoke of the oppressor, merely to avoid the imputation of rebellion, where are your inherent and indefeasible rights, the glory and the boast of Englishmen? Where the distinction between the freeman and the slave, if both must submit alike, without resistance, to laws which tyrants may enact in the wantonness of power? I am not, said he, attached to this or that man, or to this or that spot of ground; the farmer in Cumberland, and the yeoman of America, are both alike to me. It is not the ground a man stands upon, it is not the air he breathes, that attracts my regard, and attaches him to me; but it is the principles of the man, those independent, those generous principles of liberty which he professes, co-operating with my own, which call me forth to be his advocate, and make me glory in being considered as his friend. The noble Lord (Lord Chatham) whom I have heard unjustly reflected on in the course of this debate, I venerate his virtues; I neither know the inconsistencies with which he has been charged, nor am I personally acquainted with his Lordship; but I know his dignity of mind, his passion for liberty, his love of country, which have raised his name to the elevation on which it is now placed, and have so deservedly endeared him to his fellow-citizens. From the inmost conviction of my soul, I disclaim every idea both of policy and right internally to tax America.

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I disavow the whole system. It is commenced in iniquity; it is pursued with resentment; and it can terminate in nothing but blood. Under whatsoever shape in futurity it may be revived, by whomsoever produced and supported, it shall from me meet with constant, determined, and invariable opposition.

Lord North, to vindicate his honour, insisted, that the resolution of the 20th of February (see p. 101), and the present bill, were perfectly consistent; that nothing more was meant by either than to restore the trade of both countries to its former footing. He then defended the bill on the principle of retaliation: the Americans have refused to trade with us, it was but reasonable that they should be restrained from trading with any other nation.

Mr. Alderman *Sawbridge* hoped America would never tamely submit to terms as unjust as they were obnoxious to the natural rights of mankind, and to those they were entitled to as freemen and British subjects.

Mr. Alderman *Bull* went into the fatal measure from whence, he said, the unhappy disputes originated; and explained to the House the impropriety of forcing upon the Americans the fatal article of tea.

Sir *John Dunne* said, the Americans had, by repeated acts of violence, forfeited the favour of this country; and that it was become necessary to reduce them to a proper sense of their duty and dependence.

General *Conway* said, to be consistent, the House should either rescind the resolution proposed by the noble Lord on the 20th of February, or suspend the farther proceedings on the present bill till the effect of that proposition should be known; otherwise we might, he said, be inflicting the severest punishment on those who were acting in strictest conformity to the rules prescribed by this House. He lamented the measures by which the whole empire was convulsed, and which could be productive of nothing but the effusion of blood, and the horrors of civil war.

Mr. *Rigby* said, the honourable gentleman's fears were groundless. The Americans would not fight; they would never oppose Gen. Gage.

Sir *Richard Sutton* was of the same opinion, and read part of an official letter, when the hon. gentleman was Secretary of State, to the same purpose.

Gen. *Conway* replied, that the hon. gentleman's arguments were of a piece with ministerial conclusions; as they supposed present measures to be determined by former circumstances.

Rt. Hon. *T. Townshend* observed, that the mode of administration was, to procure one act to justify another; they first obtain an act to which the Americans cannot agree, and then procure another to punish them for breach of the former.

The question was put, that the bill do pass, and the House divided. Ayes 192. Noes 46.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

OF all the systems which have appeared within a century, no one seems so absurd to me as that fathered by the famous Hutchinson. The wonderful Gaffarel's *unheard of curiosities* are not to be compared with the astonishing discoveries of this gentleman. With an amazing degree of knowledge in the sacred idiom, and stupendous indefatigability, he has written ten octavo volumes to make his name ridiculous. His inventions, altogether unnatural and heterogeneous, have, notwithstanding, gained him the appellation of philosopher among his mysterious disciples. Perhaps, it will not be unpleasing to your readers, who have not before to peruse the voluminous productions of this modern prodigy, to receive an account of his peculiarities through the channel of your Magazine.

The primitives in the Hebrew tongue, the language of the Old Testament, are called roots, and for the most part consist of three letters. On these three letters our novelist has learned to ring three thousand changes, by which means he is sure to find a text for every point agreeable to his fancy. I will give a specimen of his method in the usual English name of the Supreme Being. The first letter, G, shows his Goodness, Greatness, and Government; O, his Omnipotence, Omniscience, and Omnipresence; D, his Duration, Dignity, and Distance. Again: G shows his Ghostliness, Gospel, and Grace; O, his Holiness (for H is no letter), Oblation, and Order established in the creation; D, the Diversity of his works, and their Design, the Delight of his creatures.

Thus from this prestigious ly of the noun we become able metaphysicians

I remember, some years ago, a genius of the same turn made a discovery of Antichrist from the number in St. John's; but to shew the futility of his divination, the tables were turned upon him by an antagonist, and he himself proved to be the many-headed monster predicted, by the rules of his own art. Indeed, what interpretation may not be given to such a passage? And yet this eccentric author and his deluded followers really imagine, that the deepest mysteries of religion, nay of the Godhead itself, are to be drawn out of this lottery: for, from the number of articulations in the original appellative, they are bold enough to deduce the secret of the Trinity.

All enthusiasts are arrogant; and this is the reason that our highly-illuminated philosopher, at the time he publishes his own absurdities, decries those of the Jewish Cabbala. Or, rather, Is it not to remove from the reader's mind all suspicion of the source to which he is indebted? For, however he has improved it, undoubtedly the plan is to be found in those arcana. Yet, if we will listen to him, the Rabbins have used their utmost efforts to corrupt the sacred text of the Hebrew writings. Therefore, we are not to apply to them for an explanation, or to those languages which bear an affinity to that ancient one, as rational men have at all times practised; but to investigate it by his method, founded partly, as I have said, on Masoretical caprices, or orthographical mysteries, though not used, that we know of, till above a thousand years after the Hebrew tongue ceased to be spoken.

What wantonness with holy things! What pride! What incongruity! to hold

From the perusal of his works, London and its suburbs are stocked with preaching taylors, and disputing cobblers, who, forgetful of the proverb, paint the established church as the whore of Babylon. Such persons are, I own, almost beneath observation; but when really learned men descend to such trifles, plain people think themselves happy in not having received an university education.

COMMON-SENSE.

Mr. Urban, THE two curiosities mentioned in p. 538, col. 2, of your Magazine, relative to the engraving on both sides of the brass plate on *Selwyn's* monument at Walton, and the ingenious reason there adduced for it, reminded me of a similar circumstance relative to the tombstone on the famous antiquary *Mr. Thomas Hearne*, in the church-yard of *St. Peter's in the East* here. The epitaph was written by *Hearne* himself, and ended thus: "Job. viii. 8, 9, 10. ENQUIRE I PRAY THEE." It was, after his death, fairly transcribed, and delivered to the stone-cutter; who, being wise beyond what was written, gave the three verses in Job at full length. This being observed and objected to, as he had not followed the pattern before him, he was ordered to cut the epitaph over again, on the other side of the stone, exactly agreeable to the original. Having done this, he naturally thought he had buried, in perpetual oblivion, the epitaph with his own enlargement, by turning that side downward. But he was egregiously mistaken: for Dr. *Rawlinson*, in 1754, when he repaired the monument, caused an engraving to be made of the stone-cutter's interpolated epitaph, which he looked upon as a great discovery: so fond are some folks of discoveries! This ridiculous act of *Rawlinson*, however, fully confirms the probability of the conjecture respecting *Selwyn's* plate at *Walton*.

Oxford. ACADEMICUS.

Errata in Pope's Letters.

In page 502, col. 2, line 51, for "New" read "All Souls:" and in p. 527, col. 2, l. 55, for "*The same*" we should, surely, read "*Dr. Evans*;" and in p. 528, col. 1, l. 30, for "W." read "A." his name being *Abel*; and in col. 2, l. 29, read "*Dr.*" He was the famous author of "The Apparition: a poem, 1710," 8vo, and was fellow of *St. John's College*.

LITHGOW's *Travels*. *Continued from p. 578.*

AT Tunis Lith. saw twice an oven drawn, which produced at one time 3 or 400 living chickins, hatched without their mothers; a thing very usual in Africa. While he was there, Capt. Danser, a Fleming, and a great pyrate, arrived in the road with two ships on an embassy from the French King, to relieve 22 French barks that were taken; and being seduced on shore, (the Bashaw having first visited him on board,) he was seized and beheaded, and his body thrown into a ditch, his two ships "with much ado" escaping the ordnance of the fort. The gentlemen that accompanied him were safely sent on board the redeemed barks.

barks. In Feb. 1616, embarking in a Hollander, Lithgow arrived again at Malta, and from thence (the third time) at "Sicily in Sicina," where, he observes, such is the plenty, he never saw any of that nation beg bread, or seek alms. Ætna he now viewed and reviewed, as near as his guide durst venture, ascending to the main top, or *Cima*, and between the two upper fires he saw abundance of snow, in July, lying on the North side of the mountain. The last and least fire ran down in a combustible flood, from the middle above, June 25, 1614. After a general survey of this island and Monte Bello, he met at Messina, Aug. 20, 1616, with Mr. Sydolfe, Esquire of his Majesty's Body, a Mr. Wood, and Mr. Douglas, his Majesty's Surgeon Extraordinary. He found there also "the (sometimes) great English gallant Sir Francis Verney," lying sick in an hospital, whom six weeks before he had met in Palermo. This gentleman, after many misfortunes in exhausting his large patrimony, abandoning his country, and serving Turk in Tunis, was taken at sea by the Sicilian galleys, was two years a slave in them, and was at length released by an English Jesuit, on a promise of his conversion to christianity. He then turned common soldier, and here in the utmost misery breathing his last, his remains were charitably interred by our traveller in the best manner time could afford him strength, "bewailing sorrowfully the miserable instability of Fortune, who from so great a birth had given him to mean a burial." In a Neapolitan galley, after touching at Ischa, and taking a Moorish frigate, Lithgow arrived at Naples, where he visited the antiquities of Puzzola, the Sybill's cave, *Grotta di cane*, &c. in which last hearing that if a dog be thrown he will suddenly die, and the fellow that purposely flayeth there being extortionable, Lithgow himself ventured instead of a dog, and went to the farther end, bringing back in each hand a warm stone from thence: at which the Italians swore he was a devil, and not a man; for "behold! (said they) a French gentleman lies buried here, who last year in a bravado would needs go in, but was presently stifled to death."

The story, indeed, was true: but Lithgow, counting nothing of it, (against his friends will) would go in again, and when re-entered to the bottom, being ten paces long, the moisty and cheaking breath sticking sufficiently benumb his senses, that with much ado he returned back, while the fellow anointed little with some restorative him. The dog-keeper, seeing, that for all that compensation made instead of his dog, and throwing him forth half way to the cave, he instantly fell down dead, nor could his by no means be recovered. At this the poor man crying out he was undone, the dog that won his daily food being dead, the worthy gentleman in a passion, doubled his wages.

At their return to Naples, Mr. Sydolfe's report of this adventure could scarce obtain credit, and when touched, affirmed that Lithgow had done what which no man ever had done before him, "preserving life." His forbearance in this will scarce be admired, or imitated. Leaving his generous friends, he marched through *Terra di Lavoro*, Sienna, Rome, and in the way near Capua, found the poor bishop the lord afforded, having only two pieces a day to spend. At Rome he staid one night, then passed (by Ferrara and Padua) to Venice, with their general, Count Mansfield, crossed the Adriatic by Ragusa, Arcadia, and thence by the siege of Gallipoli, through Comptia, Carnola, and Stria to Vienna, which he describes in a way not unlike to compare for coming no more than a two English miles in compass, though the suburbs are twice as much. Within Buchin Cambaldi, and his interpreter, a Greek, were killed by a shot from Cambaldi. Petersburgh and Comorrow, where he heard shewn, and travelled through country to Brown and Gravenel in Wallachia, but found the worst of all of murders; that he was obliged to return to Takayin, Hungary, and thence, repassing Tiras Swan, and over the mean mountain, (on *Borcan Bengen*) into Moldavia, where, for his welcome, he was beset in a wood by six murderers, who robbed him of sixty gold ducats, and all his Turkish cloths, leaving him stark naked, save only they restored him his patents, papers, and seals, and could scarce be persuaded to spare his life. This done, they fastened his naked body with twigs to an oak tree, and tied his arms behind him, swearing that if he cried for help before sunset, they would return and kill him, but then would set him free. Night being coming,

come, and he forgotten, he was left in a trembling fear of wolves and wild beasts till the morning, when providentially he was relieved by some herdsmen, who clothing him with an old long coat of theirs, and refreshing him with meat, carried him five leagues to the lord of the ground, the Baron of Stachulds, a Moldavian protestant, with whom he staid fifteen days, and where he was more than reimbursed for all his losses by the bounty of him and the noble kinsmen: nor would they suffer him to go any farther in the country, by reason of the Turks jealousy of strangers, they having newly wrested it from a Christian prince, whom Lithgow knew at Constantinople in the English Ambassador's house. This nobleman, therefore, sent a guide with him two days journey through part of Podolia, from whence he would have entered Tartary, but finding no assurance of safety, he proceeded to Cracow, where he met several Scotch merchants, who were wonderfully glad of his arrival. He also became acquainted there with Count du Torne, the first nobleman of Bohemia, who had lately broken prison in Prague, and fled thither for safety, having highly offended the emperor Matthias, by saying to his face, and before the Empress, in his bedchamber, "Lo! there is the hand that helped to put the Imperial crown on thy head, and now there is my foot that shall kick it off again." Touching at Lublina, our traveller then went to Warsaw, the residence of King Sigismund, who had a licence from Pope Paul V. to marry two sisters of the Emperor Ferdinand. Lithgow terms Poland "rather the mother and nurse of the youth and youglings of Scotland, who are yearly sent thither in great numbers, than a proper dame for her own birth;" and says, that, besides these, "30,000 Scotch families live incorporate in her bowels."—— Thence he went in a waggon to Dantzick, where he fell so deadly sick for three weeks, that "his grave and tomb were prepared by his countrymen there." But at length recovering, he embarked for Elsenen in Denmark, then sailed back to Stockholm, and in five or six days finding his sickness like to return, and fearing the worst, made haste to England, and ended his second peregrination at London, where he began it. (*To be continued.*)

* *The Remainder of Capt.* Cook's *Voyage round the World is referred to* January.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the days of our fathers somebody found out, that "GARTH did not write *his own* Dispensary."

But it is pleasing to observe, that we their sons are not a whit behind, if we do not excel them, in critical penetration. The learned PHILO-RIDLEIUS has *as clearly* discovered, that Dr. RIDLEY, the *avowed* author of *three* Letters to the writer of the *Confessional*, was not the *real* author of the *first* of them; and has detected this imposition upon the public in the Gentleman's Magazine.

But there is a race of men who are never to be convinced; of which sort some body *near Abingdon* teasing him with replies, (and controversy being generally an irksome task to your men of genius,) he said in his hasty, that he would write to Mr. Urban no more on the subject. However, by the ingenious device of substituting a CARD for a letter, he keeps his word, and still writes on. In this CARD we have a little chronological table, by which it appears, that Archbishop WAKE's Correspondence was not published (so much of it excepted, as had been retailed in the *Biographia Britannica*) till the year after the letter in question came out. These more last reasons, therefore, being put into some form of a syllogism, will stand as follows:

In the Letters to the Author of the *Confessional* it could NOT possibly come within the compass of Dr. RIDLEY's design to publish Archbishop WAKE's Correspondence;

Archbishop WAKE's Correspondence is NOT published in the *first* of these letters;

Therefore, the *first* of these Letters was not written by Dr. RIDLEY.

Perhaps the stupidity of the logicians may not comprehend the force of this argument; yet conclusive it certainly is, for it has the three sacred letters Q. E. D. the sure sign of demonstration, at the end of it.

Thus far, therefore, PHIL. is victorious, and triumphant. But I hope he will not stop short in the career of his glory, but will proceed, for the benefit of mankind to impart to us a full discovery of the *new* principles of reasoning, that we may no longer pace in the trammels of ARISTOTLE, who fetters us with many inconvenient restraints, and among other tyrannical laws enacts, "That from premises both negative nothing at all shall be concluded."

closed." It is high time to rid ourselves of such shackles as these; lest, if we slip the opportunity, Mr. HARRIS should rivet them upon us.

Of this the sagacious BYSTANDER seems well aware; and, therefore, in his acute queries concerning a person who may be a *society* and to a *church* to himself, he generously allows us, as a field of liberty, four terms to a syllogism, where the STAGYRITE despotically confined us to three. It is now easy to prove, that one individual man may be five or six, or, if you please, a whole assembly; as thus:

He who is never less alone than when alone, is *figuratively* a *society* to himself;

SCIPIO was never less alone than when alone; Therefore, SCIPIO was *literally* a *society* to himself.

Corollary: *Society* and *Church* being convertible terms; SCIPIO was literally and properly a church to himself.

This fortunate improvement in the art of logic promises a great enlargement of the *Church*; and, provided we do not give into the profession of the age, — the frequent assembling of ourselves together for divine worship, — we may hope to become soon, *Quot homines tot ecclesiæ*, as many churches as men, and every church a hole by itself.

Dec. 30. I am, &c.

ANOTHER BYSTANDER.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE read with satisfaction the controversy lately agitated concerning the culture of the vine in our island. But who shall decide, when such difference of opinion appears amongst men of approved abilities and eminent fame? Much may be said on the subject; yet as the disputants seem at present in perfect good humour with each other, perhaps more light may shortly be thrown upon the subject. Your intelligent correspondent Mr G. has favoured us, in Nov. Magazine, with several observations new to me at least. I admire his ingenuity and critical sagacity; yet I apprehend he has committed a slight mistake in supposing that the *Carmes* or vineyards of *Engeddi*, were only what he calls *proper vineyards*, by which phrase you readers must understand *plantations appropriated solely to the culture of the vine*; on the contrary, Dom. Calmet asserts, that Engaddi, formerly Hazazon Thamar, that is to say, the City of Palm-trees, received its name from the great number of that species of tree which flourished in the place, and the *vines of Cypress* were not only found there, but several shrubs which produced balsam*."

A traveller, who was the contemporary of Calmet, and is not less distinguished for extent of erudition than accuracy of observation; the late Dr. Shaw, supposes the albanneh to be the cypress of the Canticles, common in *Engeddi*, and cultivated usually with the vine and other aromatic shrubs; a plant still in frequent use in Oriental climates, and one of the cosmetics employed by the fair of the East, who, like the modern fine ladies of Britain, are solicitous to improve their personal charms, even at the expence of their health, though their ideas of beauty seem very different from those generally adopted here.

Mr. G. is of opinion, that the French word *vigne* is always understood to mean a *vineyard*; and that it is by no means clear, that it should ever signify "a house including a small garden." If he will take the trouble to consult the learned lexicographers of that nation, I am apt to believe he will alter his opinion. Even *Boyer*, by no means the most diligent of compilers, has given us the word in this sense: *Vigne*, Maison de Plaisance au tour de Rome. Others say, *On appelle Vignes les Maisons de Plaisance aux environs de Rome, et de quelques autres villes d'Italie: Vigne Pamphile, Vigne Aldobrandine, Vigne Borghese, La Vigne de Madame auprès de Turin.* To cite all the authorities of writers in justification of this sense of the word, would tire the reader's patience.

The names of streets in London and its suburbs, adduced by Mr. G. as proofs that vineyards were common to our ancestors, seem to prove much.

* Vide Dictionnaire de la Bible, edit. Geneve, 1750, tome 2, p. 303, art. *Engaddi*.—Josephus, Antiq. l. 9, c. 1, where *Engaddi* is said to produce not only the palm-tree, but the opobalsamum.—Pliny (lib. 12. c. 24) describes the last-mentioned plant, which was brought into Italy by one of Vespasian's generals.—Herodotus says, that the beverage of the Egyptians was barley, the vine not being introduced into that country. He lived about 400 years before the building of Rome; but having forfeited credit as an historian, by the misrepresentation of facts, his testimony in this particular is less to be believed.

Our city was not then so populous and well built as at present; many of the citizens had gardens annexed to their houses, especially those who resided at a distance from the center of the metropolis; and our summers at that time ripened the grapes more kindly. Dr. Bullyn, who died in 1576, relates that there were excellent fruit of this kind at Bloxhall, in Suffolk, of which parish he was Rector from 1550 to 1554; and Suffolk is well known to be a Northern county. The attempt to cultivate the vine in this isle, perhaps, has been rendered abortive as much by the unpropitiousness of the soil, and the unskilfulness of the managers, as by the unfavourableness of this Northern climate.

The gloomy suburbs of London, indeed, appear a very improper site for a vineyard, "sulginonsly black" with the smoke of a thousand chimnies; yet, only a few years since, a Gentleman of Southwark is said, now and then, to have entertained his guests with wine extracted from his own grapes; and even those who were well acquainted with the wines of France, have commended it. His vineyard was not far distant from the banks of the Thames; but, after much time and money had been spent, the scheme, which yielded its projector a rational entertainment, and employed some of the indigent part of the community, was obliged to be relinquished. No vestige of this vineyard at present remains, though I am not certain whether it did not give name to the street mentioned by Mr. G. in his note, p. 515. If so, his descendants have converted the spot *where the vine once dropped her purple clusters thro' the green*, to a purpose far more lucrative.

These few observations may appear like "gleanings of grapes when the vintage is past†," and, perhaps, by the malignant crime may be thought unnecessary; however, if they are not too much out of season, be so kind as to communicate them to the public, and particularly to Mr. G.—I would not willingly give offence to him, or any of the gentlemen engaged in the dispute, nor can suppose any offence will be taken by their insertion. I acknowledge myself not violently attached to either party; but cannot avoid expressing my pleasure to see a controversy which promises innocent delight, if not obvious utility, conducted by persons of extensive knowledge as antiquaries, and singular politeness as gentlemen. And it would be happy for mankind, if every dispute was managed with as much temper, candour, and good-breeding.

H. D.

† Isaiah 24, 13.——The ancient prophets and poets frequently mention vineyards; their allusions are too frequent to be transcribed here, but every person acquainted with the sacred writings will easily refer to them.

Mr. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform your correspondent *Rusticus* (in your last Magazine, p. 564), that the Herball he enquires after, as compiled by W. C. an unknown author, is by Mr. Ames (Hist. of Print. p. 150) ascribed to *Wm. Copland* the printer. It was not uncommon for our early printers to be translators and compilers, or, as the phrase then was, to *draw* books *out of antient treatises*. That copy which Mr. A. mentions as in his possession, was, indeed, printed for *R. Kele*; but that does not affect the compiler's name. He also mentions, just before it, the book which *Rusticus* describes as bound up with *his* copy. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the year 1730 there was published, at Venice, in a quarto volume, of 300 pages, a Latin Dissertation, entitled, *D. Paulus Apostolus in mari quod nunc Venetus sinus dicitur naufragus, et Melitæ Dalmatensis insulæ post naufragium hospes, &c. i. e.* "An essay, in which it is proved that the shipwreck of St. Paul, mentioned in the 27th and 28th chapters of the Acts, happened on the coasts of the island of Méléda, in Dalmatia, and not on the coasts of the isle of Malta. By Ignatio Giorgi, a Benedictine of the congregation of Méléda; with a short treatise on the dogs of Malta." This writer here shews, "1. that the island of Méléda, above mentioned, which is in the Adriatic, not far from Ragusa, was also called *Melita*, in the time of St. Luke; and that the island of Malta is at a great distance from what is now called the Adriatic, nor was ever, by any ancient writer, supposed to extend near so far. 2. That the tempestuous wind *Euraclydon*, (which our author demonstrates to have been not the N. E. (*Euro aquilo*) but the S. E.) must have driven the ship not to Malta, but into the

the Adriatic, and that in the same manner as Apollonius, Lacedemonian, going from Peloponnesus to Sicily, and the Jewish historian, Josephus, sailing, like St. Paul, from Judea to Rome, were both driven into the Adriatic. 3. That the name of *barbarians*, twice given to the natives by St. Luke, is extremely applicable to the inhabitants of Illyria, but by no means so to the Greeks, who inhabited Malta; a circumstance which has embarrassed Lightfoot, Bochart, Cellarius, and all other commentators. 4. That there is no such quick-sand as that on which St. Paul's ship was lost, at Malta, but there are many towards the south point of Meleda. At the former, near *la casa di S. Paolo*, there is, indeed, a rock, on which it is pretended the vessel struck, but this, the historian says, was not the case. A still more convincing proof that the apostle was not at Malta is suggested by his having been bit there by a venomous serpent, as there are none such in all that island, and even the earth of it is a specific against the bites of serpents. And as to St. Paul's having wrought a miracle to deliver that island for ever from venomous animals, a miracle of such importance would, surely, have been recorded by St. Luke, as well as the cure of Publius, and others, or as the sign which the ship carried. But, on the contrary, the bite of vipers is remarkably malignant in Illyria, and particularly in the island of Meleda. To sum up all, Meleda is less known than Malta; it bears the same name; to establish the commonly received opinion, the Adriatic gulph must be made to extend to Malta; St. Paul's ship must be driven to the South by a South-East wind; he must find barbarians in an island peopled by Greeks and Romans; the prow of his ship must have stuck in a rock; and, lastly, he must be bitten by a viper in a country where there are none."

This dissertation, curious as it is, I should not now have recapitulated, were it not for the following remarkable circumstance, viz. that the very learned Mr. Bryant, in his *Observations and Enquiries relating to various Parts of Antient History* (published in 1767), has two Dissertations, 1, On the wind Euroclydon; 2, On St. Paul's shipwreck; in both of which, particularly the last, he has supported the same opinions by the same arguments as M. Giorgi, as your readers may partly see, by referring to the former work in your Vol. XLIV. p. 219. But this only proves that two men of genius and learning may adopt the same mode of reasoning without either borrowing from the other, and thus be both original, as it is well known that Mr. Bryant never saw or heard of M. Giorgi's performance before the publication of his own, and, if he had, would probably have suppressed it.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a late tour I happened to meet with what I thought a curious phenomenon; tho' indeed I have often heard of such like matter, and, I mistake not, have seen it before; but it being some years since, when I was very young, I could not form a clear idea of it. The matter resembles jelly, or glue when mixed with water in a leaden pot; it is transluced, and the least touch puts it into a tremor. Some of it I set in a vessel over the fire, but it did not dissolve, but grew degree grained into less compass. Neither did water seem to diminish it much. The field wherein it was found was pasture, had then cattle in it, and is pretty dry, being a kind of gravel-land. The matter lay scattered round, within the circumference of a circle of something more than a yard in diameter. The weather for two or three weeks before this appeared, had been very changeable, one while rainy, at other times dry and inclinable to frost, being in the month of October*. The owner of the field, an accurate old gentleman, was very careful in preserving it, and in remarking the place where it lay, in order to find out whether any alteration is made in the future produce.

And now, Sir, having said all that I intend on the produce of my evening walk, and not finding any thing of the kind mentioned in any book that has come to my hands wherein it might be expected; I humbly request the favour of some kind reader, that he will inform me either what he has read, and where, or of his opinion concerning such matter, and he will greatly oblige your humble servant.

M. E.

Shotton, Nov. 30, 1774.

* The first observation was made in 1773, and the second in October 1774. Both appeared alike, except that the first lay in a much less compass.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of*

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 13, 1774, to December 12, 1775.

Christened	Males 8876	Buried	Males 7134	Decreased in the Burials this Year 370.							
	Females 8753		Females 10370								
Died under 2 Years	7496	20 and 30	1535	60 and 70	1291	101	0				
Between 2 and 5	2087	30 and 40	2782	70 and 80	1025	102	0				
5 and 20	717	40 and 50	1824	80 and 90	418	103	0				
20 and 40	675	50 and 60	1589	90 and 100	73	104	0				
				100	1	106	1				

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
		Evil	71	Miscarriage	4		
		Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2244	Mortification	169	BIT by mad Dog	2
Abortive & Stillborn	592			Palsy	65	Broken Limbs	0
Aged	1257			Pleurisy	9	Bruised	1
Ague	5	Fistula	9	Quinsy	4	Burnt	8
Apoplexy & Sudden	215	Flux	9	Rash	1	Chouked	0
Asthma & Tissick	286	French Pox	71	Rheumatism	6	Drowned	104
Bedridden	6	Gout	69	Rickets	1	Excessive Drinking	2
Bleeding	9	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	36	Rising of the Lights	0	Executed	24
Bloody Flux	3			Scald head	4	Fractured	
Bursten & Rupture	8	Grief	3	Scurvy	2	Found Dead	2
Cancer	54	Headach	2	Small Pox	2669	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	64
Canker	9	Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head	19	Sores and Ulcers	9		
Chicken pox	0			Sore Throat	4		
Childbed	188			St Anthony's Fire	2	Killed themselves	29
Cholick, Gripes, Twist of the Guts	70	Jaundice	320	Stoppage in the Stomach	10	Murdered	3
		Imposthume	11			Overlaid	4
Cold	18	Inflammation	114	Surfeit	1	Poisoned	0
Consumption	4452	Itch	1	Swelling	1	Scalded	1
Convulsions	5377	Leprosy	1	Teeth	694	Smothered	0
Cough, and Hooping Cough	206	Lethargy	6	Thrush	77	Stabbed	0
		Liver grown	2	Tympany	1	Starved	2
Diabetes	2	Lunatic	52	Vomiting and Looseness	5	Suffocated	9
Dropsy	865	Measles	283	Worms	1	Total	250

Essay on Musical Time defended.

Mr. URBAN,

BEFORE your correspondent W. D. steps forth again to reprehend for false quotations, it is to be hoped he will take better care to have just ground for it. No edition of Smith's Harmonics was mentioned in your Magazine, p. 467, but the quotation was made (as it ought to be made) from the last edition in 1759; not from an old one out of print. The words of proposition 29, as they stand in page 206 of the last edition, are, *To tune any given organ by a given table of beats.* If this be a misapplication of the term *given*, it is not mine, but Dr. Smith's, who *intentionally* inserted it in the second edition.

The mistake of three quavers for six, is what the context shews to be a slip of the pen. Nor does it affect what is said of the manner in which the song *O thou that tellest glad tidings* is written, viz. with the usual signature of jigg-time at the head of the staff, though the song be in minuet-time; and with semi-quavers, which are yet to be made as long, and played just as quavers are in a common minuet.

Bare assertions, and those in general terms, will not prove the essay to be full of errors. W. L.

Account of a curious Coin. (*See Plate.*)

Mr. URBAN,

I HERE send you a draught of the coin inquired after by your correspondents T. Row and J. J. which I should have done before, had not the badness of its preservation been the chief obstacle; however, I have delineated it in the best manner I was able. The letters are perfect in the coin. It is of the exact size of the draught, and of copper; and I am sure it is an original. There are four coins in Wise's Catalogus Nummor. Bodl. Tab. XV. with similar characters, which he calls Nummi Lybici vel Hispanici, or Old Spanish or Phenician Coins. They are common in Spain, and are there called Medallas Desconocidas, and are not uncommon in our English cabinets. There is, likewise, the figure of a coin not unlike this in a book entitled Letters from a young Painter, &c. Vol. II. for the description of which I refer your readers to the book, it being too long to set down here. The letters Ψ and ⊥, as Mr. Row observes, are certainly Gothic or Runic, according to the alphabet set down by Mr. Camden and others; and I think the first letter Λ is an A, according to the same alphabet; but

am very sure they have not the least connection with the coins of Cunobeline mentioned by Mr. Row. Any further elucidation of these coins from your antiquarian correspondents, will oblige, Yours, &c. F. D.

OCCURRENCES omitted in December.

Nov. 25.

WAS determined, at Guildhall, Westminster, a trial between Amie Garnault, Esq; of Bull's-cross, Enfield, plaintiff, and Eliab Breton, Esq; of Fourtree-hill, in the said parish, and lord of the manor, defendant. The cause of action was, that Mr. Breton, some months before, riding by the plaintiff's door, followed by some dogs, the house dog ran after them, to the great terror of the defendant's horse. Upon Mr. B.'s return home, his youngest son and his coachman went to the plaintiff's house, and the gate being opened to them fired repeatedly at the dog, without further notice, till he had dispatched him. The jury, after examining several very respectable witnesses, who concurred in giving the *deceased* a most excellent character, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages.

Dec. 12.

A dreadful fire broke out so suddenly on Ex-bridge, Exeter, that a number of travelling poor, who lodged in the upper part of the house, perished in the flames; ten of their bodies were found, and the remains of some others; but several were burnt to ashes. In a few hours the fire was extinguished after burning two houses only, and damaging some others.

Wednesday 20.

The Dividend on East India stock was declared to be 3 per cent for the half year ending at Christmas.

Dec. 22.

His Majesty went, in the usual state, to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the North-American colonies now in actual rebellion, during the continuance thereof.

The bill for the better regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill to encourage adventurers to make a discovery of a northern passage from Europe, by British subjects only, to the Western or Southern ocean of America, and for penetrating to the North Pole, &c.

Was held a general court of proprietors of East India stock for balloting on the following questions: 1. That Captain Matthias Calvert be restored to the Company's service. 2. That Mr. Edmund Elliston be restored to the Company's service. When the ballot was declared the numbers stood thus: for the restoration of Messrs. Calvert and Elliston 298; against the restoration of Mr. Calvert 1. against the restoration of Mr. Elliston 4.

Dec. 23.

Forty Provincial prisoners, taken in Canada, arrived in the Adamant; among whom is Capt. Allen, made prisoner near Quebec.

A secret commission passed the great seal, which the same day was sent off to Portsmouth, to be forwarded to America.

Dec. 25.

Being Christmas-day, the same was observed at court, with the usual solemnity.

Dec. 26.

Gen. Burgoyne arrived in town from Boston, which he left the 5th instant; the troops at that time were well supplied.

This day arrived, also, Lieut. Pringle, from Quebec. He brings advice that Montreal is in the hands of the Provincials, and that Gov. Carleton, with his garrison, was retired to Quebec. Montreal capitulated the 12th of December.

Mr. Hey chief justice of Quebec, who came home in company with Lieut. Preston had the honour of a conference with his Majesty, as had likewise Lieutenant Pringle.

Dec. 31.

The season which, in France, set in very cold in November, changed all on a sudden to very hot, which so affected the constitutions of the Parisians, that there was scarce a family unaffected in all that great capital. A great mortality ensued, which was stopt only by the change of weather. London was equally affected; but the mortality was not remarkable.

During the course of the present month, the court of sessions, in Scotland, decided an interesting question, by which it appears, that persons, whose residence is in England, cannot be arrested in Scotland on summary warrants for debts contracted in England, and due to persons in that kingdom; so that by this decision it should seem that Scotland is now an asylum for English debtors.

News has been received that the town of St. George, in Granada, was burnt to the ground, on the 1st of November, two houses only excepted.

ERRATA *in Vol. xlv.*

Page 480, col. 1, l. *penult.* for "April" read "May."
486, col. 2, l. 48, read "Lucan."
519, col. 1, l. 9, for "283" read "263."
523, col. 1, l. 3, for "1774" read "1744."
537, col. 2, l. 1, *note*, for "Works" read "Letters"

W


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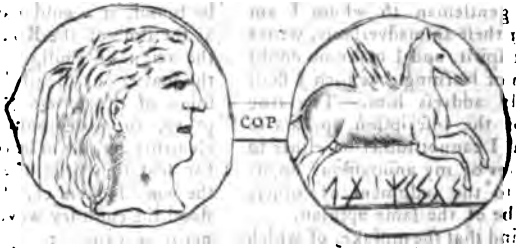
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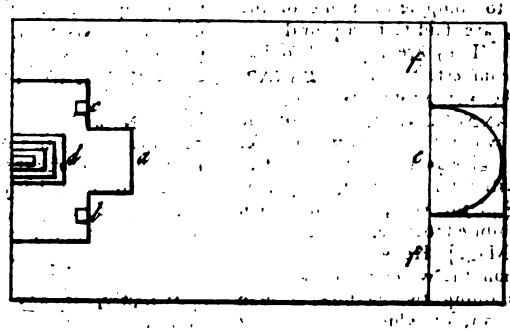

73. *A Vindication of the* Apamean *Medal; and of the Inscription* ΝΩΕ. *Together with an Illustration of another Coin, struck at the same Place, in Honour of the Emperor Severus. By the Author of the Analysis of Ancient Mythology. 4to. pp. 23. 1s.* Payne.

JUST encomiums have been bestowed on this very learned writer, and a large account given of his work, in our Vol. XLIV. pp. 317-19, 365 8. Some animadversions also on one of his chief principles, and in particular on his supposed misapprehension of the legend of a very ancient coin, (transmitted to us by an anonymous correspondent, were inserted in May last, p. 225. This letter (to which we must refer) gave rise to the present vindication, in which Mr. Bryant discusses this subject more fully, still farther illustrates two Apamean coins, first mentioned by Falconerius, and also corrects a mistake or two of that curious medalist, whom he had too implicitly followed. Having been instrumental to the charge, justice requires us to exhibit the defence, which is as follows:

"The gentleman to whom I am obliged for these animadversions, writes with great spirit, and I make no doubt is a person of learning: as such I shall accordingly address him.—The true purport of the inscription appears so plain, that I cannot subscribe either to the strictures of my anonymous opponent, or to the judgment of others who may be of the same opinion.

"We find that the mistake, of which I am supposed to be guilty, consists in this: the letters N. Ω. E. which I have imagined to compose the name of the Patriarch, are said to be a plural termination. They are supposed to belong to the imperfect term ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ, which, when compleated, is thought to be ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, the name of the people by whom the medal was struck. —Before I give an answer to this assertion, I will refer the reader to a true engraving of this coin, the same which I have exhibited before. [See it annexed in Mag.] He will here perceive an ark upon the waters, with an open roof, containing two persons, a man and a woman, of which the latter has upon her head a veil. Two more, who are probably the same persons repeated, seem to be just got on shore; and, with their hands uplifted, to witness some extraordinary emotion. Above sits a dove, and overagainst it another in the air, which seems to be returning towards the machine, and holds a small branch in its bill." A more perfect description is also quoted from Falconerius. Mr. B. then proceeds: "Every circumstance above enumerated relates to the Patriarch, who is plainly pointed out by the name ΝΩΕ." And to our correspondent's objection of its being "a mere termination of a preceding word," he gives this answer:

... "If the term ΝΩΕ were an appendage to the name ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ. in the circular part of the inscription, it would have been brought nearer, and stood almost within point of contact: but it is placed upon the further square of the machine, and too near the center of the coin to have any such connection. In the next place, the arrangement of the letters would have been different, if they had the reference supposed. For, if we were to accede to the notion above, we must suppose that the two parts of the same name were written βουστροφηδον, or in contrary directions. Now I do not remember an instance of this upon any Grecian coin; and should an example be found, it would hardly be so late as the time of the Roman empire, and the reign of Philip. But what puts the matter out of all doubt, is the position of the letters N and E, which prove, to a demonstration, that the elements are not to be read backwards; for had they been the termination of the word spoken of, they would have stood the contrary way, ΝΩΕ. Falconerius was too curious and experienced to be imposed upon: and he had for some time suspicions about this part of the inscription. He thought, that possibly the letters ΝΩΕ might be the remains of the word ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ, written ΝΩΕΜΑΠΑ. But he soon gave up his formulas; as the position of the letters N and E could not be made to correspond with this retrograde way of reading: nor was there room for such a word to have been engraved in the space allotted for it. Indeed, it would have been unnecessary, and redundant, as it is found immediately expressed below.

"Lastly, if any thing more be wanting to detect the false reading, it is to ascertain the truth; which, one would imagine, could not be long a secret to a person acquainted with medals. The imperfect term ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ, did not relate to a people, but to a person ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ: and this will

past controversy appear, if with the smallest degree of attention we examine the course of the engraving. The inscription is manifestly this, as Falconerius rightly observes, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΥΡ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Β ΑΡΧΙ ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. *This medal was struck, when Marcus Aurelius Alexander was a second time chief Pontiff of the Apameans.* This may be satisfactorily proved from another coin described by Falconerius, and struck by the Apameans. It has a different figure; but the circular inscription is nearly the same; only the name ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ is here expressed with a zeta, and quite at length, without any break; so that it authenticates the true reading in the coin above, though it varies a small degree in the orthography."

For the illustration of the coin of Severus (which follows) we must refer to the pamphlet. Towards the conclusion, Mr. Bryant resumes the subject more immediately under consideration, with observing, "Had it been out of my power to have ascertained what I have undertaken to prove; yet it would have been, I think, of little consequence, even if the name had been totally erased; for the history would still speak for itself, and in characters too plain to be controverted. How many coins are there, and Bassi-Relievos, where a gigantic person is represented with a club and a lion's skin, and engaged with a many headed serpent? Had a writer mentioned that he had seen the name Ηρακλης inscribed upon it; and another of better eyes, and more sagacity, had afterwards found out that it was not Ηρακλης, the hero, but Ηρακλειδης, Heraclides the sculptor, who was there mentioned, what would it all amount to? The history still would remain in legible characters, independent of the inscription. Thus, take away the letters ΝΩΕ, or assign them to a different purpose; yet the historical part of the coin can neither be obliterated nor changed. The ark upon the waters, and the persons in the ark, will still remain; the dove, too, and the olive will be seen; and the great event to which they allude, will be too manifest to be mistaken." Though our author's other arguments have their weight, this last, we think, is conclusive; as certainly those who would erase the name of Noah, must also deny the allusion to the deluge; and if so, it behoves them to shew what other event is intended by the emblems. Our author farther proves, that the whole region to which these coins are ascribed, was replete with Arkite memorials. But on these we cannot enlarge, satisfied that he has obviated "as unmerited reflections," and vindicated, as well as explained, "some of the most curious coins that were ever produced to the world."

We are glad to find, by an annexed advertisement, that the third volume of Ancient Mythology will be completed in December.

74. LETTERS *from a Lady in* Russia, *continued from p. 533.*

The History of the Empress Dowager *Eudoxia.*

"About three miles from hence [Moscow] is a nunnery for ladies of quality *, which is the Empress Dowager's, as she is now called, but I mean Peter the First's first wife. As soon as her grandson, [Peter II.] came to the throne, she left the monastery where she had been long confined as a prisoner for this, where she has a regular court as Dowager. She and all the nuns go out when they will, but in their habits."

LETTER VII.

"Dear Madam,

"YOU seem quite impatient to know the history of the Empress Dowager. Those things are so differently related, according as affection or interest leads, that it is hard to judge of the truth; but the following account is, I believe, a pretty full one. Her name is Eudoxia, of the noble family of Lopuchin. The Czar married her when he was very young †, and by her had one son ‡, who was afterwards put to death, but left a son and daughter behind him. After some years marriage he grew weary of her, and pretended jealousy. She was, on this suspicion, confined, and all her nearest relations, and several of the gentlemen of her court, taken up, and, according to the custom of this country, examined by torture; but none of them accused her, though they had offers of pardon, if they would. These examinations lasted some months, in which time about fourteen of her nearest relations were put to death; and one of

* The convent *des filles nobles.*

† He was then 17.

‡ Alexis, Czarowitz.

her

her gentlemen†, of whom Peter had the greatest suspicion, underwent such repeated tortures as it was thought no creature could have borne, with great constancy, persisting in his own and her innocence during his torments. At last the Czar himself came to him, and offered him pardon, if he would confess. He spit in the Czar's face, and told him, "he should disdain to speak to him, but he thought himself obliged to clear his mistress, who was as virtuous a woman as any in the world; and (said he) the only weakness I know her guilty of, is loving thee, thou inhuman butcher; and if any thing can make me think thee more a devil than thy cruel treatment of her, it is fancying I could ever be brought to accuse an innocent person to save myself; for could my body hold out these torments as long as thou shalt plague the world, I could suffer them with pleasure rather than relieve them by such falsehood‡." After this, he would speak no more; and when no confession could be got from him, he was beheaded, and she confined in a monastery‖ at a distance, without being suffered to see any one but the person who brought her food, which she dressed herself, for she had no servant to do the most slavish offices, nor more than one little cell for her person. Just before he married the Empress Catherine, she was said to be dead, and was believed to be so, till her grandson came to the throne, and then she appeared at court, though she would not live there, but retired to this monastery, where she has a court and appointments as Dowager, but will not quit her nun's habit. What various scenes of misery has this unfortunate Princess experienced! and surely the hardest must be the death of the late young monarch, her grandson, as that sudden loss came when she seemed to have surmounted her greatest difficulties. The present Empress pays her great respect, and often goes in person to visit her. She was present at the coronation, in a box built on purpose, where she could not be seen. When the ceremony was over, the Empress went into the box to her, embraced her, kissed her, and desired her friendship; and they both shed tears. As she came privately into the church before the ceremony began, so she stayed some time after till her coach could come up; for she would not appear at the dinner, on account of her habit. Several people expressed a desire to pay their compliments to her while she stayed in the church, and she admitted it. You may guess your humble servant was among them, and I had luckily an opportunity of looking a great deal at her, for being that day in the English dress (for reasons too long and trifling to repeat), she asked "who I was," and desired me to come near, that she might look at the dress. She said, "she had heard that England was famous for pretty women, and she believed they were so, for the dress was not calculated to add to their beauty, particularly that of the head, but she thought the rest of the dress very pretty, and much more decent than any that she had seen, as it did not shew the neck so much;" said many flattering things of my person, shape, &c. and invited me to her court, the arts and manners of which, you see, she has not forgot. She is now fat, and in years [sixty], but has the remains of a fine person. She has great gravity and composure in her face, mixed with softness, and an uncommon vivacity in her eyes, with which she has a look that seems as if she would read the heart of those that approach her in their faces. But if her story affects you as much as it has done me, you will be glad I should say Adieu, &c."

† Glebow, an officer, in the neighbourhood of Rostoff.

‡ M. D'Eon, whose account in his *Literary Amusements* agrees in general with this, says, "the poor mangled expiring body opened its mouth only to spit in his face, saying, Go, tyrant, and let me die in peace."

‖ Situated on the lake Ladoga, from whence, says M. D'Eon, she was removed to Schlusselburg on the accession of Catherine. She died in 1737.

75. LETTERS *of the late Rev. Mr.* Laurence Sterne *to his most intimate Friends. With a Fragment in the Manner of* Rabelais. *To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Family. Written by himself, and published by his Daughter, Mrs.* Medalle. *In 3 Vols. small 8vo. 7s. 6d. sewed.* Becket.

76. *Letters written by the late Rt. Hon. Lady* Luxborough *to* William Shenstone, *Esq. 8vo. pp. 416. 6s.* Dodsley.

AN account of, and some extracts from, the two last articles will be given in a future Magazine.

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